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Print

And

THE

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

CLASS I. QUADRUPEDS.

II. BIRDS.

Publiſhed under the Inſpection of the

Cymmrodorion Society,

INSTITUTED FOR THE

Promoting Uſeful Charities, and the Knowledge of Nature, among the Deſcendants of the

ANCIENT BRITONS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

One Hundred and Seven Copper Plates.

[T. Pennant]

LONDON:

Printed by J. and J. MARCH, on Tower-Hill, for the Society:
And Sold for the Benefit of the *BRITISH* Charity-School on *Clerkenwell-Green*. M,DCC,LXVI.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

PERMIT us, your very loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Preſidents and Council of the Society of CYMMRODORION, to lay before your Majeſty, this our firſt Effort, towards fulfilling the end of our Inſtitution: that of promoting natural Knowledge, and uſeful Charities, among this Part of your Majeſty's Subjects, the ANCIENT BRITONS.

As you are graciouſly pleaſed, to mingle with the heavier Cares of Government an Attention to the polite Arts; we humbly preſume to offer to your Royal Protection, this yet unattempted Labor, this national Work; a Natural Hiſtory of the QUADRUPEDS and BIRDS of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

The one great Object of this Hiſtory, is to promote the Glory of the Almighty, by demonſtrating his Wiſdom in the Works of the Creation; the other, to relieve the Indigent, the Orphan, the Deſerted of our own Country: To whom then, can we with equal Propriety addreſs ourſelves for Protection, than to a Prince whoſe Life is not leſs diſtinguiſhed by his Piety towards his Creator, than by his Tenderneſs towards thoſe whom the Almighty hath given him in Charge.

Indulge then, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, this our Ambition; the greateſt we can hope for, next to that of being eſteemed,

Your MAJESTY's,

Moſt Loyal, and

Moſt devoted Subjects,

PREFACE.

AT a time, when the ſtudy of natural hiſtory ſeems to revive in *Europe*; and the pens of ſeveral illuſtrious foreigners have been employed in enumerating the productions of their reſpective countries, we are unwilling that our own iſland ſhould remain inſenſible to its particular advantages; we are deſirous of diverting the aſtoniſhment of our countrymen at the gifts of nature beſtowed on other kingdoms, to a contemplation of thoſe with which (at leſt) with equal bounty ſhe has enriched our own.

A judicious Foreigner has well remarked, that an Engliſhman is excuſable ſhould he be ignorant of the papal hiſtory, where it does not relate to *Great-Britain*; but inexcuſable ſhould he neglect inquiries into the origin of parlements, the limitation of the royal prerogative, and the gradual deviation from the feodal to the preſent ſyſtem of government.

The obſervation is certainly juſt, and the application appears too obvious to be pointed out; yet the generality of mankind can reſt contented with ignorance of their native ſoil, while a paſſion for novelty attracts them to a ſuperficial examination of the wonders of *Mexico*, or *Japan*; but theſe ſhould be told, that ſuch a paſſion is a ſure criterion of a weak judgment: utility, truth and certainty, ſhould alone be the point at which ſcience ſhould aim; and what knowledge can be more uſeful than of thoſe objects with which we are moſt intimately connected? and where can we reaſon with greater certainty than in our own country? where a conſtant recourſe may be had to every object: but theſe, and many other arguments for examining into the productions of our own country, may here be waved, as the admirable LINNÆUS has diſplayed them at large in an oration * which for maſterly reaſoning, and happy ingenuity, may vie with the beſt compoſitions.

Yet, as that Gentleman has, in the ſame tract, publiſhed an eulogium on *Sweden*; and as an incitement to his countrymen to apply themſelves to the ſtudy of nature, enumerated the natural productions of that Kingdom; we ſhall here attempt a parallel, and point out to the *Britiſh* reader, his native riches; many of which were probably unknown to him, or at the beſt ſlightly regarded.

Do the heights of *Torſburg*, or *Swucku* afford more inſtruction to the naturaliſt than the mountains of *Skiddaw* or *Snowdon*? whoſe ſides are covered with a rich variety of uncommon vegetables, while their bowels are replete with the moſt uſeful minerals: The *Derbyſhire* hills, abounding in all the magnificence of caves and cliffs; the mountains of *Kerry*,

* Amæn. acad. tom. 2. p. 409. Stillingfleet's *Swediſh* tracts. tr. 1.

Kerry, and that ſurprizing harbour the *Bullers* of *Buchan* * may well be oppoſed to the rocks of *Blackulla*, or the caverns of *Skiula*. *Sweden* can no where produce a parallel to that happy combination of grandeur and beauty in *Keſwick* † vale, or *Killarny* ‡ lake; nor can *Europe* ſhew a natural wonder equal to the *Giant's Cauſeway* in the north of *Ireland*.

The excellence and number of our ſprings (whether medicinal or incruſting) are well known to common inquirers.

Our minerals are as great in quantity, as rich in quality: of gold, indeed we cannot produce many ſpecimens, yet ſufficient to ſhew that it is found in this iſland§; but ſilver is found in great abundance in our lead ores, and veins of native ſilver in the copper ores of *Muckrus*, on the lake of *Killarny*. The hæmatites iron ores of *Cumberland*, and the beautiful columnar iron ores of the foreſt of *Dean*, are ſufficient to diſplay our riches in that uſeful commodity. No country produces greater quantity of tin than *Cornwall*; and that county, and ſeveral others in the north have been long noted for their inexhauſtible veins of copper; nor leſs eminent are the lead mines of *Derbyſhire*, *Cardiganſhire* and *Flintſhire*, which have been worked for ages, yet ſhew no ſign of the decline of their ſtores.

In all theſe, nature ſports with great luxuriancy; the cryſtallized lead ore of *Tralee***, the fibrous lead ore of *Tipperary*; the laminated lead ore of *Lord Hoptoun's* mines; the cryſtalized tins, and the figured ores of *Zink* are equally noted for their elegance, ſcarcity, and richneſs.

The ore of *Zink*, or *Lapis Calaminaris*, is found in vaſt quantities in the counties of *Somerſet* and *Flint*; while *black lead* or *wadd*, a ſubſtance ſcarce known in other kingdoms, abounds in the mountains of *Cumberland*.

To the *Swediſh Petroleum*, we may oppoſe the Well at *Pitchford*, and St. *Catherine's* well near *Edenburgh*; our amber and our jet, together with our inexhauſtible ſtrata of coal found in ſo many parts of this kingdom, will, in the article of bitumens, give us the ſuperiority over theſe ſo much boaſted productions of *Sweden*.

To avoid a tedious enumeration, we ſhall only mention our wonderful mines of rock ſalt; our allum, and our vitriol works; our various marbles, alabaſters, and ſtones; our moſt excellent clays and earths *; all which articles, and many more unnoticed here, might have furniſhed us with an ample field for panegyric.

Our botanical productions are not leſs abundant; but the works of Mr. *Ray*, which have lately been much enlarged and methodized, according to the *Linnæan* ſyſtem, by the ingenious Mr. *Hudſon*, in his *Flora Anglica*, are a ſufficient diſplay of our vegetable riches.

Our Zoology would be a copious ſubject to enlarge on, but the work in hand reſtrains us from anticipating our readers curioſity. We might

* Between *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*.

† In *Cumberland*.

‡ In the County of *Kerry*.

§ That our country produces gold, appears in Mr. *Borlaſe*'s excellent hiſtory of *Cornwall*, p. 214. ſo late as the year 1753 ſeveral pieces were found in what the miners call *ſtream tin*; one ſpecimen was as thick as a gooſe quill; others weighed to the value of ſeventeen ſhillings, twenty ſeven ſhillings: and another even to the value of three guineas.

** In the County of *Kerry*.

* If the inquiſitive reader is deſirous of a farther account of the number and excellence of our ſubterraneous productions, we refer him to the learned Dr. *Woodward's* catalogue of the *Engliſh Foſſils*, *London* 1729, particularly to p. 5.

might expatiate on the clouds of *Soland* geese on the *Bass island*, or of *Puffins* on that of *Priestholme*: on our fish, and other marine animals; on our insects, and the various other sensitive productions of this kingdom; but we forbear a parade of useless declamation, and only add, as few countries receive more advantages from their natural breed of quadrupeds, unmixed with any ravenous creatures, so few can boast a greater variety of birds, whether local, or migratory.

This is a general view of the natural history of our own country; why then should we neglect inquiry into the various benefits that result from these instances of the wisdom of our Creator, which his divine munificence has so liberally, and so immediately placed before us? Such a neglect is certainly highly to be blamed, for (to express ourselves in the words of an eminent writer) "the Creator did not "bestow so much curiosity, and workmanship "upon his creatures, to be looked on with a "careless incurious eye, especially to have them "slighted or contemned; but to be admired "by the rational part of the world, to mag-"nify his own power to all the world, and "the ages thereof; and since the works of "the creation are all of them so many de-"monstrations of the infinite wisdom and "power of God, they may serve to us, as so "many arguments, exciting us to a constant "fear of the Deity, and a steady and hearty "obedience to all his laws". *

Much might be added to this subject, if considered in a theological light; but since the writings of *Boyle*, *Ray*, and *Derham*, fully prove that the study of natural history enforces the theory of religion and practice of morality, we had better refer inquiry to their works in general, than mangle them by imperfect quotations.

* *Derham*'s Phys. theol. book XI. c. 2. 4.

To exalt our veneration towards the Almighty, then is the principal end of this sublime science; and next to that, the various benefits resulting from it to human society deserve our serious consideration.

To give an obvious instance: what wonderful changes have been made in human affairs by the discovery of an obscure mineral. The antients, ignorant of the application of the magnet, timidly attempted a meer coasting navigation; while we, better informed of the uses of it, traverse the widest oceans, and by the discovery of the new world, have layed open to science, an inexhaustible fund of matter.

The rise and progress of medicine, kept pace with the advancement of this useful study; and tho' necessity was the parent of the mechanic arts, yet they also throve, and grew to maturity, under the same influence.

Many more instances might be added to this brief view of the utility of natural knowledge; but we shall only give some of its uses in the polite arts, which have hitherto been too little acquainted with it.

As to painting in particular, its uses are very extensive: the permanency of colors depends on the goodness of the pigments; but the various animal, vegetable, and fossil substances, (out of which they are made) can only be known by repeated trials; yet the greatest artists have failed in this respect: the shadows of the divine *Raphael* have acquired an uniform blackness, which obscures the lustre of the finest productions of his pencil, while the paintings of *Holbein*, *Durer*, and the *Venetian-school*, (who were admirably skilled in the knowledge of pigments) still exist in their primitive freshness.

But

But theſe advantages are ſmall, compared to thoſe derived from the knowlege of nature in the ideal part: painting is an imitation of nature; now, who can imitate without conſulting the original? but to come to what is more particularly the object of our inquiries; animal and vegetable life are the eſſence of lanſcape, and often are ſecondary objects in hiſtorical paintings. Correct deſign is enough for the ſculptor; but the painter ſhould know their different connections, manner of living, and places of abode, or he will fall into manifeſt abſurdities: the authority of *Freſnoy* will ſerve to confirm our opinion.

Plurimus inde labor tabulas imitando juvabit
Egregias, operumque typos, ſed plura docebit
Natura ante oculos præſens, nam firmat et auget
Vim genii, ex illâque artem experientia complet.*

Deſcriptive poetry is ſtill more indebted to natural knowlege, than either painting or ſculpture: the poet has the whole creation for his range; nor can his art exiſt without borrowing metaphors, alluſions, or deſcriptions from the face of nature, which is the only fund of great ideas. The depths of the ſeas, the internal caverns of the earth, and the planetary ſyſtem are out of the painter's reach; but can ſupply the poet with the ſublimeſt conceptions: nor is the knowlege of animals and vegetables leſs requiſite, while his creative pen adds life and motion to every object.

From hence it will be eaſily inferred, that an acquaintance with the works of nature is equally neceſſary to form a genuine and correct taſte for either of the above mentioned arts. Taſte is no more than a quick ſenſibility of imagination refined by judgement, and corrected by experience; but experience is another term for knowlege *, and to judge of natural images, we muſt acquire the ſame knowlege, and by the ſame means as the painter, the poet, or the ſculptor.

Thus far natural hiſtory in general ſeems connected with the polite arts; but were we to deſcend into all its particular uſes in common life, we ſhould infallibly exceed the bounds of a preface: it will be therefore neceſſary to confine our inquiries to the inveſtigation of a ſingle part of the material world, which few are ſo ignorant as not to know is divided into the animal, vegetable, and foſſil kingdoms.

Vaſt would be the extent of the inquiries into each of theſe; but tho' ambition may tempt us to aim at the height of ſcience, yet, a little experience will open to our views the immenſe tracts of natural knowlege, and we ſhall find we can only inveſtigate a ſingle province, ſo as to ſpeak with truth and certainty; without which there can be no real knowlege.

For theſe reaſons, a partial examination of this ſcience is all that a conſiderate mind will aim at; and ſurely a conſiderate mind will give the preference to the moſt exalted ſubject of it.

Zoology is the nobleſt part of natural hiſtory, as it comprehends all ſenſitive beings, from reaſoning man, through every ſpecies of animal life, till it deſcends to that point where ſenſe is wholly extinct, and vegetation commences: and certainly none will deny, that life, and voluntary motion are ſuperior to a meer vegetating principle, or the more inactive ſtate of the foſſil kingdom. Should

* De arte graph. lin. 537.

* See the eſſay on the origin of our ideas of the ſublime and beautiful.

Should we follow the train of reflections, which naturally ariſe from the contemplation of animals, they would ſwell this preface into a volume: and ſhould we only mention the various uſes of Britiſh animals in common life, yet the objects are not to be numbered. The knowlege of *Dietetics* is a neceſſary branch of medicine, as by a proper attention to that article, an obſtinate diſtemper may be eradicated, when other remedies have failed; but this can never be attained, without the ſtudy of Zoology, which aſſiſts us greatly in learning the different qualities of animal food; and how far a difference of nutriment may contribute to alter the qualities of a diſeaſe.

Cloathing is eſſential, not only to our comfort, but ſubſiſtance; and the number of our manufactures, relative to this ſingle article, demand our care for their extenſion and improvement; eſpecially as the maintenance of thouſands depends on theſe important branches of commerce; yet theſe may be improved, by diſcovering new properties in animals; or by the farther cultivation of thoſe already diſcovered. The ſcience of Zoology is requiſite for each of theſe; and if we reflect but a little on the unwearied diligence of our rivals the *French*, we ſhould attend to every ſiſter art that may any ways preſerve our ſuperiority in manufactures and commerce.

Domeſtic œconomy is an object of equal conſequence; and the author * of the calendar of Flora has eſtabliſhed the uſes of Zoology in this particular, with undeniable evidence. This excellent writer has united a happy invention, with the moſt ſolid judgment, and certainly merits the higheſt applauſe, as a friend of human kind. Our ingenious countryman,

* Alex. Mal. Berger.

Mr. *Stillingfleet*, has purſued the ſame plan, with good ſucceſs; and as far as his time would permit, has equalled the original; and manifeſtly proved the utility of the project, in a learned diſcourſe prefixed to his work.†

If then Zoology can ſuggeſt ſo many hints towards enlarging and improving our manufactures and agriculture; we ſhall not think our time miſapplied, in offering to the publick, the NATURAL HISTORY of the *Quadrupeds* and *Birds* of GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND. This compilation had its peculiar difficulties; but the labor of travelling thro' a dry arrangement of the ſubject, was very frequently alleviated by the beautiful ſubjects we met with in our progreſs: beſides, we own with pleaſure that we have been greatly aided by the lovers of natural hiſtory, and hope for the continuance of the ſame inſtructive communications; that by collecting and digeſting theſe materials, we may not only complete the preſent work, but poſſibly trace the Britiſh Zoology thro' the remaining claſſes.

In the proſecution of this plan, we ſhall, to avoid the perplexity ariſing from forming a new ſyſtem, adopt that of the ineſtimable Mr. *Ray*, who advanced the ſtudy of nature far beyond all that went before him; and whoſe abilities, integrity, and mildneſs, were no leſs an ornament to the human ſpecies in general, than to his own country in particular: yet, as this excellent man, was in a manner the founder of ſyſtematic Zoology, ſo later diſcoveries have made a few improvements on his labors: where ever then he is miſtaken in the arrangement of animals, we ſhall follow the ſyſtem of M. *Briſſon*; whoſe merit, as a naturaliſt, is not yet known; or at leſt, not ſufficiently acknowleged among us. ‡ We

† Swediſh tracts, tranſlated from the amæn. Acad. 2d Edition.

‡ Le Regne Animal. Paris 1756. 4to. Ornithologie, contenant la diviſion des oyſeaux, *&c.* Paris 1760, 1762, 6 tom. 4to.

We have, in our deſcriptions, wholly omitted the anatomy of animals; as that part, unleſs executed with the greateſt ſkill, would be no ſmall blemiſh to the reſt of this performance; but the reader may judge of the extent of our plan, by the following heads: the character of the genus ſhall firſt be given: then the ſpecific name: the ſynonyms from different authors; and the genera in which thoſe authors have placed the animal. The names ſhall be given in ſeveral *European* languages; and we ſhall conclude with a brief, but ſufficient deſcription, adding at the ſame time, the various uſes, and natural hiſtory of each individual.

If this plan ſucceeds, in promoting the knowlege of nature in this kingdom, we ſhall think ourſelves amply rewarded. Could our exhortations avail, we ſhould recommend this ſtudy moſt earneſtly to every country gentleman. To thoſe of an active turn, we might ſay, that ſo pleaſing and uſeful an employment would relieve the *tædium* ariſing from a ſameneſs of diverſions; every object would produce ſome new obſervation, and while they might ſeem only to gratify themſelves with a preſent indulgence, they would be laying up a fund of uſeful knowlege; they would find their ideas inſenſibly enlarged, till they comprehended the whole of domeſtic œconomy, and the wiſe order of Providence.

To thoſe of a ſedentary diſpoſition, this ſtudy would not only prove agreeable, but ſalutary: a retired mind is with difficulty drawn from his book, to partake of the neceſſary enjoyments of air and exerciſe; and even when thus compelled, he profits leſs by it than men of an illiberal education: but this inconvenience would be remedied, could we induce him to obſerve and reliſh the wonders of nature; aided by philoſophy, he would find in the woods and fields a ſeries of objects, that would give to exerciſe charms unknown to him before; and enraptured with the ſcene, will be ready to exclame with the poet.

> On every thorn, delightful wiſdom grows;
> In every rill, a ſweet inſtruction flows.

Thus would he learn from all he ſaw, to love his Creator for his goodneſs; to repoſe an implicit confidence in his wiſdom; and to revere his awful Omnipotence. We ſhall dwell no longer on this ſubject, than to draw this important concluſion; that health of body, and a chearful contentment of mind, are the general effects of theſe amuſements. The latter is produced by a contemplation of an all-wiſe Providence; as conſtant and regular exerciſe is the beſt preſervative of the former.

Q

CLASS I.

QUADRUPEDS.

Div. I. Hoofed Quadrupeds.

II. Digitated Quadrupeds.

GENERA

Div. I.

Quadrupeds with hoofs, conſiſting of only one piece; ſix cutting teeth in each jaw - - - - - - - - - -		I.	the Horſe	Page 1.
Cloven hoofs, no cutting teeth in the upper jaw.	Horns bending out laterally - - - - -	II.	the Ox	7.
	Horns twiſted ſpirally, and pointing outwards -	III.	the Sheep	10.
	Horns bending backwards - - - - -	IV.	the Goat	13.
	Upright branched horns, annually deciduous -	V.	the Stag	15.
Cloven hoofs; no horns; cutting teeth in each jaw		VI.	the Hog	19.

Div. II.

Div. II.

				Page
Six cutting teeth, and two canine teeth or fangs in each jaw.	Five toes before, four behind: ſharp claws lodged in a ſheath that may be exerted or drawn in at pleaſure: a round viſage. - -	VII.	the Cat	21
	Five toes before, four behind*: thick blunted claws: a produced viſage - - - -	VIII.	the Dog	23
	Five divided toes before, the ſame behind: a tranſverſe orifice between the tail and the anus.	IX.	the Badger	30
	Five toes before, the ſame behind; each connected by a ſtrong broad membrane - -	X.	the Otter	32
	Five toes on each foot, all palmated; the fore legs buried deep in the ſkin; the hind legs placed quite backwards: no external ears.	XI.	the Seal	34
	Five divided toes on each foot, ſhort legs, ſharp pointed viſage, long ſlender body - -	XII.	the Weeſel	37
Two cutting teeth in each jaw.	Five toes before, four behind; a ſhort tail, long ears - - - - - - -	XIII.	the Hare	41
	Four toes before, five behind; tufted ears; long tail, covered with long hairs diſpoſed horizontally - - - - -	XIV.	the Squirrel	44
	Four toes before, five behind; naked ears; long tail, covered with hair diſpoſed circularly.	XV.	the Dormouſe	45
	Four toes before, five behind: long taper naked tail. - - - - - -	XVI.	the Rat	46
	Five toes before, five behind; a long ſnout; body covered with ſpines. - - -	XVII.	the Hedgehog	51
	Five toes before, five behind; the fore feet very broad; the hind feet very ſmall; a long ſnout; no external ears; ſhort tail. - -	XVIII.	the Mole	52
	Five toes before, five behind; long ſnout; long tail - - - - - -	XIX.	the Shrewmouſe	54
	Five toes on the fore feet, connected by thin broad membranes, extending to the hind legs, and from them to the tail. A flying quadruped - - - - - -	XX.	the Bat	55

* This character is invariably obſerved in the wild animals of this genus; but in the domeſtic ſpecies, nature ſeems to ſport; ſometimes omitting the fifth toe behind, often forming it imperfect, and often furniſhing the animal with it. For a farther account of the oſteology of this part, we refer the reader to the works of Meſſ. *Buffon* and *Daubenton*; who (in ſpite of their contempt of method, and a little ſingularity in ſpeculative points) ought, if envy would permit, to hold the firſt place among the modern Zoologiſts.

EXPLANATION of the References in this CLASS.

Alb.	Nat. hiſt. of Birds, by *Eleazar Albin*, 3 vol. 4to. London, 1738, &c.
Amœn. acad.	Caroli Linnæi amænitates academicæ. 6 tom. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. et Holmiæ, 1749, &c.
Borlaſe Corn.	Nat. hiſt. of Cornwall, by *William Borlaſe*, A. M. fol. London, 1758.
Briſſon quad.	Regnum animale in claſſes IX. diſtributum. 4to. Parisiis, 1756.
Buffon	Hiſtoire naturelle, generale et particuliere, avec la deſcription du Cabinet du Roy. 13 tom. 4to. a Paris, 1749, &c.
Caii opuſc.	Joannis Caii Britanni opuſcula, a S. Jebb edita. 8vo Londini, 1729.
Camden.	Camden's Britannia, publiſhed by Biſhop *Gibſon*, 2 vol. folio, 2^d. edition, London, 1753.
Charlton ex.	Gualteri Charletoni exercitationes de differentiis &c animalium, fol. Londini, 1677.
Edw.	Nat. hiſt. of Birds and other rare and undeſcribed animals, by *George Edwards*, 7 vol. 4to. London, 1743, &c.
Faun. ſuec.	Caroli Linnæi Fauna Suecica. ſiſtens animalia Sueciæ Regni. Lugd. Bat. 1746.
Geſner quad.	Conrad. Geſneri Hiſtoria quadrupedum. fol. Frankfort, 1603.
Girald. Cambrens.	Itinerarium Cambriæ. auctore Sil. Giraldo Cambrenſe cum annot. Poveli. fol. Londini, 1585.
Grew's Muſ.	Catalogue of the rarities belonging to the Royal Society, by Dr. *N. Grew*, fol. London, 1685.
Haſſelquiſt's itin.	Fred. Haſſelquiſtii Iter Palæſtinum. 8vo. Holmiæ, 1757.
Hor. Ice.	Nat hiſt. of Iceland, by N. Horrebow, tranſlated from the Daniſh, fol. London, 1758.
Jonſton nat Hiſt.	Johannis Jonſtoni, M D. Hiſtoria naturalis, 2 tom fol. Amſtelodami, 1657.
Klein quad.	Iac. Theod. Klein quadrupedum diſpoſitio, breviſque, hiſt. nat. 4to. Lipſiæ, 1751.
Lin. ſyſt.	Caroli Linnæi Syſtema Naturæ, edit. 10. reformata. 8vo. Holmiæ, 1758.
Merret pinax.	Pinax rerum naturalium Britannicarum, authore Chriſtoph. Merret, 12mo. Londini, 1667.
Meyer's an.	A work wrote in German, containing 200 colored plates of various animals, with the ſkeleton of each, by John-Daniel Meyer, Miniature painter, at Nurenberg, 2 vol. fol. 1748, &c.
Morton Northampt.	Natural hiſtory of Northamptonſhire, by *J. Morton*, A.M. fol. London, 1712.
Plin. nat. hiſt.	Plinii hiſtoria naturalis, cum notis Harduini, 2 tom. fol Paris, 1723.
Pontoppidan.	Natural hiſtory of Norway, by the right reverend Erich Pontoppidan, Biſhop of Bergen, tranſlated from the Daniſh, fol. London, 1755.
Raii ſyn. quad.	Raii ſynopſis methodica anim. quadrupedum et ſerpentini generis, 8vo. Londini, 1693.
Seb. mus.	Alberti Sebæ rerum naturalium theſaurus, 3 tom. fol. Amſtelodami, 1734, &c.
Sib. Scot.	Prodromus hiſtoriæ naturalis Scotiæ, auctore Roberti Sibbaldo. M.D. eq. aur. fol. Edenburgi. 1684.
Smith's Kerry.	Natural and civil hiſtory of the county of Kerry, 8vo. Dublin, 1756.
Worm. mus.	Muſeum Wormianum, fol. Amſtelodami, 1655.

ERRATA.

Page	*Col.*	*Line*	*for*	*read*
12	2	17	havock	havoke †.
		36	them	it
	2	in the Note 216		217
26	1	1	ſomething	ſomething elſe
	2	14	leaſt	left.
		39	egregrios	egregios
27	1	22	Dogs	Dog
33 47	1	8	borroughs	burrows
37	2	7	borroughing	burrowing
39	2	18	fineſt	fineſs
42	Note		Quadrupedum	Quadrupedes
45	2	19	Lerot	*Loir*, *Lerot*, or great, &c.
45	2	17	ſubunda	ſubnuda
55	1	32	ſeven	nine
56	1	25	nine	ſeven
64	2	3	Female	Male

† Havoke is derived from the Welſh *haveg*; in which the c has no power.

CLASS I.

QUADRUPEDS.

Div. I. HOOFED QUADRUPEDS.

GENUS I. The HORSE.

SPECIES I. The HORSE.

Raii ſyn. quad. 62.
Merret. pinax. 166.
Geſn. quad. 404.
Klein. quad. 4.
Buffon. Tom. 4, 258.

Equus auriculis brevibus erectis.
Briſſon quad. 100.
Eq. Caballus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 73.
Eq. cauda undique ſetoſa. *Faun. Suec.* 34.

NAMES	HORSE	MARE	GELDING
Britiſh,	March, Ceffyl	Caſeg	Diſpaiddfarch
French,	Cheval	Cavale, Jument	Cheval ongre
Italian,	Cavallo	Cavalla	
Spaniſh,	Cavallo	Yegua	
Portug.	Cavallo	Egoa	
German,	Pferdt	Stut, Motſch	
Dutch,	Paerdt, Hengſt	Meri, Merre	
Swediſh,	Haſt	Stood, Horſs	

THE breed of Horſes in *Great-Britain* is as mixed as that of its inhabitants: The frequent introduction of foreign Horſes has given us a variety, that no ſingle country can boaſt of: moſt other kingdoms produce only one kind, while ours, by a judicious mixture of the ſeveral ſpecies, by the happy difference of our ſoils, and by our ſuperior ſkill in management, may triumph over the reſt of *Europe*, in having brought each quality of this noble animal to the higheſt perfection.

In

In the annals of *Newmarket*, may be found inſtances of horſes that have litterally outſtripped the wind, as the celebrated *M. Condamine* has lately ſhewn in his remarks* on thoſe of *Great-Britain*. *Childers*† is an amazing inſtance of rapidity, his ſpeed having been more than once exerted equal, to 82 ½ feet in a ſecond, or near a mile in a minute: The ſame horſe has alſo run the round courſe at *Newmarket*, (which is about 400 yards leſs than 4 miles) in ſix minutes and forty ſeconds; in which caſe his fleetneſs is to that of the ſwifteſt *Barb*, as four to three.

Horſes of this kind, derive their origin from *Arabia*; the ſeat of the pureſt, and moſt generous breed.

The ſpecies uſed in hunting, is a happy combination of the former with others ſuperior in ſtrength, but inferior in point of ſpeed and lineage, a union of both is neceſſary; for the fatigues of the chace muſt be ſupported by the ſpirit of the one, as well as by the vigor of the other.

No country can bring a parallel to the ſtrength and ſize of our horſes deſtined for the draught; or to the activity and ſtrength united of thoſe that form our cavalry.

In our capital there are inſtances of ſingle horſes that are able to draw on a plain, for a ſmall ſpace, the weight of three tuns; but could with eaſe, and for a continuance draw half that weight‡. The pack-horſes of *Yorkſhire*, employed in conveying the manufacture of that country, to the moſt remote parts of the kingdom, uſually carry a burden of 420 pounds; and that indifferently over the higheſt hills of the north, as well as the moſt level roads; but the moſt remarkable proof of the ſtrength of our *Britiſh* horſes, is to be drawn from that of our mill-horſes: ſome of theſe will carry at one load thirteen meaſures, which at a moderate computation of 70 pounds each, will amount to 910; a weight ſuperior to that which the leſſer variety of camels will bear: this will appear leſs ſurprizing, as theſe horſes are by degrees accuſtomed to the weight; and the diſtance they travel no greater than to and from the adjacent hamlets.

Our cavalry in the late campaigns, gave frequent proofs of their ſuperiority over thoſe of our Allies, as well as thoſe of the *French*; the battle of *Warburg* is a memorable inſtance of their ſtrength and activity: the enemy was broke through by the impetuous charge of our ſquadrons; while the *German* horſes, from their great weight, and inactive make, were unable to ſecond our efforts; though thoſe troops were actuated by the nobleſt ardor.

The preſent cavalry of this iſland only ſupports its antient glory; it was eminent in the earlieſt times: our ſcythed *chariots, and the activity † and good diſcipline of our horſes, even ſtruck terror into *Cæſar*'s legions: it is now impoſſible to trace out this ſpecies; for thoſe which exiſt among the *indigenæ* of *Great Britain*, ſuch as the little horſes of *Wales* and *Cornwal*, the hobbies of *Ireland*, and the ſhelties of *Scotland*, though admirably well adapted to the uſes of thoſe countries, could never have been equal to the work of war. Thoſe we

* In his tour to *Italy*.

† M. *Condamine* illuſtrates his remarks with the horſe, *Starling*; but the report of his ſpeed being doubtful, we chuſe to inſtance the ſpeed of *Childers*, as indiſputable and univerſally known.

‡ *Hollingſhead* makes it a matter of boaſt, that in his time, five horſes could draw with eaſe for a long journey 3000lb. weight.

* *Pomp. Mela*, lib. c. 8.

† *Cæſar. Com.* lib. 4. *Strabo.* lib. 4.

we employ for that purpoſe, or for the draught, are an off-ſpring of the *German* or *Flemiſh* breed, meliorated by our ſoil, and a judicious culture.

The increaſe of our inhabitants, and the extent of our manufactures, together with the neglect of internal navigation to convey thoſe manufactures, multiplied the number of our horſes: an exceſs of wealth, before unknown in theſe iſlands, increaſed the luxury of carriages, and added to the neceſſity of an extraordinary culture of theſe animals: their high reputation abroad, has alſo made them a branch of commerce, and proved another cauſe of their vaſt increaſe.

As no kingdom can boaſt of parallel circumſtances, ſo none can vie with us in the number of theſe noble quadrupeds; it would be extremely difficult to gueſs at the exact amount of them, or to form a periodical account of their increaſe. We find that in the beginning of queen *Elizabeth's* reign * the whole kingdom could not ſupply two thouſand horſes to form our cavalry: and even in the year 1588, when the nation was in the moſt imminent danger from the *Spaniſh* invaſion, all the cavalry which the nation could then furniſh amounted only to 3000; but ſuch is their preſent increaſe, that in the late war, the number employed was 13,575; and ſuch is our improvement in the breed of horſes, that moſt of thoſe which are uſed in our waggons and carriages † of different kinds, might be applied to the ſame purpoſe: of thoſe, our capital alone employs near 22,000.

The learned M. *Buffon*, has almoſt exhauſted the ſubject of the natural hiſtory of the horſe, and the other domeſtic animals; and left very little for after writers to add. We may obſerve, that this moſt noble and uſeful quadruped is endowed with every quality that can make it ſubſervient to the uſes of mankind; and thoſe qualities appear in a more exalted, or in a leſs degree, in proportion to our various neceſſities.

Undaunted courage, added to a docility half reaſoning, is given to ſome, which fits them for military ſervices. The ſpirit and emulation ſo apparent in others, furniſh us with that ſpecies, which is admirably adapted for the courſe; or, the more noble and generous pleaſure of the chace.

Patience and perſeverance appear ſtrongly in that moſt uſeful kind deſtined to bear the burdens we impoſe on them; or are employed in the ſlavery of the draught.

Though endowed with vaſt ſtrength, and great powers, they very rarely exert either to their maſters prejudice; but on the contrary, will endure fatigues, even to death, for our benefit. Providence has implanted in them a benevolent diſpoſition, and a fear of the human race, together with a certain conſciouſneſs of the ſervices we can render them. Moſt of the hoofed quadrupeds are domeſtic, becauſe neceſſity compels them to ſeek our protection: Wild beaſts are provided with feet and claws, adapted to the forming dens and retreats from the inclemency of the weather; but the former, deſtitute of theſe advantages, are obliged to run to us for artificial ſhelter, and harveſted proviſion; as nature, in theſe climates, does not throughout the year ſupply them with neceſſary food.

But

* Vide Sir *Edw. Harwood's* memorial. *Harleian Miſc.* vol. 4. 255.

† It may alſo be obſerved, that the uſe of coaches was not introduced into *England* till the year 1564.

But ſtill, many of our tame animals muſt by accident endure the rigor of the ſeaſon: to prevent which inconvenience their feet (for the extremities ſuffer firſt by cold) are protected by ſtrong hoofs of a horny ſubſtance.

The tail too is guarded with long buſhy hair that protects it in both extremes of weather; during the ſummer it ſerves by its pliancy and agility, to bruſh off the ſwarms of inſects, which are perpetually attempting either to ſting them, or to depoſit their eggs in the *rectum*; the ſame length of hair contributes to guard them from the cold in winter.

Thus is the horſe provided againſt the two greateſt evils he is ſubject to from the ſeaſons: his natural diſeaſes are few; but our ill uſage, or neglect, or what is very frequent our over care of him, bring on a numerous train, which are often fatal. Among the diſtempers he is naturally ſubject to, are the worms, the bots, and the ſtone: the ſpecies of worms that infeſt him are the *lumbrici*, and *aſcarides*; both theſe reſemble thoſe found in human bodies, only larger: the bots are the *erucæ*, or caterpillars of the *oeſtrus*, or gad-fly: theſe are found both in the *rectum*, and in the ſtomach, and when in the latter bring on convulſions, that often terminate in death.

The ſtone is a diſeaſe the horſe is not frequently ſubject to; yet we have ſeen two examples of it, the one in a horſe near *Highwycombe*, that voided ſixteen *calculi*, each of an inch and a half diameter; the other was of a ſtone taken out of the bladder of a horſe, and depoſited in the cabinet of the late Dr. *Mead*; weighing eleven ounces. Theſe ſtones are formed of ſeveral cruſts, each very ſmooth and gloſſy; their form triangular; but their edges rounded, as if by colliſion againſt each other.

The all-wiſe Creator hath finely limited the ſeveral ſervices of domeſtic animals towards the human race; and ordered that the parts of ſuch, which in their lives have been the moſt uſeful, ſhould after death contribute the leſt to our benefit. The only uſes that the *exuviæ* of the horſe can be applied to, are for collars, traces, and other parts of the harneſs; and thus, even after death, he preſerves ſome analogy with his former employ. The hair of the mane is of uſe in making wigs; of the tail in making the bottoms of chairs, floor-cloths, and cords; and to the angler in making lines.

SPECIES

SPECIES II. The ASS.

Raii ſyn. quad. 63.
Geſn. quad. 5.
Klein. quad. 6.
Buffon. Tom. 4, 404.

Equus Auriculis longis flaccidis, juba brevi. *Briſſon quad.* 102.
Equus aſinus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 73.
Eq. caudæ extremitate ſetoſa cruce nigra ſuper humeros. *Faun Suec.* 35

NAMES.

Britiſh, Aſyn, *fæm.* aſen
French, Ane, *f.* aneſſe
Italian, Aſino, miccio. *f.* miccia
Spaniſh, Aſno, Borrico. *f.* Borrica

Portug. Aſno. Burro. *f.* Aſna, Burra
German, Eſel
Dutch, Eezel
Swediſh, Aſna

THIS animal, tho' now ſo common in all parts of theſe iſlands, was not introduced among us, till after the reign of queen *Elizabeth*. *Hollingſhead* informs us, that in his time, "*our lande did yeelde no aſſes*". We are not certain of the time they were firſt imported; probably it was in the ſucceeding reign, when our intercourſe with *Spain* was renewed; in which country this animal was greatly uſed, and where the breed is in great perfection.

The aſs is originally a native of *Arabia*, and other parts of the *Eaſt*: a warm climate produces the largeſt and the beſt, their ſize and ſpirit declining in proportion as they advance into colder regions: the migration of theſe beaſts has been very ſlow; we ſee how recent their arrival is in *Great-Britain*: in *Sweden* * they are even at preſent a ſort of rarity, nor does it appear by the laſt hiſtory of *Norway* † that they have yet reached that country. They are at preſent naturalized in this kingdom; our climate and ſoil ſeems to agree with them; the breed is ſpread thro' all parts; and their utility is more and more experienced.

They are now introduced into many ſervices that were before allotted to horſes; which will prove of the utmoſt uſe in ſaving thoſe noble animals for worthier purpoſes. Many of our richeſt mines are in ſituations almoſt inacceſſible to horſes; but where theſe ſure footed creatures may be employed to advantage, in conveying our mineral treaſures to their reſpective marts; we may add too, that ſince our horſes are become a conſiderable article of commerce, and bring annually great ſums into theſe kingdoms; the cultivation of an animal that will in many caſes ſupply the place of the former, and enable us to enlarge our exports, certainly merits our attention. The

* *Habitat in magnatum prædiis rariùs.* Faun ſuec. 35.

† Pontoppidan's nat. hiſtory of *Norway*.

The qualities of this animal are ſo well known, that we need not expatiate on them; its patience and perſeverance under labor, and its indifference in reſpect to food, need not be mentioned; any weed or thiſtle contents it: if it gives the preference to any vegetable, it is to the *Plantane*; for which we have often ſeen it neglect every other herb in the paſture.

The MULE.

Mulus, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 64.
Geſner quad. 702.
Aſinus biformis *Klein quad.* 6.
Charlton ex. 4.

Equus auriculis longis, juba brevi. *Briſſon quad.* 103.
Equus mulus, *Lin. ſyſt.* 73.
Faun. ſuec. 35.

NAMES

Britiſh, Mul, *Fæm.* Mules
French, Mulet
Italian, Mula
Spaniſh, Mulo

Portug. Mula
German, Multhier, Muleſel
Dutch, Muyl
Swediſh, Mulaſna

THIS uſeful and hardy animal is the offspring of the horſe and aſs, or aſs and mare; thoſe produced between the two laſt are eſteemed the beſt, as the mule is obſerved to partake leſs of the male than the female parent; not but they almoſt always inherit in ſome degree the obſtinacy of the parent aſs, tho' it muſt be confeſſed that this vice is heightened by their being injudiciouſly broke; inſtead of mild uſage, which generally corrects the worſe qualities, the mule is treated with cruelty from the firſt; and is ſo habituated to blows, that it is never mounted or loaded without expectation of ill treatment; ſo that the unhappy animal either prepares to retaliate, or in the terror of bad uſage becomes invincibly retrograde. Could we prevail on our countrymen to conſider this animal in the light its uſeful qualities merit; and pay due attention to its breaking, they might with ſucceſs form it for the ſaddle, the draught, or the burden. The ſize and ſtrength of our breed is at preſent ſo improved by the importation of the *Spaniſh* male aſſes, that we ſhall ſoon have numbers that may be adapted to each of thoſe uſes. Perſons of the firſt quality in *Spain* are drawn by them; for one of which (as Mr. *Clark* informs us *) fifty or ſixty guineas is no uncommon price; nor is it ſurprizing, if we conſider how far they excel the horſe in draught, in a mountanous country; the mule being able to tread ſecurely where the former can hardly ſtand.

This brief account may be cloſed with the general obſervation, that neither mules nor the ſpurious offspring of any other animal generate any farther; all theſe productions may be looked on as monſters; therefore nature, to preſerve the original ſpecies of animals entire and pure, wiſely ſtops in the firſt inſtance the powers of propagation. GENUS

* Letters on the *Spaniſh* nation.

GENUS II. The OX.

SPECIES I. The OX.

Raii ſyn. quad. 70.

Merret. pinax. 166.

Geſn. quad. 25. 26. 92.

Taurus domeſticus. *Klein. quad.* 10.

Charlton. ex. 8.

Bos cornibus levibus teretibus, ſurſum reflexis. *Briſſon quad.* 78.

Bos taurus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 71.

Bos cornibus teretibus flexis. *Faun ſuec.* 44.

NAMES	BULL	COW	OX	CALF
Britiſh,	Tarw	Buwch	Ych, Eidion	Llo
French,	Taureau	Vache	Bæuf	Veau
Italian,	Toro	Vacca	Bue	Vitello
Spaniſh,	Toro	Vaca	Buey	Ternera
Portug.	Touro	Vaca	Boy	Vitela
German,	Stier	Kue	Ochs	Kalb
Dutch,	Stier	Koe	Os	Kalff
Swediſh,	Tiur	Ko	Noot	Kalff

THE climate of *Great-Britain* is above all others productive of the greateſt variety and abundance of wholeſome vegetables, which, to crown our happineſs, are almoſt equally diffuſed thro' all its parts: this general fertility is owing to thoſe clouded ſkies, which foreigners miſtakenly urge as a reproach on our country; but let us chearfully endure a temporary gloom, which cloaths not only our meadows but our hills with the richeſt verdure. To this we owe the number, variety, and excellence of our cattle, the richneſs of our dairies, and innumerable other advantages. *Cæſar* (the earlieſt writer who deſcribes this iſland of *Great-Britain)* ſpeaks of the numbers of our cattle, and adds that we neglected tillage, but lived on milk and fleſh *. *Strabo* takes notice of our plenty of milk, but ſays we were ignorant of the art of making cheeſe **. *Mela* informs us, that the wealth of the *Britains* conſiſted in cattle: and in his account of *Ireland* reports that ſuch was the richneſs of the paſtures in that kingdom, that the cattle would even burſt if they were ſuffered to feed in them long at a time ‡.

This preference of paſturage to tillage was delivered down from our *Britiſh* anceſtors to much

* *Lib.* 5.
** *Lib.* 4.
‡ Adeo luxurioſa herbis non lætis modo ſed etiam dulcibus, ut ſe exigua parte diei pecora impleant, ut niſi pabulo prohibeantur, diutius paſta diffiliant.

much later times; and continued equally prevalent during the whole period of our feodal government: the chieftain, whofe power and fafety depended on the promptnefs of his vaffals to execute his commands, found it his intereft to encourage thofe employments that favoured that difpofition; the vaffal, who made it his glory to fly at the firft call to the ftandard of his chieftain, was fure to prefer that employ, which might be tranfacted by his family with equal fuccefs during his abfence. Tillage would require an attendance incompatible with the fervices he owed the Baron, while the former occupation not only gave leifure for thofe duties, but furnifhed the hofpitable board of his Lord with ample provifion, of which the vaffal was equal partaker. The reliques of the larder of the elder *Spencer* are evident proofs of the plenty of cattle in his days; for after his winter provifions may have been fuppofed to have been moftly confumed, there were found, fo late as the month of *May* in falt, the carcaffes of not fewer than 80 beeves, 600 bacons, and 600 muttons†. The accounts of the feveral great feafts in after times, afford amazing inftances of the quantity of cattle that were confumed in them. This was owing partly to the continued attachment of the people to grazing‡; partly to the preference, that the *Engliſh* at all times gave to animal food. The quantity of cattle that appear from the lateft calculation to have been confumed in our metropolis, is a fufficient argument of the vaft plenty of thefe times; particularly when we confider the great advancement of tillage, and the numberlefs variety of provifions, unknown to paft ages, that are now introduced into thefe kingdoms from all parts of the world. †

Our breed of horned cattle, has in general been fo much improved by a foreign mixture, that it is difficult to point out the original kind of thefe iflands. Thofe which may be fuppofed to have been purely *Britiſh* are far inferior in fize to thofe on the northern part of the *European* continent: The cattle of the highlands of *Scotland* are exceeding fmall, and many of them males as well as females are hornlefs: The *Welſh* runts are much larger: The black cattle of *Cornwall* are of the fame fize with the laft. The large fpecies that is now cultivated thro' moft parts of *Great-Britain* are either entirely of foreign extraction; or our own improved by a crofs with the foreign kind. The *Lincolnſhire* kind derive their fize from the *Holſtein* breed; and the large hornlefs cattle that are bred in fome parts of *England* came originally from *Poland*.

As to the wild cattle of *Scotland*, which *Jonſton* mentions under the name of *Biſon Scoticus*, and defcribes as having the mane of a lion, and being entirely white,** The breed is now extinct; nor is there to be found at prefent in any part of thefe kingdoms a wild breed of any fort of cattle, analogous to the domeftic kinds.

The ox is the only horned animal in thefe iflands that will apply his ftrength to the fervice of mankind. It is now generally allowed, that in many cafes oxen are more profitable in the draught than horfes; their food, harneſs,

† *Hume's* hiftory of *England* 2. 153.
‡ *Polid. Vergil* Hift. *Angl.* I. 5. who wrote in the time of *Henry* the 8th. fays *Angli plures pecuarii quam aratores.*

† That inquifitive and accurate hiftorian *Maitland* furnifhes us with this table of the quantity of cattle that were confumed in *London* above 30 years ago, when that city was far lefs populous than it is at prefent.

Beeves	98,244.	Pigs	52,000.
Calves	194,760.	Sheep and Lambs	711,123.
Hogs	186,932.		

** *Jonſton.* nat. hift. I. 37.

harneſs, and ſhoes being cheaper, and ſhould they be lamed or grow old, an old working beaſt will be as good meat, and fatten as well as a young one.†

There is ſcarce any part of this animal without its uſe. The blood, fat, marrow, hide, hair, horns, hoofs, milk, creme, butter, cheeſe, whey, urine, liver, gall, ſpleen, bones, and dung, have each their particular uſe in manufactures, commerce and medicine.

The ſkin has been of general uſe in all ages. The antient *Britains* before they knew a better method, built their boats of oſiers, and covered them with the hides of bulls; which ſerved for ſhort coaſting voyages.* When tanned and curried, they ſerve for boots, ſhoes, and many other conveniencies of life. Vellum is made of calve ſkins; and gold beaters ſkin is made of a thin vellum, or the finer part of the oxes guts. The hair mixed with lime is a neceſſary article in building. Of the horns are made combs, boxes, handles for knives, and drinking veſſels; and when ſoftened by water, obeys the manufacturer's hand, and is beat into pellucid laminæ for the ſides of lanthorns.

In medicine they are employed as alexipharmics, or antidotes againſt poiſon, the plague, or ſmall pox. They have been dignified with the title of engliſh *Bezoar*; and have been found to anſwer the end of the oriental kind: The chips of the hoofs, and parings of the raw hides, ſerve to make carpenters glue.

The bones are uſed by mechanics, where ivory is too expenſive; by which the common people are ſerved with many neat conveniencies at an eaſy rate. From the *tibia* and *carpus* bones is procured an oil much uſed by coach-makers and others in dreſſing and cleaning harneſs, and all trappings belonging to a coach; and the bones calcined, afford a fit matter for teſts for the uſe of the refiner in the ſmelting trade.

The blood is uſed as an excellent manure for fruit trees *. And in the baſis of that fine color, the *Pruſſian* blue.

The fat, tallow, and ſuet, furniſh us with light; and are alſo uſed to præcipitate the ſalt that is drawn from briny ſprings. The gall, liver, ſpleen and urine, have alſo their place in the *materia medica*.

The uſes of butter, cheeſe, creme and milk, in domeſtic œconomy; and the excellence of the latter, in furniſhing a palatable nutriment for moſt people, whoſe organs of digeſtion are weaken'd, are too obvious to be inſiſted on.

† *Mortimer's* huſbandry I. 171.

* Vitilibus navigiis, coriis circumſutis navigare. *Plin.* nat. hiſt. Lib. 4. c. 16.

* *Evelyn's* Phil. diſc. of Earth, p. 319.

GENUS

GENUS III. The SHEEP.

SPECIES I. The SHEEP.

Raii ſyn. quad. 73.

Geſn. quad. 771.

Ovis aries. ovis anglica mutica cauda ſcrotoque ad genua pendulis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 70.

Ovis cornibus compreſſis lunatis. *Faun Suec.* 43.

Aries, &c. *Klein. quad.*

Aries laniger cauda rotunda brevi. *Briſſon quad.* 74.

Buffon. 5. I. *Tab.* I. 2.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	LAMB.
NAMES *Britiſh,*	Hwrdd, Maharen	Dafad	Oen
French,	Belier	Brebis	Agneau
Italian,	Montone	Pecora	Agnello
Spaniſh,	Carnero	Oveja	Cordero
Portug.	Caneiro	Ovelha	Cordeiro
German,	Wider	Schaff	Lamb
Dutch,	Ram	Schaep	Lam
Swediſh,	Wadur	Faar	Lamb

IT does not appear from any of the early writers, that the breed of this animal was cultivated among the *Britains*; the inhabitants of the inland parts of this iſland either went entirely naked, or were only clothed with ſkins. Thoſe who lived on the ſea coaſts, and were the moſt civilized, affected the manners of the *Gauls*, and wore like them a ſort of garments made of coarſe wool, called *Brachæ*. Theſe they probably had from *Gaul*, there not being the leaſt traces of manufactures among the *Britains* in the hiſtories of thoſe times.

This negligence may be eaſily accounted for, in an uncivilized nation whoſe wants were few, and thoſe eaſily ſatisfied; but what is more ſurprizing, when after a long period we had cultivated a breed of ſheep, whoſe fleeces were ſuperior to thoſe of other countries; we ſtill neglected to promote a woollen manufacture at home. That valuable branch of buſineſs lay for a conſiderable time in foreign hands; and we were obliged to import the cloth manufactured from our own materials. There ſeems indeed to have been many unavailing efforts made by our monarchs to preſerve both the wool and the manufacture of it among ourſelves: *Henry* the ſecond, by a patent granted to the weavers in *London*, directed that if any cloth was found made of a mixture of *Spaniſh* wool, it ſhould be burnt by the mayor: * yet ſo little did the weaving buſineſs advance, that *Edward* the third was obliged

* *Stow* 419.

obliged to permit the importation of foreign cloth in the beginning of his reign; but ſoon after by encouraging foreign artificers to ſettle in *England*, and inſtruct the natives in their trade, the manufacture increaſed ſo greatly as to enable him to prohibit the wear of foreign cloth. Yet to ſhew the uncommercial genius of the people, the effects of this prohibition were checked by another law, as prejudicial to trade as the former was ſalutary; this was an act of the ſame reign, againſt exporting woollen goods manufactured at home, under heavy penalties; while the exportation of wool was not only allowed but encouraged. This overſight was not ſoon rectified, for it appears that on the alliance that *Edward* the fourth made with the King of *Arragon*, he preſented the latter with ſome ewes and rams of the *Coteſwold* kind; which is a proof of their excellency, ſince they were thought acceptable to a monarch, whoſe dominions were ſo noted for the fineſs of their fleeces. *

In the firſt year of *Richard* the third, and in the two ſucceeding reigns, our woollen manufactures received ſome improvements;† but the grand riſe of all its proſperity is to be dated from the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the tyranny of the Duke of *Alva* in the *Netherlands* drove numbers of artificers for refuge into this country; who were the founders of that immenſe manufacture we carry on at preſent. We have ſtrong inducements to be more particular on the modern ſtate of our woollen manufactures; but we deſiſt, from a fear of digreſſing too far; our enquiries muſt be limited to points that have a more immediate reference to the ſtudy of *Zoology*.

No country is better ſupplied with materials, and thoſe adapted to every ſpecies of the clothing buſineſs, than *Great-Britain*; and tho' the ſheep of theſe iſlands afford fleeces of different degrees of goodneſs, yet there are not any but what may be uſed in ſome branch of it. *Herefordſhire*, *Devonſhire*, and *Coteſwold-downs* are noted for producing ſheep with remarkably fine fleeces; the *Lincolnſhire* and *Warwickſhire* kind, which are very large, exceed any for the quantity and goodneſs of their wool. The former county yields the largeſt ſheep in theſe iſlands, where it is no uncommon thing to give twenty-five guineas for a ram. *Suffolk* alſo breeds a very valuable kind. The fleeces of the northern parts of this kingdom are inferior in fineſs to thoſe of the ſouth; but ſtill are of great value in different branches of our manufactures. The *Yorkſhire* hills furniſh the looms of that county with large quantities of wool; and that which is taken from the neck and ſhoulders, is uſed (mixed with *Spaniſh* wool) in ſome of their fineſt cloths.

Wales yields but a coarſe wool; yet is of more extenſive uſe than the fineſt *Segovian* fleeces; for rich and poor, age and youth, health and infirmities, all confeſs the univerſal benefit of the flannel manufacture.

The ſheep of *Ireland* vary like thoſe of *Great-Britain*. Thoſe of the ſouth and eaſt being large, and their fleſh rank. Thoſe of the north, and the mountanous parts ſmall, and their fleſh ſweet. The fleeces in the ſame manner differ in degrees of value.

Scotland breeds a ſmall kind, and their fleeces are coarſe. *Sibbald* (after *Boethius*) ſpeaks of a breed in the iſle of *Rona*, covered with blue wool; of another kind in the iſle of *Hirta*, larger than the biggeſt he goat, with tails hanging almoſt to the ground, and horns

* *Rapin* I. 605. in the note.

† In that of *Richard*, two yard cloths were firſt made. In that of *Henry* the 8th, an *Italian* taught us the uſe of the diſtaff. Kerſies were alſo firſt made in *England* about that time.

horns as thick, and longer than thoſe of an ox*. He mentions another kind, which are clothed with a mixture of wool and hair; and of a fourth ſpecies, whoſe fleſh and fleeces are yellow, and their teeth of the color of gold; but the truth of theſe relations is doubtful, as no other writer has mentioned them, except the credulous *Boethius*.

Beſides the fleece, there is ſcarce any part of this animal but what is uſeful to mankind; the fleſh is a delicate and wholeſome food; the ſkin dreſſed, forms different parts of our apparel; and is uſed for covers of books. The entrails properly prepared and twiſted, ſerve for ſtrings for various muſical inſtruments. The bones calcined (like other bones in general) form materials for teſts for the refiner. The milk is thicker than that of cows; and conſequently yields a greater quantity of butter and cheeſe; and in ſome places is ſo rich, that it will not produce the cheeſe without a mixture of water to make it part from the whey. The dung is a remarkable rich manure; inſomuch that the folding of ſheep is become too uſeful a branch of huſbandry for the farmer to neglect. To conclude, whether we conſider the advantages that reſult from this animal to individuals in particular, or to theſe kingdoms in general, we may with *Columella* conſider this in one ſenſe, as the firſt of the domeſtic animals. *Poſt majores quadrupedes ovilli pecoris ſecunda ratio eſt; quæ prima ſit ſi ad utilitatis magnitudinem referas. Nam id præcipue contra frigoris violentiam protegit, corporibuſque noſtris liberaliora præbet velamina; et etiam elegantium menſas jucundis et numeroſis dapibus exornat* †.

The ſheep, as to its nature, is a moſt innocent mild and ſimple animal; and conſcious of its own defenceleſs ſtate, remarkably timid: If attacked when attended by its lamb, it will make ſome ſhew of defence, by ſtamping with its feet and puſhing with its head; it is a gregarious animal, is fond of any jingling noiſe, for which reaſon the leader of the flock has in many places a bell hung round its neck, which the others will conſtantly follow; it is ſubject to many diſeaſes: ſome ariſe from inſects which depoſite their eggs in different parts of the animal; others are cauſed by their being kept in wet paſtures; for as the ſheep requires but little drink, it is naturally fond of a dry ſoil. The dropſy, vertigo (the *pendro* of the welſh) the pthiſick, jaundice, and worms in the liver † annually make great havock among our flocks: For the firſt diſeaſe, the ſhepherd finds a remedy by turning the infected into fields of broom; which plant has been alſo found to be very efficacious in the ſame diſorder among the human ſpecies.

The ſheep is alſo infeſted by different ſorts of inſects; like the horſe it has its peculiar *Oeſtrus* or *Gadfly*, which depoſits its eggs above the noſe in the frontal ſinuſes; when thoſe turn into maggots they become exceſſive painful, and cauſe thoſe violent agitations that we ſo often ſee the animal in. The *French* ſhepherds make a common practice of eaſing the ſheep, by trepanning and taking out the maggot; this practice is ſometimes uſed by the *Engliſh* ſhepherds, but not always with the ſame ſucceſs: Beſides theſe inſects, the ſheep is troubled with a kind of tick and louſe, which magpies and ſtarlings contribute to eaſe them of, by lighting on its back, and picking the inſects off.

GENUS

* *Gmelin* deſcribes an animal he found in *Siberia*, that in many particulars agrees with this; he calls it *Rupicapra cornubus arietinis*; *Linnæus* ſtyles it *Capra ammon*. *Syſt.* 70. and *Geſner* p. 934. imagines it to be the *Muſimon* of the antients; the horns of the *Siberian* animal are two yards long, their weight above thirty pounds. As we have ſuch good authority for the actual exiſtence of ſuch a quadruped, we may venture to give credit to *Boethius*'s account, that the ſame kind was once found in *Hirta*.

† *De re ruſtica*, lib. 7. c. 2.

† Faſciola hepatica *Lin. ſyſt.* 648.

GENUS IV. The GOAT.

SPECIES I. The GOAT.

Raii ſyn. quad. 77.
Meyer's an. 1. *Tab.* 68.
Charlton ex. 9.
Klein quad. 15.
Geſn. quad. 266. 268.
Buffon. Tom. 5. 59. *Tab.* 8. 9.

Hircus cornibus interius cultratis, exterius rotundatis, infra carinatis, arcuatis. *Briſſon quad.* 62.
Capra Hircus, *Lin. ſyſt.* 68.
Capra cornibus carinatis arcuatis, *Faun Suec.* 42.

NAMES	MALE.	FEMALE.	KID.
Britiſh,	Bwch	Gafr	Mynn
French,	Bouc	Chevre	Chevreau
Italian,	Becco	Capra	Capretto
Spaniſh,	Cabron	Cabra	Cabrito
Portug.	Cabram	Cabra	Cabrito
German,	Bock	Geiſz	Bocklin
Dutch,	Bocke	Gheyte	Boexken
Swediſh,	Bock	Geet	Kiidh

THE goat is the moſt local of any of our domeſtic animals, confining itſelf to the mountanous parts of theſe iſlands: his moſt beloved food is the tops of the boughs, or the tender bark of young trees; on which account he is ſo prejudicial to plantations, that it would be imprudent to draw him from his native rocks.

This quadruped contributes in various inſtances to the neceſſities of human life; not only as food, but as phyſick; not only by cloathing, but ornamenting ſome parts of the human frame; the whiteſt wigs are made of its hair; for which purpoſe that of the he-goat is moſt in requeſt; the whiteſt and cleareſt is ſelected from that which grows on the haunches, where it is longeſt and thickeſt; a good ſkin well haired is ſold for a guinea; tho' a ſkin of bad hue, and ſo yellow as to baffle the barbers ſkill to bleach, will not fetch above eighteen-pence, or two ſhillings.

The ſuet of the goat is in great eſteem, as well as the hair. Many of the inhabitants of *Caernarvonſhire* ſuffer theſe animals to run wild on the rocks during winter as well as ſummer; and kill them in *October*, for the ſake of their fat; either by ſhooting them with bullets, or running them down with dogs like deer. The goats killed for this purpoſe, are about four or five years old. Their ſuet will make candles, almoſt as elegant as thoſe made of ſpermaceti; and accordingly brings a much greater price in the market than other tallow: Nor are the horns without their uſe; the country people making of them excellent handles for tucks and penknives. The

ſkin is peculiarly well adapted for the glove manufactory, eſpecially that of the kid: Abroad it is dreſſed and made into ſtockings, bed ticks, bolſters,* bed hangings, ſheets, and even ſhirts. In the army it covers the horſeman's arms, and carries the foot ſoldiers proviſions. As it takes a dye better than any other ſkin; it was formerly much uſed for hangings in the houſes of people of fortune; being ſuſceptible of the richeſt colors, and when flowered and ornamented with gold and ſilver, became an elegant and ſuperb furniture.

The fleſh is of great uſe to the inhabitants of the country where it reſides; and affords them a cheap and plentiful proviſion in the winter months, when the kids are brought to market. The haunches of the goat are frequently ſalted and dried, and ſupply all the uſes of bacon: This by the natives is called *Coch yr wden*, or hung Veniſon.

The meat of a ſplayed goat of ſix or ſeven years old, (which is called *Hyfr*) is reckoned the beſt; being generally very ſweet and fat. This makes an excellent paſty; goes under the name of rock veniſon, and is little inferior to that of the deer. Thus nature provides even on the tops of high and craggy mountains, not only neceſſaries, but delicacies for the inhabitants.

The milk of the goat is ſweet, nouriſhing and medicinal; it is an excellent ſuccedaneum for aſſes milk; and has (with a tea-ſpoonful of hartſhorn drank warm in bed in the morning, and at four o'Clock in the afternoon, and repeated for ſome time) been a cure for phtiſical people, before they were gone too far. In ſome of the mountanous parts of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, the milk is made into whey; which has done wonders in this and other caſes, where coolers and reſtoratives are neceſſary: and to many of thoſe places, there is a great reſort of patients of all ranks, as there is in *England* to the ſpaws or Bath. It is not ſurprizing that the milk of this animal is ſo ſalutary, as it brouzes only on the tops, tendrils and flowers of the mountain ſhrubs, and medicinal herbs; rejecting the groſſer parts. The blood of the he-goat dried, is a great recipe in ſome families for the pleuriſy and inflammatory diſorders. *

Cheeſe made of goats milk, is much valued in ſome of our mountanous countries, when kept to proper age; but has a peculiar taſte and flavour.

The rutting ſeaſon of theſe animals, is from the beginning of *September* to *November*; at that time the males drive whole flocks of the females continually from place to place, and fill the whole atmoſphere around them with their ſtrong and ungrateful odor; which though as diſagreeable as aſſa fætida itſelf, yet may be conducive to prevent many diſtempers, and to cure nervous and hyſterical ones. Horſes are imagined to be much refreſhed with it; on which account many perſons keep a he-goat in their ſtuds or ſtables.

Goats go with young four months and a half, and bring forth from the latter end of *February* to the latter end of *April*: Having only two dugs they have generally but two young ones, and ſometimes three; and in good warm paſtures there have been inſtances tho' rare, of their bringing four at a time: Both young and old are affected by the weather: a rainy ſeaſon makes them thin; a dry ſunny one makes them fat and blythe: Their exceſſive venery prevents longævity, for they ſeldom live above eleven or twelve years.

Theſe animals with amazing ſwiftneſs and ſafety, climb up the moſt rugged rocks, and aſcend

* Bolſters made of the hair of this animal were in uſe in the days of *Saul*; as appears from I. *Samuel*, c. 19. v. 13.

* This remedy is taken notice of even by Dr. *Mead* in his *monita medica* p. 35. under the article *pleuritis*.

aſcend the moſt dangerous places: They can ſtand unmoved on the higheſt precipices, and ſo ballance their center of gravity, as to fix themſelves in ſuch ſituations with ſecurity and firmneſs; ſo that we ſeldom hear of their falling, or breaking their necks. When two are yoked together, as is frequently practiſed; they will, as if by conſent, take large and hazardous leaps; yet ſo well time their mutual efforts, as rarely to miſcarry in the attempt.

GENUS V. The STAG.

SPECIES I. The STAG, or RED DEER.

Red Deer, Stag or Hart. *Cervus. Raii ſyn. quad.* 84.
Charlt. ex. 11.
Meyer's an. Tab. 22.
Geſner quad. 326.
Grew's Muſeum, 21.
Buffon. Tom. 6. 63. Tab. 9, 10.
Cervus cornibus teretibus ad latera incurvis. *Briſſon quad.* 74.
Cervus elaphus *Lin. ſyſt.* 67.
C. cornibus ramoſis teretibus incurvatis. *Faun. ſuec.* 38.
C. nobilis. *Klein quad.* 23.

NAMES	STAG	HIND	YOUNG, or CALF
Britiſh,	Carw	Ewig	Elain
French,	Cerf	Biche	Faon
Italian,	Cervio	Cervia	
Spaniſh,	Ciervo	Cierva	
Portug.	Cervo	Cerva	
German,	Hirtz, Hirſch	Hint	Hinde kalb
Dutch,	Hert	Hinde	
Swediſh.	Hiort, Kronhiort	Hind	

SPECIES II. The BUCK.

Fallow deer, or buck; cervus platyceros. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 85.
Dama vulgaris. *Geſner quad.* 307.
Meyer's an. Tom. 1. Tab. 71.
Buffon. Tom. 6, 161. Tab. 27, 28.
Cervus cornuum unica et altiore ſummitate palmata. *Briſſon quad.* 91.
Cervus dama. Cervus cornibus ramoſis compreſſis: ſummitatibus palmatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 67.
Faun. ſuec. 40.
Cervus palmatus. *Klein. quad.* 25.

NAMES	BUCK	DOE	FAWN
Britiſh,	Hydd	Hyddes	Elain
French,	Dain	Daine	Faon
Italian,	Daino		Cerbiatto
Spaniſh,	Gamo, corza		Venadito
Portug.	Corza		Veado
German,	Damhirſch		
Dutch,	Deyn		
Swediſh,	Dof, Dofhiort		

AT firſt, theſe two animals had this whole iſland for their range; they knew no other limits than that of the ocean; nor confeſſed any particular maſter. When the *Saxons* had eſtabliſhed themſelves in the *Heptarchy*, they were reſerved by each ſovereign for his own particular diverſion: Hunting and war in thoſe uncivilized ages were the only employ of the great; their active, but uncultivated minds being ſuſceptible of no pleaſures but thoſe of a violent kind, ſuch as gave exerciſe to their bodies, and prevented the pain of thinking.

But as the *Saxon* kings only appropriated thoſe lands to the uſe of foreſts which were unoccupied; ſo no individuals received any injury; but when the conqueſt had ſettled the *Norman* line on the throne, this paſſion for the chace was carried to an exceſs, which involved every civil right in a general ruin; it even ſuperſeded the conſideration of religion in a ſuperſtitious age: the village communities, nay, even the moſt ſacred ædifices were turned into one vaſt waſte, to make room for animals: the objects of a lawleſs tyrant's pleaſure. The new foreſt in *Hampſhire* is too trite an inſtance to be dwelt on: ſanguinary laws were enacted to preſerve the game; and in the reigns of *William Rufus*, and *Henry* the firſt, it was leſs criminal to deſtroy one of the human ſpecies than a beaſt of chace. Thus it continued while the *Norman* line filled the throne; but when the *Saxon* line was reſtored under *Henry* the ſecond, the rigor of the foreſt laws was immediately ſoftened.

When our *Barons* begun to form a power, they clamed a vaſt, but more limited tract for a diverſion that the *Engliſh* were always fond of: They were very jealous of any encroachments on their reſpective bounds, which were often the cauſe of deadly feuds; ſuch a one gave cauſe to the fatal day of *Chevychace*, a fact tho' recorded only in a ballad, is not the leſs authentic.

When property became happily more divided by the relaxation of the feodal tenures, theſe ~~extenſive~~ hunting grounds became leſs extenſive; and as tillage and huſbandry increaſed, the beaſts of chace were obliged to give way to others more uſeful to the community. Thoſe vaſt tracks of land, before dedicated to hunting, were then contracted; and in proportion as the uſeful arts gained ground, either loſt their original deſtination, or gave riſe to the invention of *Parks*. Liberty and the arts ſeem coeval, for when once the latter got footing, the former protected the labors of the induſtrious from being ruined by

by the licentiouſneſs of the ſportſman, or being devoured by the objects of his diverſion: for this reaſon, the ſubjects of a deſpotic government ſtill experience the inconveniences of vaſt waſtes, and foreſts, the terrors of the neighboring huſbandmen*; while in our well regulated monarchy, very few chaces remain: we ſtill indulge ourſelves in the generous pleaſure of hunting; but confine the deer kind to *Parks*; of which *England* boaſts of more than any other kingdom in *Europe*. Our equal laws allow every man his pleaſure; but confine them in ſuch bounds, as prevent them from being injurious to the meaneſt of the community.

The ſtag and buck agree in their nature; which is ſo univerſally known as to render any account of it unneceſſary: the firſt is become leſs common than it was formerly; its exceſſive vitiouſneſs during the rutting ſeaſon, and the badneſs of its fleſh induce moſt people to part with the ſpecies. Stags are ſtill found wild in the mountains of *Kerry* in *Ireland*, and add greatly to the magnificence of the romantic ſcenery of the lake of *Killarny*.

The uſes of theſe animals are almoſt ſimilar; the ſkin of the buck and doe is ſufficiently known to every one; and the horns of the ſtag are of great uſe in mechanics; they, as well as the horns of the reſt of the deer kind, being exceſſively compact, ſolid, hard and weighty; and make excellent handles for couteaus, knives, and ſeveral other utenſils. They abound in that ſalt, which is the baſis of the ſpirit of *Hartſhorn*; and the remains (after the ſalts are extracted) being calcined, become a valuable aſtringent in fluxes, which is known by the name of burnt *Hartſhorn*: Beſides theſe uſes in mechanics and medicine, there is an inſtance in *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, of a counteſs of *Cheſter*, who kept milch hindes, and made cheeſe of their milk; ſome of which ſhe preſented to archbiſhop *Baldwin*, in his itinerary thro' *Wales*, in the year 1188.†.

* In *Germany* the peaſants are often obliged to watch their grounds the whole night, to preſerve the fences and corn from being deſtroyed by the deer.

† Girald. camb. Itin. p. 216.

SPECIES III. The ROEBUCK.

Raii ſyn. quad. 89.
Camd. Brit. 2. 771.
Meyer's anim. 2. Tab. 73.
Capreolus, *Sib. ſcot.* part 3. 9.
Caprea capreolus. Dorcas. *Geſner. quad.* 296.
Merret pinax. 166.

Cervus cornibus teretibus erectis. *Briſſon quad.* 89.
Buffon, Tom. 6. 298. Tab. 32, 33.
Cervus minimus, *Klein quad.* 24.
Cervus capreolus, *Lin. ſyſt.* 79.
C. cornibus ramoſis teretibus erectis, ſummitate bifida, *Faun. ſuec.* 41.

NAMES

Britiſh, Iwrch, *fæm.* Iyrchell
French, Chevreuil
Italian, Capriolo
Spaniſh, Zorlito, Cabronzillo montes
Portug. Cabra montes.
German, Reechbock. *fæm.* Reechgeiſs
Dutch, Rhee
Swediſh. Radiur, Rabock

THE roebuck prefers a mountanous woody country to a plain one; was formerly very common in *Wales*, in the north of *England*, and in *Scotland*; but at preſent the ſpecies no longer exiſts in any part of *Great-Britain*, except in the *Scottiſh Highlands*, where they abound.

This is the leſt of the deer kind, being only three foot four inches long, and two foot two inches high: The horns are eight inches long, upright, round, and divided into only three branches; their lower part is ſulcated lengthways, and extremely rugged; of this part is made handles for couteaus, knives, &c. The body is covered with very long hair, well adapted to the rigor of the highland air; the lower part of each hair is aſh color; near the ends is a narrow bar of black, and the points are yellow: The hairs on the face are black, tipped with aſh color; the ears are long, their inſides of a pale yellow, and coverd with long hair, the ſpaces bordering on the eyes and mouth are black.

The cheſt, belly and legs, and the inſide of the thighs, are of a yellowiſh white, the rump is of a pure white; the tail is very ſhort.

The make of the roebuck is very elegant, and formed for agility: theſe animals do not keep in herds like other deer, but only in families; they bring two fawns at a time, which the female is obliged to conceal from the buck while they are very young. The fleſh of theſe creatures is reckoned a delicate food.

In the old *Welſh* laws, a roebuck was valued at the ſame price as a ſhe goat: a ſtag at the price of an ox; and a fallow deer was eſteemed equal to that of a cow; or, as ſome ſay, a he-goat.

GENUS

The Roebuck

GENUS VI. The HOG.

SPECIES I. The HOG.

Raii ſyn. quad. 92.

Geſner quad. 872.

Charlton ex. 14.

Sus caudatus auriculis oblongis acutis cauda piloſa. *Briſſon quad.* 106.

Buffon. Tom. 5. 99. Tab. 6. 17.

Klein. quad. 25.

Sus ſcrofa *Lin. ſyſt.* 49.

Sus dorſo antice ſetoſo, cauda piloſa. *Faun. ſuec.* 36.

NAMES	BOAR	SOW	HOG
Britiſh,	Baedd	Hwch	Mochyn
French,	Verrat	Truye	Porc
Italian,	Verro	Porca	Porco
Spaniſh,	Berraco	Puerca	Puerco
Portug.		Porca	Porco
German,	Æber	Sauw	Barg
Dutch,	Beer	Soch	Verkin
Swediſh,		Swiin	

ACCORDING to common appearances, the hog is certainly the moſt impure and filthy of all quadrupeds: we ſhould however reflect that filthineſs is an idea merely relative to ourſelves; but we form a partial judgement from our own ſenſations, and overlook that wiſe maxim of providence, that every part of the creation ſhould have its reſpective inhabitants. By this œconomy of nature, the earth is never overſtocked, nor any part of the creation uſeleſs. This obſervation may be exemplified in the animal before us; the hog alone devouring what is the refuſe of all the reſt, and contributing not only to remove what would be a nuſance to the human race; but alſo converting the moſt nauſeous offals into the richeſt nutriment: for this reaſon its ſtomach is capacious, and its gluttony exceſſive; not that its palate is inſenſible to the difference of eatables: for where it finds variety, it will reject the worſt with as diſtinguiſhing a taſte as other quadrupeds*. In the orchards of peach-trees in *North-America*, where hogs have plenty of delicious food, it is obſerved that they will reject the fruit that has lain but a few hours on the ground, and continue on the watch for along time for a freſh wind fall.

This

* The ingenious author of the *Pan Suecicus*, has proved this beyond contradiction, having with great induſtry drawn up tables of the number of vegetables, which each domeſtic animal chuſes, or rejects: and it is found that the hog eats but 72, and refuſes 171 plants, *Amœn. Acad.* 2. p. 262.

This animal has (not unaptly) been compared to a miſer, who is uſeleſs and rapacious in his life; but on his death becomes of public uſe, by the very effects of his ſordid manners. The hog during life does not render the leſt ſervice to mankind, except in removing that filth which other animals reject: his more than common brutality, urges him to devour even his own off-ſpring. All other domeſtic quadrupeds ſhew ſome degree of reſpect to mankind; and even a ſort of tenderneſs for us in our helpleſs years; but this animal will devour infants, whenever it has opportunity.

The parts of this animal are finely adapted to its way of life: as its method of feeding is by turning up the earth with its noſe for roots of different kinds; ſo nature has given it a more prone form than other animals; a ſtrong brawny neck; eyes ſmall, and placed high in the head; a long ſnout, noſe callous and tough, and a quick ſenſe of ſmelling to trace out its food. Its inteſtines have a ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe of the human ſpecies; a circumſtance that ſhould mortify our pride. The external form of its body is very unweildy, yet by the ſtrength of its tendons, the wild boar (which is only a variety of the common kind) is enabled to fly from the hunters with amazing agility: the back toe on the feet of this animal prevents its ſlipping while it deſcends declivities, and muſt be of ſingular uſe when purſued: yet notwithſtanding its powers of motion, it is by nature, ſtupid, inactive, and drowſy; much inclined to increaſe in fat, which is diſpoſed in a different manner from other animals, and forms a regular coat over the whole body. It is reſtleſs at a change of weather, and in certain high winds is ſo agitated as to run violently, ſcreaming horribly at the ſame time: it is fond of wallowing in the dirt, either to cool its ſurfeited body, or to deſtroy the lice, ticks, and other inſects with which it is infeſted. Its diſeaſes generally ariſe from intemperance; meaſles, impoſtumes, and ſcrophulous complaints are reckoned among them.

Linnæus obſerves that its fleſh is a wholeſome food for athletic conſtitutions, or thoſe that uſe much exerciſe; but bad for thoſe that lead a ſedentary life, it is tho' of moſt univerſal uſe *: and furniſhes numberleſs materials for epicuriſm. The lard is of great uſe in medicine, being an ingredient in ſeveral ſorts of plaiſters, either pure, or in the form of pomatum; and the briſtles are formed into bruſhes of ſeveral kinds.

* The fleſh of the hog is an article of the firſt importance to a naval and commercial nation, as it takes ſalt better than any other kind, and conſequently is able of being preſerved longer.

Div. II. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS.

GENUS VII. The CAT.

SPECIES I. The DOMESTIC CAT.

Felis domeſtica ſeu catus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 170.
Charlton ex. 20.
Meyer's an. 1 Tab. 15.
Geſner quad. 317.
Briſſon quad. 264.
Buffon. Tom. 6. 3. Tab. 2.
Felis catus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 42.
Felis cauda elongata auribus æqualibus. *Faun. ſuec.* 3.

NAMES:
Britiſh, Cath, *maſc* Gwrcath
French, Chat
Italian, Gatto
Spaniſh, Gato
Portug. Gato
German, Katz
Dutch, Katte
Swediſh. Katta

THIS animal is ſo well known as to make a deſcription of it unneceſſary. It is a uſeful, but deceitful domeſtic; active, neat, ſedate, intent on its prey. When pleaſed purres and moves its tail: when angry ſpits, hiſſes, and ſtrikes with its foot. When walking, it draws in its claws: it drinks little; is fond of fiſh: its urine is corroſive: it buries its dung: it waſhes his face with its fore-foot, (*Linnæus* ſays at the approach of a ſtorm) the female is remarkably ſalacious; a piteous, ſqualing, jarring lover. Its eyes ſhine in the night: its hair when rubbed in the dark emits fire: it is even proverbially tenacious of life: always lights on its feet: is fond of perfumes; *Marum*, *Cat-mint*, *valerian*, &c. *.

Our anceſtors ſeemed to have had a high ſenſe of the utility of this animal. That excellent Prince *Hoel dda*, or Howel the *Good*, did not think it beneath him (among his laws relating to the Prices, &c. of animals*.) to include that of the cat; and to deſcribe the qualities it ought to have. The price of a kitling before it could ſee, was to be a penny; till it caught a mouſe two-pence; when it commenced mouſer four-pence. It was required beſides, that it ſhould be perfect in its ſenſes of hearing and ſeeing; be a good mouſer; have the claws whole, and be a good nurſe: but if it failed in any of theſe qualities, the ſeller was to forfeit to the buyer the third-part of its value. If any one ſtole or killed the cat that guarded the Prince's granary, he was to forfeit a milch ewe, its fleece and lamb; or as much wheat as when poured on the cat ſuſpended by its tail (the head touching the floor) would form a heap high enough to cover

* Vide. *Lin. ſyſt.*

* Wotton's *Leges Wallicæ.* p. 247, 248.

ver the tip of the former. This laſt quotation is not only curious, as being an evidence of the ſimplicity of antient manners, but it almoſt proves to a demonſtration that cats are not aborigines of theſe iſlands; or known to the earlieſt inhabitants. The large prices ſet on them, (if we conſider the high value of ſpecies at that time†) and the great care taken of the improvement and breed of an animal that multiplies ſo faſt, are almoſt certain proofs of their being little known at that period.

† *Howell dda* died in the year 948, after a reign of thirty-three years over *South Wales*, and eight years over all *Wales*.

The WILD CAT.

Felis pilis ex fuſco flavicante, et albido variegatis veſtita, cauda annulis alternatim nigris et ex ſordide albo flavicantibus cincta. *Briſſon quad.* 265.

Buffon, Tom. 6. 20. Tab. 1.
Morton Northampt. 443.
Geſner. quad. 325.
Catus ſylveſtris ferus vel feralis eques arborum. *Klein. quad.* 75.

NAMES

Britiſh, Cath goed
French, Chat Sauvage
Italian,
Spaniſh, Gato Montis
Portug.
German, Wilde katze. Boumrutter
Dutch,
Swediſh,

THIS animal does not differ ſpecifically from the tame cat; the latter being originally of the ſame kind; but altered in color, and in ſome other trifling accidents, as are common to animals reclamed from the woods and domeſticated.

The cat in its ſavage ſtate is three or four times as large as the houſe cat; the head larger; and the face flatter. The teeth and claws, tremendous, its muſcles very ſtrong; as being formed for rapine; the tail is of a moderate length, but very thick and flat, marked with alternate bars of black and white, the end always black: the hips, and hind part of the lower joints of the legs, are always black: the fur is very ſoft and fine: the general color of theſe animals is of a yellowiſh white, mixed with a deep grey: theſe colors, tho' they appear at firſt ſight confuſedly blended together, yet on a cloſe inſpection will be found to be diſpoſed like the ſtreaks on the ſkin of the tiger, pointing from the back downwards, riſing from a black liſt that runs from the head along the middle of the back to the tail.

This animal may be called the *Britiſh* tiger; it is the fierceſt, and moſt deſtructive beaſt we have; making dreadful havoke among our poultry, lambs, and kids. It inhabits the moſt mountanous and woody parts of theſe iſlands, living moſtly in trees, and feeding only by night. It multiplies as faſt as our common cats; and often the females of the latter will quit their domeſtic mates, and return home pregnant by the former.

They

They are taken either in traps, or by ſhooting: in the latter caſe it is very dangerous, only to wound them; for if they are, will attack the perſon who injured them, and have ſtrength enough to be no deſpicable enemy. Wild cats were formerly reckoned among the beaſts of chace; as appears by a charter of *Richard* the ſecond, to the abbot of *Peterborough*, giving him leave to hunt the hare, fox, and wild cat: and in much earlier times it was alſo the object of the ſportſman's diverſion,

Felemque minacem.
Arboris in trunco longis præfigere telis
Nemeſiani Cynegeticon L. 55.

GENUS VIII. The DOG.

SPECIES I. The DOG.

Raii ſyn. quad. 175.
Charlton ex. 26.
Merret pinax. 168.
Geſner quad. 160, 249, 250.
Canis domeſticus. *Briſſon quad.* 235.
Buffon. Tom. 5. p. 185.
Klein quad. 63.
Canis familiaris. *Lin. ſyſt.* 39.
Canis cauda recurva. *Faun ſuec.* 12.

NAMES:
Britiſh, Ci, *fæm.* Gaſt
French, Chien
Italian, Cane
Spaniſh, Perro
Portug. Cam
German, Hund
Dutch, Hont
Swediſh, Hund

DR. *Caius*, an *Engliſh* phyſician, who flouriſhed in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, has left among ſeveral other tracts relating to natural hiſtory, one wrote expreſsly on the ſpecies of *Britiſh* dogs: they were wrote for the uſe of his learned friend *Geſner*; with whom he kept a ſtrict correſpondence; and whoſe death he laments in a very elegant and pathetic manner

Beſides a brief account of the variety of dogs then exiſting in this country, he has added a ſyſtematic table of them: his method is ſo judicious, that we ſhall make uſe of the ſame; explain it by a brief account of each kind; and point out thoſe that are no longer in uſe among us.

The

SYNOPSIS of BRITISH DOGS.

- I. The moſt generous kinds.
  - Dogs of chace.
    - Hounds
      - Terrier
      - Harrier
      - Blood hound
    - Gaze hound
    - Grey hound
    - Leviner, or Lyemmer
    - Tumbler
  - Fowlers.
    - Spaniel
    - Setter
    - Water ſpaniel, or finder
  - Lap dogs.
    - Spaniel gentle, or comforter
- II. Farm dogs.
  - Shepherd's dog
  - Maſtiff, or ban dog
- III. Mongrels
  - Wappe
  - Turnſpit
  - Dancer

The firſt variety is the *Terrarius*, or *Terrier*, which takes its name from its ſubterraneous employ; being a ſmall kind of hound, uſed to force the fox, or other beaſts of prey, out of their holes; (and in former times) rabbets out of their burroughs into nets.

The *Leverarius*, or *Harrier*, is a ſpecies well known at preſent; it derives its name from its uſe, that of hunting the hare; but under this head may be placed the fox hound, which is only a ſtronger and fleeter variety, applied to a different chace. *

The *Sanguinarius*, or *Bloodhound*, was a dog of great uſe, and in high eſteem with our anceſtors: its employ was to recover any game that had eſcaped wounded from the hunter; or been killed and ſtole out of the foreſt. He was remarkable for the acuteneſs of its ſmell, tracing the loſt beaſt by the blood it had ſpilt; from whence the name is derived: This ſpecies could, with the utmoſt certainty, diſcover the thief by following his footſteps, let the diſtance of his flight be ever ſo great; and thro' the moſt ſecret and thickeſt coverts: nor would it ceaſe its purſuit, till it had taken the

* Prince *Griffith ap Conan* (who begun his reign in the year 1079) divided hunting into three kinds: the firſt and nobleſt ſort was the *Helfa ddolef*, which is hunting for the melody of the cry, or notes of the pack: The ſecond ſort was the *Helfa gyfarthfa*, or hunting when the animal ſtood at bay: The laſt kind was the *helfa gyffredin*, i. e. common hunting; which was no more than the right any perſon had, who happened accidentally to come in at the death of the game, to clame a ſhare.

the felon. The bloodhound was in great requeſt on the confines of *England* and *Scotland*; where the borderers were continually preying on the herds and flocks of their neighbors.

The next diviſion of this ſpecies of dogs, comprehends thoſe that hunt by the eye; and whoſe ſucceſs depends either upon the quickneſs of their ſight, their ſwiftneſs, or their ſubtility.

The *Agaſæus*, *or* Gazehound, was the firſt: it chaced indifferently the fox, hare, or buck. It would ſelect from the herd the fatteſt and faireſt deer; purſue it by the eye; and if loſt for a time, recover it again by its ſingular diſtinguiſhing faculty; and ſhould the beaſt rejoin the herd, this dog would fix unerringly on the ſame. This ſpecies is now loſt, or at leſt unknown to us.

It muſt be obſerved that the *Agaſæus* of Dr. *Caius*, is a very different ſpecies from the *Agaſſeus* of *Oppian*; which he deſcribes as being a ſmall kind of dog, peculiar to *Great-Britain*; and then goes on with theſe words;

Γυρὸν, ἀσαρκότατον λασιότριχον, ὄμμασι νωθές.
Curvum, macilentum, hispidum oculis pigrum.

what he adds afterwards, ſtill marks the difference more ſtrongly;

Ρίνεσιδ αὖτε μάλιϛα ϖανέξοκος εϛὶν ἀγασσεὺς
Naribus autem longè præſtantiſſimus eſt agaſſeus.

From *Oppian's* whole deſcription, it is plain he meant our Beagle.†

The next kind is the *Leporarius*, or Grehound. Dr. *Caius* informs us, that it takes its name *quod præcipui gradus ſit inter canes*: the firſt in rank among dogs; that it was formerly eſteemed ſo, appears from the foreſt laws of king *Canute*; who enacted, that no one under the degree of a gentleman ſhould preſume to keep a gre-hound; and ſtill more ſtrongly from an old *Welſh* ſaying; *Wrth ei Walch, ei Farch, a'i Filgi, yr adwaenir Bonheddig*: Which ſignifies, that you may know a gentleman by his hawk, his horſe and gre-hound.

Froiſſart relates a fact not much to the credit of the fidelity of this ſpecies: when that unhappy Prince *Richard* the ſecond was taken in *Flint* caſtle, his favorite gre-hound immediately deſerted him, and fawned on his rival *Bolingbroke*; as if he underſtood, and foreſaw the misfortunes of the former.*

The third ſpecies is the *Levinarius*, or *Lorarius*; the Leviner or Lyemmer: the firſt name is derived from the lightneſs of the kind; the other from the old word *Lyemme*, a thong: this ſpecies being uſed to be led in a thong, and ſlipped at the game. Our author ſays, that this dog was a kind that hunted both by ſcent and ſight; and in the form of its body obſerved a medium between the hound, and the gre-hound. This probably is the kind now known to us by the name of the *Iriſh* gre-hound.

The *Vertagus*, or Tumbler, is a fourth ſpecies; which toke its prey by meer ſubtility, depending neither on the ſagacity of its noſe, nor its ſwiftneſs: if it came into a warren, it neither barked, or ran on the rabbets; but by a ſeeming neglect of them, or attention to ſome-

† *Opp. Cyneg. lib.* 1. *lin.* 473. 476. *Nemeſianus* alſo celebrates our dogs,

diviſa *Britannia* mittit.
Veloces, noſtrique orbis venantibus aptos

* Froiſſart. *Lib.* 4.

ſomething, deceived the object till it got within reach, ſo as to take it by a ſudden ſpring. This dog was leſs than the hound; more ſcraggy, and had prickt up ears; and by Dr. *Caius*'s deſcription ſeems to anſwer to the modern lurcher.

The third diviſion of the more generous dogs, comprehends thoſe which were uſed in fowling, firſt; the *Hiſpaniolus* or ſpaniel: from the name it may be ſuppoſed, that we were indebted to *Spain* for this breed, there were two varieties of this kind; the firſt uſed in hawking, to ſpring the game, which are the ſame with our ſtarters.

The other variety was uſed only for the net, and was called *Index*, or the ſetter; a kind well known at preſent. This kingdom has long been remarkable for producing excellent dogs of this ſort, particular care having been taken to preſerve the breed in the utmoſt purity. They are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Engliſh* ſpaniels; ſo that notwithſtanding the derivation of the name, it is probable they are natives of *Great-Britain*. The Pointer, which is a dog of foreign extraction, was unknown to our anceſtors.

The *Aquaticus*, or Fynder, was another ſpecies uſed in fowling; was the ſame as our water ſpaniel; and was uſed to find or recover the game that was ſhot.

The *Melitæus*, or *Fotor*; the ſpaniel gentle or comforter of Dr. *Caius* (the modern lap dog) was the laſt of this diviſion. The *Malteſe* little dogs were as much eſteemed by the fine ladies of paſt times, as thoſe of *Bologna* are among the modern. Old *Hollingſhead* is ridiculouſly ſevere on the fair of his days, for their exceſſive paſſion for theſe little animals; which is ſufficient to prove it was in his time † a novelty.

The ſecond grand diviſion of dogs comprehends the *Ruſtici*; or thoſe that were uſed in the country.

The firſt ſpecies is the *Paſtoralis*, or ſhepherd's dog; which is the ſame that is uſed at preſent, either in guarding our flocks, or in driving herds of cattle. This kind is ſo well trained for thoſe purpoſes, as to attend to every part of the herd be it ever ſo large; confine them to the road, and force in every ſtraggler without doing it the leaſt injury.

The next is the *Villaticus*, or *Catenarius*; the maſtiff or bande dog; a ſpecies of great ſize and ſtrength, and whoſe barking is moſt tremendouſly loud. *Caius* tells us that three of theſe were reckoned a match for a bear; and four for a lion. The *Engliſh* bull dog ſeems to belong to this ſpecies, and probably is the dog our author mentions under the title of *Laniarius*. *Great-Britain* was ſo noted for its maſtives, that the *Roman* Emperors appointed an officer in this iſland with the title of *Procurator Cynegii*, * whoſe ſole buſineſs was to breed, and tranſmit from hence to the *Amphitheater*, ſuch as would prove equal to the combats of the place.

Magnaque taurorum fracturi colla *Britanni*.**

Gratius ſpeaks in high terms of the excellency of the *Britiſh* dogs,

atque ipſos libeat penetrare *Britannos*?
O quanta eſt merces et quantum impendia ſupra!
Si non ad ſpeciem mentituroſque decores
Protinus: hæc una eſt catulis jactura *Britannis*.
Ad *Magnum* cum venit *opus*, *promendaque virtus*,
Et vocat *extremo* præceps *diſcrimine mavors*,
Non tunc egregrios tantum admirere *moloſſos*. ‡

Strabo

† In the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*.
* *Camd. Brit.* in *Hampſhire*.
** *Claudian* de laude *ſtilichonis*. *Lib.* 3. *Lin.* 301.
‡ *Gratii* Cynegeticon. *Lin.* 175.

Strabo tells us, that the maſtives of *Britain* were trained for war, and were uſed by the *Gauls* in their battles †; and it is certain a well trained maſtiff might be of conſiderable uſe in diſtreſſing ſuch half armed and irregular combatants as the adverſaries of the *Gauls* ſeem generally to have been before the *Romans* conquered them.

The laſt diviſion is that of the *Degeneres*, or *Curs*. The firſt of theſe was the *Wappe*, a name derived from its note: its only uſe was to alarm the family, by barking, if any perſon approached the houſe. Of this claſs was the *Verſator*, or turnſpit; and laſtly the *Saltator*, or dancing dog; or ſuch as was taught variety of tricks, and carried about by idle people as a ſhew. Theſe *Degeneres* were of no certain ſhape, being mungrels, or mixtures of all kinds of dogs.

We ſhould now, according to our plan, after enumerating the ſeveral varieties of *Britiſh* dogs, give its general natural hiſtory, but the great *Linnæus* has performed it with ſo accurate and maſterly a hand, that we ſhall adopt his ſenſe, tranſlating his very words (wherever we may) with litteral exactneſs.

† *Strabo. Lib.* 4.

"The dog eats fleſh, and farinaceous vege-
" tables, but not greens: its ſtomach digeſts
" bones: it uſes the tops of graſs as a vomit.
" It voids its exerements on a ſtone: the album
" græcum is one of the greateſt encouragers
" of putrefaction. It laps up its drink with its
" tongue: it voids its urine ſideways, by lift-
" ing up one of its hind legs; and is moſt
" diuretic in the company of a ſtrange dog.
" *Odorat anum alterius:* its ſcent is moſt ex-
" quiſite, when its noſe is moiſt: it treads
" lightly on its toes; ſcarce ever ſweats; but
" when hot lolls out its tongue. It generally
" walks frequently round the place it intends
" to lye down on: its ſenſe of hearing is very
" quick when aſleep: it dreams. *Procis rix-*
" *antibus crudelis: catulit cum variis: mordet*
" *illa illos: cohæret copula junctus:* it goes
" with young ſixty-three days; and common-
" ly brings from four to eight at a time: the
" male puppies reſemble the dog, the female
" the bitch. It is the moſt faithful of all
" animals: it is very docible: hates ſtrange
" dogs: will ſnap at a ſtone thrown at
" it: will howl at certain muſical notes:
" all (except the *S. American* kind) will bark
" at ſtrangers: dogs are rejected by the *Ma-*
" *hometans*".

SPECIES

SPECIES II. The FOX.

Vulpes. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 177.
Morton Northampt. 444.
Meyer's an. 1 Tab. 36.
Canis fulvus, pilis cinereis intermixtis. *Briſſon quad.* 239.
Buffon. Tom. 7. 75. Tab. 6.
Geſner quad. 966.
Vulpes auctorum. *Haſſelquiſt Itin.* 191.
Canis vulpes. *Lin. ſyſt.* 40.
Canis cauda recta. *Faun. ſuec.* 14.
Vulpes vulgaris. *Klein quad.* 71.

NAMES
Britiſh, Llwynog, *fæm.* Llwynoges
French, Renard
Italian, Volpe
Spaniſh, Rapoſa
Portug. Rapoza
German, Fuchs
Dutch, Vos
Swediſh. Raff

THE fox is a crafty, lively, and libidinous animal, and will almoſt as readily engender with the wolf, dog, or any congenerous beaſts, as with its own ſpecies. It ſleeps much in the day, but is in motion the whole night in ſearch of prey. It will feed on fleſh of any kind, but its favorite food is lambs, rabbets, hares, poultry, and feathered game. It will, when urged by hunger, eat carrots and inſects; and thoſe that live near the ſea-coaſts, will for want of other food, eat crabs, ſhrimps, or ſhell fiſh. In *France* and *Italy*, it does incredible damage in the vineyards, by feeding on the grapes, of which it is very fond. The fox is a great deſtroyer of rats, and field mice; and like the cat, will play with them a conſiderable time, before it puts them to death.

When the fox has acquired a larger prey than it can devour at once, it never begins to feed till the reſt is ſecured, which it does with great addreſs. It digs holes in different places, returns to the ſpot where it had left the booty; and (ſuppoſing a whole flock of poultry to have been its prey) will bring them one by one, and thruſt them in with its noſe, and then conceal them by ramming the looſe earth on them, till the calls of hunger incite him to pay them another viſit.

Of all animals the fox has the moſt ſignificant eye, by which it expreſſes every paſſion of love, fear, hatred, &c. It is remarkably playful, but like all other ſavage creatures half reclamed, will on the leſt offence bite thoſe it is moſt familiar with.

It is a great admirer of its buſhy tail, with which it frequently amuſes and exerciſes itſelf by running in circles to catch it; and in cold weather wraps it round its noſe.

The

The Fox

Desmoulins pinx.t

P. Mazell Sculp.t

The ſmell of this animal in general is very ſtrong, but that of the urine is moſt remarkably fætid. This ſeems ſo offenſive even to itſelf, that it will take the trouble of digging a hole in the ground, ſtretching its body at full length over it, and there, after depoſiting its water, cover it over with the earth, as the cat does its dung. The ſmell is ſo diſtaſtful, that it has often proved the means of the fox's eſcape from the dogs, who have ſo ſtrong an averſion to the filthy *effluvia*, as to avoid encountring the animal it came from. It is ſaid that the fox makes uſe of its urine as an expedient to force the cleanly badger from its habitation: whether that is the means is rather doubtful; but that the fox makes uſe of the badger's hole is certain: not thro' want of ability to form its own retreat; but to ſave itſelf ſome trouble: for after the expulſion of the firſt inhabitant, the fox improves, as well as enlarges it conſiderably, adding ſeveral chambers; and providently making ſeveral entrances to ſecure a retreat from every quarter. In warm weather it will quit its habitation for the ſake of baſking in the ſun, or to enjoy the freſh air; but then it rarely is expoſed, but chuſes ſome thick brake, and generally of gorſe, that it may reſt ſecure from ſurprize. Crows, magpies, and other birds, who conſider the fox as their common enemy, will often, by their notes of anger, point out its retreat.

This animal is common in all parts of *Great-Britain*, and ſo well known as not to require a deſcription.

There are three varieties of foxes found in the mountanous parts of theſe iſlands, which differ a little in form, but not in color, from each other. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed in *Wales*, by as many different names. The *Milgi* or *gre-hound fox*, is the largeſt, talleſt, and boldeſt; and will attack a grown ſheep or wether: the *maſtiff fox* is leſs, but more ſtrongly built: the *Corgi*, or *cat fox*, is the leſt, and lurks about hedges, out-houſes, &c. and is the moſt pernicious of the three to the feathered tribe. Foxes will ſometimes breed twice in a year, and bring five or ſix at a litter: their numbers would ſoon become intolerable, if they were not proſcribed animals, having a certain reward ſet on their heads.

The wolf was formerly very common in theſe kingdoms: after many vain attempts to extirpate them, king *Edgar* effected it; in *England*, by commuting the puniſhment for certain crimes into the acceptance of a certain number of wolfs tongues from each criminal: in *Wales*, by converting the tribute of gold and ſilver into an annual tribute of 300 wolves heads.* They infeſted *Ireland* for many ages after their extinction in *England*; as there are accounts of ſome being found there, as late as the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.

* In antient times, an outlaw was called *Wolffhead*, as being out of the protection of the laws; proſcribed, and permitted to be killed like that deſtructive beaſt. In *Athelſtan's* reign, wolves abounded ſo in *Yorkſhire*, that a retreat was built at *Flixton*, in that county, *to defend paſſengers from the wolves, that they might not be devoured by them.* Camden. Brit. 902.

The ſame writer alſo tells us, that certain perſons held land, at *Wormhill* in *Derbyſhire*, by the duty of hunting and taking the wolves that infeſted that county; whence they were ſtiled *Wolvehunt*.

GENUS IX. The BADGER.

SPECIES I. The BADGER.

Badger, Brock, Gray Pate, Taxus ſive meles. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 185.

Meyer's an. 1. Tab. 31.

Sib. Scot 11.

Meles pilis ex ſordide albo et nigro variegatis veſtita capite tæniis alternatim albis et nigris variegato. *Briſſon quad.* 253.

Buffon. Tom. 7. Tab. 7. p. 104.

Geſner. quad. 686.

Urſus meles. Urſus cauda concolore, corpore ſupra cinereo, ſubtus nigro, faſcia longitudinali per oculos aureſque nigra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 48.

Coati cauda brevi. *Klein. quad.* 73.

Meles unguibus anticis longiſſimis *Faun ſuec.* 15.

NAMES

Britiſh, Pryf Llwyd. Pryf penfrith
French, Taiſſon
Italian, Taſſo
Spaniſh, Texon
Portug. Texugo
German, Tacks
Dutch, Das
Swediſh, Graf Suin

THO' the badger is a beaſt of great ſtrength, and is furniſhed with ſtrong teeth, as if formed for rapine, yet is found to be an animal perfectly inoffenſive; roots, fruits, graſs, inſects and frogs are its food; it is charged with deſtroying lambs and rabbets; but on enquiry, there ſeems to be no other reaſon to think it a beaſt of prey, than from the analogy there is between its teeth and thoſe of carnivorous animals. Nature denied the badger the ſpeed and activity requiſite to eſcape its enemies, ſo hath ſupplied it with ſuch weapons of offence that ſcarce any creature would hazard the attacking him; few animals defend themſelves better, or bite harder: when purſued, they ſoon come to bay, and fight with great obſtinacy. It is an indolent animal, and ſleeps much, for which reaſon it is always found very fat. It borroughs under ground, like the fox; and forms ſeveral different appartments, tho' with only one entrance. It confines itſelf to its hole during the whole day, and only feeds at night; it is ſo cleanly an animal as never to obey the calls of nature in its appartments; but goes out for that purpoſe: it breeds only once in a year, and brings four or five at a time.

The uſual length of the badger, is two feet four inches, excluſive of the tail, which is only four inches long. The eyes are very ſmall: the ears ſhort and rounded: the neck is ſhort: the whole ſhape of the body clumſy

and

and thick; which being covered with long coarſe hairs like briſtles, makes it appear ſtill more aukward.

The noſe, chin, lower ſides of the cheeks, and the middle of the forehead, are white: each ear and eye is incloſed in a pyramidal bed of black; the baſe of which incloſes the ear; the point extends beyond the eye to the noſe: the hairs on the body are of three colors; the bottoms are of a dirty yellowiſh white; the middle black; the ends aſh colored, or grey; from whence the proverb, As grey as a badger. The hairs which cover the tail are very long, and of the ſame colors with thoſe of the body: the throat and under parts of the body are black: the legs and feet are of the ſame color, are very ſhort, ſtrong and thick: each foot is divided into five toes; thoſe on the fore feet are armed with long claws, well adapted for digging; in walking the badger treads on its whole heel, like the bear; which brings the belly very near the ground. Immediately below the tail, between that and the anus, is a narrow tranſverſe orifice, which opens into a kind of pouch, from whence exudes a white ſubſtance of a very fætid ſmell; this ſeems peculiar to the badger and the *Hyæna*.

Naturaliſts once diſtinguiſhed the badger, by the names of the ſwine badger, and the dog badger; from the ſuppoſed reſemblance of their heads to thoſe animals, and ſo divided them into two ſpecies: but the moſt accurate obſervers have been able to diſcover only one kind; that, whoſe head and noſe reſemble thoſe of the dog.

Badgers are hunted in the winter nights, for their fleſh and their ſkin: the hind quarters may be made into hams, not inferior in goodneſs to the beſt bacon; the ſkin, when dreſſed with the hair on, is uſed for piſtol furniture; the hair is frequently uſed for making bruſhes to ſoften ſhades in painting; which are called ſweetening tools.

GENUS

GENUS X. The OTTER.

SPECIES I. The OTTER.

The otter. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 187.
Grew's muſ. 16.
Morton Northampt. 444.
Sib. Scot. 10.
Geſner quad. 687.
Lutra caſtanei coloris. *Briſſon quad.* 277.
Buffon. Tom. 7. 134. Tab. 11.
Muſtela lutra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 45.
Pontop. Norw. 2. 27.
Lutra digitis omnibus æqualibus. *Faun. ſuec.* 10.

NAMES
Britiſh, Dyfrgi
French, Lontre
Italian, Lodra. Lodria. Lontra
Spaniſh, Nuſtria
Portug.
German, Otter. Fiſch Otter
Dutch, Otter
Swediſh. Utter

THE uſual length of this animal is three feet three inches, including the tail, which is ſixteen inches long.

The head and noſe are broad and flat, the neck ſhort, and equal in thickneſs to the head: the body long: the tail broad at the baſe, tapers off to a point at the end, and is the whole way compreſſed horizontally. The eyes are very ſmall, and placed nearer the noſe than is uſual in quadrupeds: the ears are extremely ſhort, and their orifice narrow: the opening of the mouth is ſmall, the lips muſcular, and capable of being brought very cloſe together: the noſe and corners of the mouth are furniſhed with very long whiſkers; ſo that the whole appearance of the otter is ſomething terrible. The legs are very ſhort, but remarkably ſtrong, broad and muſcular; the joints are articulated ſo looſely, that the animal is capable of turning them quite back, and bringing them on a line with the body, ſo as to perform the office of fins. Each foot is furniſhed with five toes, connected by ſtrong broad webs, like thoſe of water fowl. Thus nature in every article has had attention to the way of life ſhe had alloted to an animal, whoſe food is fiſh; and whoſe haunts muſt neceſſarily be about waters.

The color of the otter is entirely a deep brown, except two ſmall ſpots of white on each ſide the noſe, and another under the chin. The ſkin of this animal is very valuable, if killed in the winter; and is greatly uſed in cold countries for lining cloaths: but in *England* it is only uſed for covers for piſtol furniture. The beſt furs of this kind come from the northern part of *Europe*.

The

The Otter

P. Zoffany pinx.

D. Mazell Sculp.

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The otter ſwims and dives with great celerity, and is very deſtructive to fiſh: in rivers it is always obſerved to ſwim againſt the ſtream, to meet its prey. In very hard weather, when its natural ſort of food fails, it will kill lambs and poultry.

It ſhews great ſagacity in forming its habitation: it borroughs under ground on the banks of ſome river or lake; and always makes the entrance of its hole under water; works upwards to the ſurface of the earth, and there makes a minute orifice for the admiſſion of air: it is further obſerved, that this animal, the more effectually to conceal its retreat, contrives to make even this little air hole in the middle of ſome thick buſh.

The otter brings four or five young at a time: as it frequents ponds near gentlemen's houſes, there have been inſtances of litters being found in cellars, ſinks, and other drains.

Sir *Robert Sibbald*, in his hiſtory of *Fife*, mentions a *Sea Otter*, which he ſays differs from the common ſort, in being larger, and having a rougher coat; but probably it does not differ ſpecifically from the kind that frequents freſh waters.

Beavers, which are alſo amphibious animals, were formerly found in *Great-Britain*; but the breed has been extirpated many ages ago; the lateſt account we have of them, is in *Giraldus Cambrenſis**, who travelled through *Wales* in 1188: he gives a brief hiſtory of their manners; and adds, that in his time they were found only in the river *Teivi*; two or three lakes in that principality, ſtill bear the name of *Llyn yr afangc*, or the beaver lake; which is a further proof, that theſe animals were found in different parts of it †.

* *Girald. Camb. itin.* p. 178, 179.

† *Raii ſyn. quad.* 213.

GENUS

GENUS XI. The SEAL.

SPECIES I. The SEAL.

Seal, Soile, or Sea-calf. Phoca, ſeu vitulus marinus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 189.
Sea-calf. *Phil. tranſact.* N° 469. Tab. 1.
Smith's Kerry, 84, 364.
Borlaſe Cornw. 284.
Worm. muſ. 289.
Horr. Icel. 88.
Pontop. Norw. 2. 125.
Briſſon quad. 230.
Phoca vitulina. *Lin. ſyſt.* 38.
Phoca. *Klein quad.* 93.
Phoca dentibus caninis tectis. *Faun. ſuec.* 11.

NAMES
Britiſh, Moelrhon.
French, Veau marin
Italian, Vechio marino
Spaniſh, Lobo marino
Portug.
German, Meer wolff, Meer hund
Dutch. Zee kalf
Swediſh, Sial

THE common length of the ſeals taken on the *Britiſh* coaſts, is from five to ſix feet*.

The ſubject that we toke our deſcription from, was a young one; ſo allowance muſt be made for the proportions of the meaſurements of thoſe that have attained their full ſize. Its length from the end of the noſe, to the end of the hind feet, was two feet nine inches: to the end of the tail, two feet three inches: the head was ſeven inches long: the tail two and a half: the fore legs were deeply immerſed in the ſkin of the body: what appeared out, was only eight inches long: the breadth of the fore feet, when extended, was three inches and a half: the hind legs were placed in ſuch a manner as to point directly backwards: and were ten inches long: each hind foot, when extended, was nine inches and a half broad: every foot was divided into five toes; and each of thoſe connected by a ſtrong and broad web, covered on both ſides with ſhort hair.

The toes were furniſhed with ſtrong claws, well adapted to aſſiſt the animal in climbing the rocks it baſked on: the claws on the hind feet were about an inch long, ſlender, and ſtrait; except at the ends, which were a little incurvated.

The circumference of the body in the thickeſt part, which was near the ſhoulders, was one foot ten inches; but near the hind legs, where it was narroweſt, it meaſured only twelve inches.

The head and noſe were broad and flat, like thoſe of the otter; the neck ſhort and thick; the eyes large and black; it had no exter-

* Sir *R. Sibbald* ſays, that on the coaſt of *Angus*, ſome are found as large as oxen.

G. Maultier pinx

P. Mazell fec.

external ears, but in lieu of them, two ſmall orifices: the noſtrils were oblong: on each ſide the noſe were ſeveral long ſtiff hairs; and above each eye, were a few of the ſame kind.

The form of the tongue of this animal is ſo ſingular, that were other notes wanting, that alone would diſtinguiſh it from all other quadrupeds; being forked, or ſlit at the end.

The whole animal was covered with ſhort hair, very cloſely ſet together: the color of that on the head and feet was duſky: on the body duſky, ſpotted irregularly with white: on the back the duſky color prædominated; on the belly the white.

The ſeal is common on moſt of the rocky ſhores of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, eſpecially on the northern coaſts: in *Wales* it frequents the coaſts of *Caernarvonſhire*, and *Angleſey*.

We muſt acknowledge the great obligations our ſociety lies under to the reverend Mr. *Farrington* of *Dinas*, in the former county, for ſeveral learned communications; but in particular for the natural hiſtory of this animal, which we ſhall give the public in his own words.

'The ſeals are natives of our coaſts; and 'are found moſt frequently between *Lleyn* in '*Caernarvonſhire*, and the northern parts of '*Angleſey*: they are ſeen often towards *Car-*'*reg y moelrhon*, to the weſt of *Bardſey*, or '*ynys Enlli*; and the *Skerries*, commonly 'called in the *Britiſh* language *Ynys y moel-*'*rhoniaid*, or ſeal iſland. The *Latin* name 'of this amphibious animal is *Phoca*, from 'the *Greek* Φώκη, *vox*; for, being purſued, and 'in danger of being taken, they make a loud 'and hideous noiſe: the vulgar name of this 'creature is ſea calf; and on that account, the 'male is called the bull, and the female the 'cow; but the *Celtic* appellative is *Moelrhon*, 'from the word *Moel*, bald, or without ears, 'and *Rhon*, a ſpear or lance.

'They are excellent ſwimmers, and ready 'divers, and are very bold when in the ſea; 'ſwimming careleſsly enough about boats: 'their dens or lodgments, are in hollow 'rocks, or caverns, near the ſea; but out of 'the reach of the tide: in the ſummer they 'will come out of the water, to baſk or ſleep 'in the ſun, on the top of large ſtones, or 'ſhivers of rocks: and that is the opportu-'nity our countrymen take of ſhooting them; 'if they chance to eſcape, they haſten towards 'their proper element, flinging ſtones and dirt 'behind them, as they ſcramble along; at the 'ſame time expreſſing their fears by piteous 'moans; but if they happen to be overtaken, 'they will make a vigorous defence with their 'feet and teeth, till they are killed. They are 'taken for the ſake of their ſkins, and for the 'oyl their fat yeilds: the former ſell for 'four ſhillings, or four and ſix-pence a piece; 'which, when dreſſed, is very uſeful in cover-'ing trunks, making waiſtcoats, ſhot pouches, 'and ſeveral other conveniencies. The fleſh 'of theſe animals, and even of porpoiſes, 'formerly found a place at the tables of the 'great; as appears from the bill of fare of 'that vaſt feaſt that archbiſhop *Nevell* gave 'in the reign of *Edward* the fourth, in which 'is ſeen, that ſeveral were provided on the 'occaſion.* They couple about *April*, on 'large rocks, or ſmall iſlands, not remote 'from the ſhore; and bring forth in thoſe 'vaſt caverns that are frequent on our coaſts; 'they commonly bring two at a time, which 'in

* *Leland's collectanea.*

'in their infant ſtate, are covered with a 'whitiſh down, or woolly ſubſtance.

The natural hiſtory of this animal, may be farther elucidated, by the following extracts from a letter of the reverend Mr. *Borlaſe*, to a member of our ſociety, dated *October* the 24th, 1763.

'The ſeals are ſeen in the greateſt plenty 'on the ſhores of *Cornwall*, in the months of '*May*, *June*, and *July*.

'They are of different ſizes, ſome as large 'as a moderate cow, and from that down-'wards to a ſmall calf.

'They feed on moſt ſorts of fiſh which they 'can maſter, and are ſeen ſearching for their 'prey near ſhore; where the whiſtling fiſh, 'wraws, and polacks reſort.

'They are very ſwift in their proper depth 'of water, dive like a ſhot, and in a trice riſe 'at fifty yards diſtance; ſo that weaker fiſh 'cannot avoid their tyranny, except in ſhallow 'water: a perſon of the pariſh of *Sennan*, ſaw 'not long ſince a ſeal in purſuit of a mullet '(that ſtrong and ſwift fiſh:) the ſeal turned 'it too and fro' in deep water, as a gre hound 'does a hare: the mullet at laſt found it had 'no way to eſcape, but by running into ſhoal 'water: the ſeal purſued; and the former to 'get more ſurely out of danger, threw itſelf 'on its ſide, by which means it darted into 'ſhoaler water than it could have ſwam in with 'the depth of its paunch and fins, and ſo eſ-'caped.

'The ſeal brings her young about the be-'ginning of autumn; our fiſhermen have 'ſeen two ſucking their dam at the ſame time, 'as ſhe ſtood in the ſea in a perpendicular 'poſition'.

'Their head in ſwimming is always above 'water, more ſo than that of a dog.

'They ſleep on rocks ſurrounded by the 'ſea, or on the leſs acceſſible parts of our clifts, 'left dry by the ebb of the tide; and if diſ-'turbed by any thing, take care to tumble 'over the rocks into the ſea. They are ex-'tremely watchful, and never ſleep long with-'out moving; ſeldom longer than a minute; 'then raiſe their heads, and if they hear or 'ſee nothing more than ordinary, lie down 'again, and ſo on, raiſing their heads a little, 'and reclining them alternately, in about a 'minute's time. Nature ſeems to have given 'them this precaution, as being unprovided 'with auricles, or external ears; and conſe-'quently not hearing very quick, nor from 'any great diſtance.'

In Sir *R. Sibbald's* hiſtory of *Scotland*, we find an account of another ſpecies of the ſeal kind, which is copied from *Boethius*. The animal he mentions is the ſea-horſe, or *Morſe*: as this vaſt creature is found in the *Norwegian* ſeas, we think it not improbable but that it may have appeared on the *Scottiſh* coaſts; but having no better authority for it, than what is above mentioned, we dare not give it a place in a *Britiſh Zoology*. The teeth of that animal, are as white and hard as ivory; but whether the ἐλεφάντινα ψάλια, ivory bits, which *Strabo* † mentions among the articles of the *Britiſh* commerce, were made of them, or the tooth of the *Narhwal*, is not at this time eaſy to be determined.

† *Strabo Lib.* 4. . p. 200. (*D.*)

The Polecat

Pl. 72 Mammalia Pars

GENUS XII. The WEESEL.

SPECIES I. The POLECAT.

Polecat or Fitchet. *Raii. ſyn. quad.* 199.
Meyer's an. 2. Tab. 6.
Charlton ex. 20.
Geſner quad. 767.
Muſtela pilis in exortu ex cinereo albidis, colore nigricante terminatis, oris circumferentia alba. *Briſſon quad.* 249.
Buffon Tom. 7. 199. Tab. 23.
Muſtela putorius. *Lin. ſyſt.* 46.
Muſtela fœtida. *Klein quad.* 63.
Muſtela flaveſcente nigricans, ore albo, collari flaveſcente. *Faun. ſuec.* 8.

NAMES
Britiſh, Ffwlbard
French, Putoir
Italian, Foetta, Puzolo
Spaniſh, Putoro
Portug.
German, Iltiſ. ulk. Buntſing
Dutch, Bonſer
Swediſh, Iller

THE length of this animal, is about ſeventeen inches, excluſive of the tail; that of the tail ſix. The ſhape of this animal in particular, as well as of the whole genus, is long and ſlender; the noſe ſharp-pointed, and the legs ſhort: in fine, admirably formed for inſinuating itſelf into the ſmalleſt holes and paſſages, in ſearch of prey: it is a very nimble and active race, runs very faſt, will creep up the ſides of walls with great agility, and ſprings with vaſt force: in running, the belly ſeems to touch the ground: in preparing to jump, it arches its back, which aſſiſts it greatly in that action.

The ears are ſhort, rounded and tipt with white: the circumference of the mouth, that is to ſay, the ends of the lower and upper mandibles are white: the head, legs and thighs, are wholly of a deep chocolate color, almoſt black. The ſides are covered with hairs of two colors; the longer are of a blackiſh hue, like the other parts; the ſhorter are of a full tawny color.

The toes are long, and ſeparated to the very origin: the tail is covered with pretty long hair.

The polecat is very deſtructive to young game of all kinds; and to poultry: they generally reſide in woods, or thick brakes; burroughing under ground, forming a ſhallow retreat, about two yards in length; which commonly ends, for its ſecurity, among the roots of ſome large trees: in the winter it frequents houſes, and makes a common practice of robbing the dairy of the milk: it alſo makes great havoke in warrens.

It will breed five or ſix at a time; warreners will ſometimes permit a croſs between this animal and the ferret; for the latter, by long confinement, will abate its ſavage nature; and become leſs eager after rabbets, and conſequently leſs uſeful. The ferret agrees with the polecat in many reſpects, particularly in its thirſt after the blood of rabbets: they readily couple, and the produce of the ſhe ferret is im-

proved: it may be added, that the latter comes originally from *Africa*; and is only cultivated in *Great-Britain*.

Tho' the ſmell of the polecat, when alive, is rank and diſagreeable, even to a proverb; yet the ſkin is dreſt with the hair on, and uſed as other furs for tippets, &c. and is alſo ſent abroad to line cloaths.

SPECIES II. The MARTIN.

The Martin and Martlet. *Raii. ſyn. quad.* 200.
Meyer's an. 2. Tab. 4.
Marten, or Martern. *Charlton exer.* 20.
Geſner quad. 764.
Muſtela pilis in exortu albidis caſtaneo colore terminatis veſtita, gutture albo. *Briſſon quad.* 346.
Buffon. Tom. 7. *Tab.*
Muſtela martes. *Lin. ſyſt.* 46.
M. Martes. *Klein. quad.* 64.
M. fulvo nigricans gula pallida. *Faun. ſuec.* 7.

NAMES:
Britiſh, Bela graig
French, Fouine
Italian, Foina, Fouina
Spaniſh, Marta, Gibellina
Portug.
German, Huhſs marder, ſtein marder
Dutch, Marter
Swediſh, Mard

THIS is the moſt beautiful of the *Britiſh* beaſts of prey: its head is ſmall, and elegantly formed: its eyes lively: and all its motions ſhew great grace, as well as agility: when taken young, it is eaſily tamed, is extremely playful, and is in conſtant good humour: nature will recur, if it gets looſe; for it will immediately take advantage of its liberty, and retire to its proper haunts.

The martin is about eighteen inches long; the tail ten, or, if the meaſurement be taken to the end of the hair at the point, twelve inches.

The ears are broad, rounded and open: the back, ſides, and tail, are covered with a fine thick down, and with long hair intermixed: the bottom of the down is aſh colored, the ends of a reddiſh brown: the long hairs are of a bright cheſnut color: the head is brown, with ſome ſlight caſt of red: the legs and upper ſide of the feet are of a chocolate color: the palms, or under ſides are covered with thick down like that on the body: the feet are broad: the claws white, large and ſharp; well adapted for climbing trees, which in this country is their conſtant reſidence. The throat and breaſt are white: the belly of the ſame color with the back, but rather paler: the hair on the tail is very long; eſpecially at the end, where it appears much thicker than near the origin of it: the hair in that part is alſo darker.

The ſkin and excrements of this animal, have a fine muſky ſcent; and are entirely free of that rankneſs which diſtinguiſhes the other ſpecies of this genus; the ſkin is a valuable fur; and much uſed in linings to the gowns of magiſtrates.

SPECIES

The Martin.

P. Mazell Sculp.

SPECIES III. The Yellow Breaſted MARTIN.

Martes abietum. *Raii. ſyn. quad.* 200.
Meyer's an. 2. Tab. 5.
Martes ſylveſtris. *Geſner quad.* 765.
Muſtela pilis in exortu ex cinereo albidis caſtaneo colore terminatis veſtita, gutture flavo. *Briſſon quad.* 247.
Buffon. Tom. 7. 186. *Tab.* 22.

NAMES
Britiſh, Bela goed
French, Marte
Italian, Marta, Martura, Martora, Martorello
Spaniſh, Marta
Portug.
German, Feld-marder, wild-marder
Dutch, Marter
Swediſh,

THIS ſpecies is found in *Great-Britain*; but is much leſs common in *England* than the former; it is ſometimes taken in the counties of *Merioneth* and *Caernarvon*; where it is diſtinguiſhed from the other kind, by the name of *bela goed*, as being ſuppoſed to live entirely in the woods. Tho' this is ſo rare in theſe parts, yet in *Scotland* it is the only kind; where it inhabits the fir foreſts: building its neſt at the top of the trees*. It loves a cold climate, and is found in much greater numbers in the north of *Europe*, than in the other parts.

The principal differences between this and the former kind, conſiſt in the ſize, this being leſs: the breaſt too is yellow; the color of the body much darker, and the fur in general greatly ſuperior in fineſt, beauty and value.

* Vide *Sibbald's* hiſt. *Scot.* part 2. *lib.* 3. p. 11.

SPECIES IV. The WEESEL.

The Weaſel or Weeſel. Muſtela vulgaris: in *Yorkſhire*, the Fitchet or Foumart. *Raii. ſyn. quad.* 195.
Girald. cambrens. 149.
The whitred. *Sib. Scot.* 11.
Muſtela ſupra rutila infra alba. *Briſſon quad.* 242.
Buffon. Tom. 7. 225. *Tab.* 29.
Geſner quad. 753.
Muſtela vulgaris. *Klein quad.* 62.

NAMES
Britiſh, Bronwen
French, Belette
Italian, Donnola, Ballottula, Benula
Spaniſh, Comadreia
German, Wiſel
Dutch, Weſel
Swediſh, Veſl a
Portug. Doninha

THIS ſpecies is the leaſt of the weeſel kind, the length of the head and body not exceeding ſix, or at moſt ſeven inches. The tail is only two inches and a half long, and ends in a point: the ears are large; and the lower parts of them are doubled in.

The

The whole upper part of the body, the head, tail, legs, and feet are of a very pale tawny brown. The whole under ſide of the body from the chin to the tail is white.

This, like the reſt of the kind, is very deſtructive to young birds, poultry, and young rabbets; and are beſides great devourers of eggs. It does not eat its prey on the place, but after killing it, by one bite near the head, carries it off to its young, or its retreat. It is a remarkably active animal, and will run up the ſides of walls with ſuch facility, that ſcarce any place is ſecure from it; and its body is ſo ſmall, that there is ſcarce any hole but what is pervious to it. This ſpecies is much more domeſtic than the others; frequenting outhouſes, barns, and grainaries; where, to make as it were ſome atonement for its depredations among our tame fowl, it ſoon clears its haunts from rats and mice, being infinitely more an enemy to them than the cat itſelf. It brings five or ſix young at a time: its ſkin and excrements are moſt intolerably fætid.

SPECIES V.

When brown, the STOAT.

When white, the ERMINE.

Muſtela candida, animal ermine um *Raii ſyn. quad.* 198.
Mort. Northampt. 442.
Meyer's an. 2. Tab. 23, 24.
Muſtela hieme alba, æſtate ſupra rutila infra alba, caudæ apice nigro. *Briſſon quad.* 243.
Buffon. 7, 240. *Tab.* 29. *Fig.* 2. *Tab.* 31. *Fig.* 1.
Geſner quad. 753.
Muſtela erminea. M. plantis fiſſis, caudæ apice atro. *Lin. ſyſt.* 46. *Faun. ſuec.* 9.
Pontop. Norway. Part. 2. p. 25.

NAMES
Britiſh, Carlwm
French, Hermine, Roſelet
Italian, Armellino
Spaniſh, Armino, Armelina.
German, Hermelin
Swediſh, Hermelin, Lekatt
Dutch, Armiin
Portug.

THE length of the ſtoat to the origin of the tail, is ten inches: that of the tail is five inches and a half. The colors bear ſo near a reſemblance to thoſe of the weeſel, as to cauſe them to be confounded together by the generality of common obſervers; the weeſel being uſually miſtaken for a ſmall ſtoat: but theſe animals have evident and invariable ſpecific differences, by which they may be eaſily known. Firſt, by the ſize; the weeſel being ever leſs than the ſtoat; ſecondly, the tail of the latter is always tipt with black, is longer in proportion to the bulk of the animal, and more hairy; whereas the tail of the weeſel is ſhorter, and of the ſame color with the body: thirdly, the

the edges of the ears, and the ends of the toes in this animal, are of a yellowiſh white. It may be added, that the ſtoat haunts woods, hedges and meadows; eſpecially where there are brooks, whoſe ſides are covered with ſmall buſhes; and ſometimes (but leſs frequently than the weeſel) inhabits barns, and other buildings.

In the moſt northern parts of *Europe* theſe animals regularly change their color in winter; and become totally white, except the end of the tail, which continues invariably black. The ſkins and tails are a very valuable article of commerce in *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Ruſſia*, and other cold countries; where they are found in prodigious numbers. The ſtoat is ſometimes found white in *Great-Britain*, but not frequently; and then it is called a white weeſel. That animal is alſo found white; but may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the other in the ermine ſtate, by the tail, which in the weeſel is of a light tawny brown.

The natural hiſtory of this creature is much the ſame with that of the weeſel, its food being birds, rabbets, mice, *&c.* its agility the ſame, and its ſcent equally fœtid: it is much more common in *England* than that animal.

Sir *Robert Sibbald* mentions an animal, which he ſays is common in *Caithneſs*, called there *Lavellan:* by his deſcription it ſeems to belong to this genus. He ſays it lives in the water, has the head of the weeſel, and reſembles that creature in color: and that its breath is prejudicial to cattle. *Sib. hiſt. ſcot.* 11.

GENUS XIII. The HARE.

SPECIES I. The HARE.

The Hare. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 204.
White Hare. *Mort. Northampt.* 445.
Sib. Scot. 11.
Meyer's an. 2. *Tab.* 32.
Geſner quad. 605.
Lepus caudatus ex cinereo rufus. *Briſſon quad.* 138.
Buffon. Tom. 6. 246. *Tab.* 38.
Lepus timidus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 57.
Lepus cauda abrupta pupillis atris. *Faun. ſuec.* 19.
Lepus vulgaris cinereus. *Klein quad.* 51.
Plin. nat. hiſt. Lib. 8. c. 55.

NAMES:
Britiſh, Yſgyfarnog, Ceinach
French, Lievre
Italian, Lepre, Lievora
Spaniſh, Liebre
Portug. Lebre
German, Has, Haas
Dutch, Haſe
Swediſh, Hare

TO enter on a minute deſcription of ſo well known an animal, would be to abuſe the reader's patience; yet to neglect pointing out the admirable contrivance of its ſeveral properties and parts, would be fruſtrating the chief deſign of this work: that of pointing out the divine wiſdom in the animal world. Being

Being a weak and moſt defenceleſs creature; it is endued, in a very diſtinguiſhed degree, with that preſerving paſſion, fear: this makes it perpetually attentive to every alarm, and keeps it always lean.

To enable it to receive the moſt diſtant notices of danger, it is provided with very long ears, which (like the tubes made uſe of by the deaf) convey to it the remoteſt ſounds.

Its eyes are very large and prominent, adapted to receive the rays of light, on all ſides.

To aſſiſt it to eſcape its purſuers, by a ſpeedy flight, the hind legs are formed remarkably long, and furniſhed with ſtrong muſcles: their length give the hare ſingular advantages over its enemies in aſcending ſteep places; and ſo ſenſible is the animal of this, as always to make towards the riſing ground when ſtarted.

The various ſtratagems and doubles it uſes, when hunted, are ſo well known to every ſportſman, as not to deſerve mention; except to awaken their attention to thoſe faculties nature has endowed it with; which ſerve at the ſame time to encreaſe their amuſement, as well as to prevent the animal's deſtruction.

It very rarely leaves its form or ſeat in the day; but in the night takes a circuit in ſearch of food, always returning thro' the ſame meuſes, or paſſes.

The color approaches very near to that of the ground; which ſecures it more effectually from the ſight of men, and of beaſts and birds of prey. Providence has been ſo careful in reſpect to the preſervation of the ſpecies of animals, as to cauſe in northern countries theſe as well as many others to change color, and become white at the beginning of winter; to render them leſs conſpicuous amidſt the ſnow. Accidental inſtances of white hares, are met with in *Great-Britain*.

Its food is entirely vegetable; and it does great injury to nurſeries of young trees, by eating the bark off: it is particularly fond of pinks, and parſly.

The hare never pairs; but in the rutting ſeaſon, which begins in *February*, the male purſues and diſcovers the female, by the ſagacity of its noſe. The female goes with young one month, brings uſually two young at a time; ſometimes three, and very rarely four. Sir *Thomas Brown*, in his treatiſe on vulgar errors,* aſſerts the doctrine of ſuperfætation; i. e. a conception upon conception, or an improvement on the firſt fruit before the ſecond is excluded; and he brings this animal as an inſtance; aſſerting, from his own obſervation, that after the firſt caſt there remain ſucceſſive conceptions, and other younglings very immature, and far from the term of their excluſion; but as the hare breeds very frequently in the year, there is no neceſſity of having recourſe to this accident**to account for their numbers.

Hares are very ſubject to fleas; *Linnæus* tells us, that the *Dalecarlians* make a ſort of cloth of the fur called *filt*; which, by attracting thoſe inſects, preſerves the wearer from their troubleſome attacks †.

The hair of this creature forms a great article in the hat manufacture; and as this country cannot ſupply a ſufficient number, vaſt quantities are annually imported from *Ruſſia*.

The hare was reckoned a great delicacy among the *Romans*; ‡ The *Britains*, on the contrary, thought it wrong even to taſte it *†.

* *P.* 118.

** For a farther account of this doctrine, we refer the curious reader to M. *Buffon's* works, vol. 6. p. 252. 279, *&c.*

† *Faun. ſuec.* 19.

‡ Inter aves turdus, ſi quid me judice verum eſt:
Inter quadrupedes gloria prima Lepus eſt. *Martial.* 13. 92.

*† Leporem et gallinam et anſerem guſtare fas non putant. *Cæſar. Com. Lib.* 5.

SPECIES II. The RABBET.

The Rabbet, or Cony. *Raii fyn. quad.* 204.
Meyer's an. 1. *Tab.* 83.
Geſner quad. 362.
Lepus caudatus, obſcure cinereus. *Briſſon quad.* 140.
Buffon Tom. 6. 303. Tab. 50, 51.
Lepus cuniculus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 58.
Lepus cauda breviſſima papillis rubris. *Faun. ſuec.* 20.
Cuniculus terram fodiens. *Klein quad.* 52.

NAMES

Britiſh, Cwningen
French, Lapin
Italian, Coniglio
Spaniſh, Conejo
Portug. Coelho
German, Kunigle, Kunele, Kunlein
Dutch, Koniin
Swediſh, Kanin

IT is well obſerved by *Pliny*, that nature ‘ hath ſhewed great kindneſs, in cauſing ‘ thoſe things to be moſt prolific, that ‘ are the moſt harmleſs and the propereſt for ‘ our food. *

This excellent obſervation of his, cannot be better illuſtrated than in ſhewing the great fruitfulneſs of this animal; as it far exceeds that proof, brought by the ingenious author of the œconomy of nature, in ſupport of the ſame quotation. The inſtance he produces is the pigeon; whoſe increaſe, from one pair, may in four years amount to 14,760 †: but rabbets will breed ſeven times a year, and bring eight young ones each time: on a ſuppoſition this happens regularly, during four years, their numbers will amount to 1,274,840.

By this account, we might juſtly apprehend being over ſtocked with theſe animals, if they had not a large number of enemies which prevents the too great increaſe: not only men, but hawks, and beaſts of prey, make dreadful havoke among the ſpecies. Notwithſtanding theſe different enemies, we are told by *Pliny*, and *Strabo*, that they once proved ſo great a nuſance to the inhabitants of the *Balearic* iſlands, that they were obliged to implore the aſſiſtance of a military force from the *Romans*, in the time of *Auguſtus*, in order to extirpate them. **

* Benigna circa hoc natura, innocua et eſculenta animalia fœcunda generavit. *Lib.* 8. c. 55.
† Vide ſwediſh eſſays, tranſlated by Mr. *Stillingfleet* ed. 1ſt. p. 75.

** *Plin. lib.* 8. c. 55. *Strabo. lib.* 3.

GENUS

GENUS XIV. The SQUIRREL.

SPECIES I. The SQUIRREL.

Raii ſyn. quad. 214.
Meyer's an. 1. *Tab.* 97.
Geſner quad. 845.
Sciurus rufus, quandoque griſeo admixto. *Briſſon quad.* 150.
Buffon. Tom. 7. 258. *Tab.* 32.
Sciuris auriculis apice barbatis, palmis 4-dactylis plantis 5-dactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 63.
Sciura palmis ſolis ſaliens. *Faun. ſuec.* 31.
Sc. vulgaris rubicundus. *Klein quad.* 53.

NAMES
- *Britiſh*, Gwiwair
- *French*, Ecureuil
- *Italian*, Scoiattolo, Schiarro, Schiratto
- *Spaniſh*, Harda, Hardilla, Eſquilo
- *Portug.* Ciuro
- *German*, Eychorn, Eichmermlin
- *Dutch*, Inckhoornken
- *Swediſh*, Ikorn, graſkin

THE ſquirrel derives its name from the form of its tail, a σκια a ſhade ουρα a tail, as ſerving this little animal for an umbrella. That part is long enough to cover the whole body, and is clothed with long hairs, diſpoſed on each ſide horizontally, which gives it a great breadth. Theſe ſerve a double purpoſe, when erected, they prove a ſecure protection from the injuries of heat or cold; when extended, they are very inſtrumental in promoting thoſe vaſt leaps the ſquirrel takes from tree to tree. On the authority of *Klein* and *Linnæus*, we may add a third application of the form of the tail: theſe naturaliſts tell us that when the ſquirrel is diſpoſed to croſs a river, a piece of bark is the boat, the tail the ſail.

This animal is remarkably neat, lively, active, and provident, never leaves its food to chance; but ſecures in ſome hollow tree, a vaſt magazine of nuts for winter proviſion. In the ſummer it feeds on the buds, and young ſhoots; and is particularly fond of thoſe of the fir and pine, and alſo of the young cones. It makes its neſt of moſs or dry leaves, between the fork of two branches; and brings four or five young at a time. Squirrels are in heat early in the ſpring, when it is very diverting to ſee the female feigning an eſcape from the purſuit of two or three males, to obſerve the various proofs they give of their agility, which is then exerted in full force.

The color of the whole head, body, tail, and legs of this animal, is a bright reddiſh brown: the belly and breaſt white: in ſome parts of *Wales* there is a variety of the ſquirrel kind, with a creme colored tail: the ears are very beautifully ornamented with long tufts of hair, of a deeper color than thoſe on the body: the eyes are large, black and lively: the fore teeth ſtrong, ſharp, and well adapted to its food: the legs are ſhort and muſcular:

The Squirrel

The Dormouse

J. Pardon junr.

P. Mazell sculp.

muſcular: the toes long, and divided to their origin; the nails ſtrong and ſharp; in ſhort, in all reſpects fitted for climbing, or clinging to the ſmalleſt boughs: on the fore-feet it has only four toes, with a claw in the place of the thumb or interior toe: on the hind feet there are five toes.

When it eats or dreſſes itſelf, it ſits erect, covering the body with its tail, and making uſe of the fore-legs as hands. It is obſerved, that the gullet of this animal is very narrow, to prevent it from diſgorging its food, in deſcending of trees, or in down-leaps.

GENUS XV. The DORMOUSE.

SPECIES I. The leſſer DORMOUSE.

Mus avellanarum minor. The Dormouſe or Sleeper. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 220.
The Dormouſe. *Edw.* 266.
Geſner quad. 162.
Glis ſupra rufus infra albicante. *Briſſon quad.* 162.
Buffon. Tom. 8. 193. *Tab.* 26.
Mus avellanarius. *Lin. ſyſt.* 62.
Mus cauda longa piloſa corpore rufo gula albicante. *Faun. ſuec.* 32.

NAMES
Britiſh, Pathew
French, Muſcardin, Croquenoix, Rat-dor
Italian, Moſcardino
Spaniſh, Liron
Portug.
German,
Dutch, Relmuys, Vleer muys
Swediſh, Skogſmus

THIS animal agrees with the ſquirrel in its food, reſidence, and ſome of its actions; on firſt ſight it bears a general reſemblance of the latter; but on a cloſer inſpection, ſuch a difference may be diſcovered in its ſeveral parts, as vindicates M. *Briſſon*, for forming a diſtinct genus of the Dormice, or *Glires*. Theſe want the fifth claw on the interior ſide of their fore feet; nor are their ears adorned with thoſe elegant tufts of hair that diſtinguiſh the ſquirrel kind: their tail is ſo covered with hair, as to appear perfectly round; while that of the ſquirrel appears flat. Theſe diſtinctions prevale in the other ſpecies, ſuch as the *Lerot*, great dormouſe, &c.

Dormice inhabite woods, or very thick hedges; forming their neſts in the hollow of ſome low tree, or near the bottom of a cloſe ſhrub: as they want much of the ſprightlineſs of the ſquirrel, they never aſpire to the tops of trees; or, like the former, attempt to bound from ſpray to ſpray: like the ſquirrel they form little magazines of nuts, &c. for winter proviſion; and take their food in the ſame manner, and ſame upright action. The conſumption of their hoard during the rigor of the ſeaſon is but ſmall: for they ſleep moſt

part of the time; retiring into their holes at the firſt approach of winter, roll themſelves up, and lie almoſt torpid the greateſt part of that gloomy ſeaſon. In that ſpace, they ſometimes experience a ſhort revival, in a warm ſunny day; when they take a little food, and then relapſe into their former ſtate.

The ſize of the dormouſe, is equal to that of a mouſe; but has a plumper appearance, and the noſe is more blunt; the eyes are large, black, and prominent; the ears broad, rounded, thin, and ſemi-tranſparent: the fore-feet are furniſhed with four toes; the hind feet with five; but the interior toes of the hind feet are deſtitute of nails: the tail is about two inches and a half long, cloſely covered on every ſide with hair: the head, back, ſides, belly, and tail, are of a tawny red color; the throat white.

Theſe animals ſeldom appear far from their retreats; or in any open place; for which reaſon they ſeem leſs common in *England* than they really are. They make their neſts of graſs, moſs, and dead leaves; and bring uſually three or four young at a time.

GENUS XVI. The RAT.

SPECIES I. The common RAT.

Mus domeſticus major, ſeu Rattus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 217.
Meyer's an. 2. *Tab.* 83.
Geſner quad. 731.
Mus cauda longiſſima obſcure cinereus. *Briſſon quad.* 168.
Buffon. Tom. 7. p. 278. *Tab.* 36.

Mus rattus. *Lin. ſyſt* 63.
Mus cauda longa ſubunda corpore fuſco cinereſcente. *Faun. ſuec.* 28.
Mus Rattus, mus ciſtrinarius. *Klein quad.* 57.

NAMES
- *Britiſh*, Llygoden ffrengig
- *French*, Rat
- *Italian*, Ratto, Sorcio
- *Spaniſh*, Raton, Rata
- *Portug.* Rato
- *German*, Ratz
- *Dutch*, Rotte
- *Swediſh*, Rotta

THE rat is the moſt pernicious of any of our leſſer quadrupeds: our meat, corn, paper, cloaths, furniture, in ſhort every conveniency of life is a prey to this deſtructive creature: nor does it confine itſelf to theſe; but will make equal havoke among our poultry, rabbets, or young game. Unfortunately for us it is a domeſtic animal, always reſiding in houſes, barns, or grainaries; and nature has furniſhed it with fore-teeth, of ſuch ſtrength, as enable it to force its way through the hardeſt wood, or oldeſt morter. It makes a lodge, either for its days reſidence, or for a neſt for its young, near a chimny; and improves the warmth of it, by forming there a magazine of wool, bits of cloth, hay or ſtraw. It breeds frequently in the year, and brings about ſix or ſeven young

Le Petit Rat.

Le Mexicain Rat.

Le Souris.

young at a time: the ſpecies increaſe ſo faſt, as to over-ſtock their abode; which often forces them, thro' deficiency of food, to devour one another: this unnatural diſpoſition happily prevents even the human race from becoming a prey to them; not but that there are inſtances of their gnawing the extremities of infants, in their ſleep.

The greateſt enemy the rats have, is the weeſel; which makes infinitely more havoke among them than the cat; for the weeſel is not only endowed with ſuperior agility; but, from the form of its body, can purſue them thro' all their retreats that are impervious to the former. The *Norway* rat has alſo greatly leſſened their numbers, and in many places almoſt extirpated them: this will apologize for a brief deſcription of an animal once ſo well known. Its length from the noſe to the origin of the tail, is ſeven inches: the tail is near eight inches long: the noſe is ſharp pointed, and furniſhed with long whiſkers: the color of the head and whole upper part of the body, is a deep iron grey, bordering on black; the belly is of dirty cinereous hue; the legs are of duſky color, and almoſt naked: the fore-feet want the thumb or interior toe, having only in its place a claw: the hind-feet are furniſhed with five toes.

SPECIES II. The *Norway* RAT.

Mus ſylveſtris, Rat de bois. *Briſſon quad.* 170.
Surmulot. *Buffon Tom.* 8. 206. *Tab.* 27.
Mus norvegicus. *Klein quad.* 56.

THIS is a very large ſpecies; thicker, and of a ſtronger make than the common rat: the length from the end of the noſe to the beginning of the tail, is nine inches; the length of the tail the ſame; the uſual weight eleven ounces: the ears reſemble thoſe of the rat: the eyes large and black: the color of the head and whole upper part of the body is a light brown, mixed with tawny and aſh color: the end of the noſe, the throat and belly, are of a dirty white, inclining to grey: the feet and legs almoſt bare; and of a dirty, pale, fleſh-color: the beginning of the tail is of the ſame color as the back; the reſt of the tail is covered with minute duſky ſcales, mixed with a few hairs.

Mus ex norvegia. *Seb. Mus. Tom.* 2. 64. *Tab.* 63.
Forreſt or Wood Rat. *Pontop. Hiſt. Norway.* Part 2. 28.

This is the ſpecies well known in this kingdom under the name of the *Norway* rat; being ſuppoſed to have been imported from that country, about forty years ago. It has quite extirpated the common rat, wherever it has taken its reſidence; and it is to be feared that we ſhall ſcarce find any benefit by the change; the *Norway* rat having the ſame diſpoſition, with greater abilities of doing miſchief, than the common kind. This ſpecies burroughs, like the water rat, in the banks of rivers, ponds and ditches; it takes the water very readily; and ſwims, and dives with great celerity: like the black ſpecies it preys on rabbets, poultry, and all kind of game; and on grain and fruits. It increaſes moſt amazingly faſt, producing from fourteen to eighteen young at a time.

time. Its bite is not only fevere, but dangerous; the wound being immediately attended with a great fwelling, and is a long time in healing. Thefe rats are fo bold, as fometimes to turn on thofe that purfue them, and faften on the ftick or hand of fuch as offer to ftrike them.

M. *Briffon* defcribes this fame animal twice under different names. p. 170. under the title of *le rat de bois*; and again, p. 173. under that of *le rat de norvege*. M. *Buffon* ftyles it *le Surmulot*; as refembling the mulots, or field mice, in many refpects; but exceeding them in bulk.

SPECIES III. The WATER RAT.

Mus major aquaticus, feu Rattus aquaticus. *Raii fyn. quad.* 217.
Sorex aquaticus. *Charlton ex.* 25. *Meyer's an.* 2. *ab.* 84.
Mus cauda longa pilis fupra ex nigro et flavefcente mixtis, infra cinereis veftitus. *Briffon quad.* 175. *Buffon Tom.* 7. 348. *Tab.* 43.
Mus amphibius. Mus cauda elongata pilofa plantis palmatis. *Lin. fyft.* 61.
Caftor cauda lineari tereti. *Faun. fuec.* 25.
Mus aquatilis. *Klein quad.* 57.

NAMES
Britifh, Llygoden y dwfr
French, Rat d'eau
Italian, Sorgo morgange
Spanifh,
Portug.
German, Waffer mufz, W. Ratz
Dutch, Water rotte
Swediſh, Watn. rotta

LINNÆUS, from the external appearance of this animal, has in one of his fyftems placed it in the fame genus with the beaver. The form of the head, the fhortnefs of the ears, and the thickneſs of the fur, and the places it haunts, vindicate in fome degree the opinion that great naturalift was at that time of; but the form of the tail is fo different from that of the beaver, as to oblige him to reftore the water rat to the claſs he found it, in the fyftem of our illuftrious countryman *Ray*.

The water rat never frequents houſes; but is always found on the banks of rivers, ditches and ponds, where it burroughs and breeds. It feeds on fmall fifh, or the fry of greater; on frogs, infects, and fometimes on roots; it has a fifhy taſte; and in fome countries is eaten. M. *Buffon* informing us that the peafants in *France* eat it on maigre days.

It fwims and dives admirably well, and continues long under water, tho' the toes are divided like thofe of the common rat; not connected by membranes, as Mr. *Ray* imagined; and as *Linnæus*, and other writers relate after him.

The male weighs about nine ounces; the length feven inches from the end of the nofe to the tail; the tail five inches: on each foot are five toes, the inner toe of the fore-foot is very fmall; the firft joint of the latter is very flexible, which muft aſſiſt it greatly in fwimming

Bat
Water Rat
Short tail'd field Mouse
Long tail'd field Mouse

P. Fallowfield

J. Mazell

ming, and forming its retreat. The head is large, the ears ſmall, and ſcarce appear thro' the hair: the noſe blunt, and the eyes little: the teeth large, ſtrong and yellow: the head and body are covered with thick and pretty long hairs, chiefly black; but mixed with ſome of a reddiſh hue: the belly is of an iron grey: the tail is covered with ſhort black hairs, the tip of it with white hairs.

A female that we opened had ſix young ones in it.

SPECIES IV. The long tailed FIELD MOUSE.

Mus domeſticus medius. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 218.

Mus cauda longa ſupra e fuſco flaveſcens infra ex albo cinereſcens. *Briſſon quad.* 174.

Buffon. Tom. 7. 325. *Tab.* 41.

Mus ſylvaticus. M. cauda longa, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, corpore griſeo pilis nigris abdomine albo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 62.

Faun ſuec. 30.

Britiſh, Llygoden ganolig, Llygoden y maes } NAMES { *French*, Mulot.

THIS meaſures from the noſe end to the ſetting on of the tail, four inches and a half: the tail is four inches long: the eyes are black, large and full: the ears prominent: the head and upper part of the body, is of a yellowiſh brown, mixed with ſome duſky hairs: the breaſt is of an ochre color; the reſt of the under ſide is white: the tail is covered with ſhort hair.

Theſe animals are found only in fields and gardens: in ſome places they are called bean mice, from the havoke they make among beans when firſt ſown. They feed alſo on nuts, acorns, and corn: forming in their burroughs vaſt magazines of winter proviſion.

Sæpe exiguus mus,
Sub terris poſuitque domos atque horrea fecit.
Virgil. Georg. 1. I. 181.

Doctor *Derham* takes notice of this wonderful ſagacity of theirs, in providing againſt that ſeaſon when they would find a defect of food abroad: but they provide alſo for other animals: the hog comes in for a ſhare; and the great damage we ſuſtain in our fields, by their rooting up the ground, is chiefly owing to their ſearch after the concealed hoard of the field mice.

They generally make the neſt for their young very near the ſurface, and often in a thick tuft of graſs; they bring from ſeven to ten at a time.

SPECIES V. The ſhort tailed FIELD MOUSE.

Mus agreſtis capite grandi brachiurus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 218.
Mus cauda brevi pilis e nigricante et ſordide luteo mixtis in dorſo et ſaturate cinereis in ventre veſtitis. *Briſſon quad.* 176.
Buffon Tom. 7. 369. *Tab.* 47.
Klein quad. 57. No. 50.

Britiſh, Llygoden gwtta'r maes
Italian, Campagnoli
} NAMES {
French, Le petit Rat de champs, Le campagnol

THE length of this ſpecies, from the noſe to the tail, is about ſix inches; the tail only an inch and a half: the head is very large: the eyes prominent: the ears quite hid in the fur: the whole upper part of the body, is of a ferruginous color, mixed with black; the under ſide of a deep aſh color: the tail is covered with ſhort hair, ending with a little buſh, about a quarter of an inch long.

This animal makes its neſt in moiſt meadows, and brings eight young at a time: it has a ſtrong affection for them: one that was ſeduced into a wire trap, by placing its brood in it, was ſo intent on foſtering them, that it appeared quite regardleſs of its captivity. The manner of this creature much reſembles the laſt ſpecies: like it, this reſides under-ground, and lives on nuts, acorns, but particularly on corn: it differs from the former in the place of its abode; ſeldom infeſting gardens.

SPECIES VI. The common MOUSE.

Mus domeſticus vulgaris ſeu minor. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 218.
Seb. Muſeum. I. *Tab.* 111. f. 6. its ſkeleton. *Tab.* 31.
Geſner quad. 714.
Mus cauda longiſſima, obſcure cinereus, ventre ſubalbeſcente. *Briſſon quad.* 169.
Buffon. Tom. 7. 309. *Tab.* 39.
Mus muſculus. M. cauda elongata, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 62.
Faun. ſuec. 31.
Mus minor, Muſculus vulgaris. *Klein quad.* 57.

Britiſh, Llygoden
French, Souris
Italian, Topo, ſorice
Spaniſh, Raton
} NAMES {
Portug. Ratinho
German, Muſz
Dutch, Muys
Swediſh, Mus

THIS timid, cautious, active, little animal, is too well known to require a deſcription; it is entirely domeſtic, being never found in fields; or, as M. *Buffon* obſerves, in any countries uninhabited by mankind: it breeds very frequently in the year, and brings ſix or ſeven young at a time.

This ſpecies is often found of a pure white, in which ſtate it makes a moſt beautiful appearance; the fine full eye appearing to great advantage, amidſt the ſnowy color of the fur. The root of *white hellebore* and *ſtaves acre*, powdered and mixed with meal, is a certain poiſon to them.

GENUS

P. Pallas pinx.
The Hedgehog
P. Mazell Sculp.

GENUS XVII. The HEDGE HOG.

SPECIES I. The HEDGE HOG, or URCHIN.

Echinus ſc. erinaceus terreſtris. *Raii ſyn quad.* 231. *Meyer's an.* I. *Tab.* 95, 96. *Sib. Scot.* 11.
Erinaceus parvus noſtras. *Seb. Mus.* I. p. 78. *Tab.* 49. f. 1, 2.
Erinaceus auriculis erectis. *Briſſon quad.* 181. *Buffon Tom.* 8. 28. *Tab.* 6.
Echinus terreſtris. *Geſner quad.* 368.
Erinaceus europæus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 52.
Erinaceus ſpinoſus auriculatus. *Faun. ſuec.* 16.
Acanthion vulgaris noſtras. *Klein quad.* 66.

NAMES
Britiſh, Draenog, Draen y coed
French, Heriſſon
Italian, Riccio
Spaniſh, Erizo
Portug. Ourizo
German, Eigel
Dutch, Egel
Swediſh, Igelhot

THE uſual length of this animal, excluſive of the tail, is ten inches: the tail is little more than an inch long; but ſo concealed by the ſpines as ſcarce to be viſible. The form of the noſe, is like that of the hog; the upper mandible being much longer than the lower; and the end flat: the noſtrils are narrow, terminated on each ſide by a thin looſe flap: the color of the noſe is duſky; it is cover'd by a few ſcattered hairs: the upper part of the head, the ſides, and the rump, are clothed with ſtrong ſtiff hairs, approaching the nature of briſtles, of a yellowiſh and cinereous hue.

The legs are ſhort, of a duſky color, and almoſt bare: the toes on each foot are five in number, long and ſeparated the whole way: the thumb or interior toe, is much ſhorter than the others: the claws long, but weak: the whole upper part of the body and ſides, are cloſely covered with ſtrong ſpines, of an inch in length, and very ſharp pointed: their lower part is white, the middle black, the points white. The eyes are ſmall and placed high in the head: the ears are round, pretty large and naked. The mouth is ſmall, but well furniſhed with teeth: in each jaw are two ſharp pointed cutting teeth: in the upper jaw are on each ſide four tuſhes, and five grinders: in the lower jaws on each ſide are three tuſhes, pointing obliquely forward; and beyond thoſe, four grinders. Mr. *Briſſon*, from whoſe obſervations this account of the teeth has been taken, has given a very accurate figure of the jaws and teeth. p. 295.

The hedge hog is a nocturnal animal, keeping retired in the day; but is in motion the whole night, in ſearch of food. It generally reſides in ſmall thickets, in hedges, or in ditches covered with buſhes; lying well wrapped up, in moſs, graſs, or leaves: its food is roots, fruits, worms, and inſects: it lies under the undeſerved reproach of ſucking cattle, and hurting their udders; but the ſmallneſs of its mouth renders that impoſſible.

It is a mild, helpleſs, and patient animal; and would be liable to injury from every ene-

my,

my, had not providence guarded it with a ſtrong covering; and a power of rolling itſelf into a ball; by that means ſecuring the defenceleſs parts. The barbarity of anatomiſts furniſhes us with an amazing inſtance of its patience; one that was diſſected alive, and whoſe feet were nailed down to the table; endured that, and every ſtroke of the operator's knife, without even one groan. *

* Clavis terebrari ſibi pedes et diſcindi viſcera patientiſſimé ferebat; omnes cultri ictu ſine gemitu pluſquam ſpartanâ nobilitate concoquens. *Borrich in Blas. de Echino. Derham. Phyſ. Theol.* 240.

GENUS XVIII. The MOLE.

SPECIES I. The MOLE.

The Mole, Mold-Warp, or Want.
Raii ſyn. quad. 236.
Spotted Mole. *Edw.* 268.
Meyer's an. I. *Tab.* 2.
Talpa alba noſtras. *Seb. Mus.* I. p. 61. *Tab.* 32. f. 1.
Sib. Scot. 11.
Geſner quad. 931.
Talpa caudata nigricans pedibus anticis et poſticis pentadactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 279.
Buffon. 8. 81. *Tab.* 12.
Talpa europæus. T. caudata, pedibus pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 52.
Faun. ſuec. 17.
Talpa. *Klein quad.* 60.

Britiſh, Gwadd, Twrch daear
French, Taupe
Italian, Talpa
Spaniſh, Topo
} NAMES {
Portug. Toupeira
German, Mulwerf
Dutch, Mol
Swediſh, Mulvad, Surk

THERE are many animals in which the divine wiſdom may be more agreably illuſtrated; yet the uniformity of its attention to every article of the creation, even the moſt contemptible, by adapting the parts to its deſtined courſe of life, appears more evident in the mole than in any other animal.

A ſubterraneous abode being allotted to it, the ſeeming defects of ſeveral of its parts, vaniſh; which, inſtead of appearing maimed, or unfiniſhed, exhibit a moſt ſtriking proof of the fitneſs of their contrivance.

The breadth, ſtrength, and ſhortneſs of the fore-feet, which are inclined ſideways, anſwer the uſe as well as form of hands; to ſcoop out the earth, to form its habitation, or to purſue its prey. Had they been longer, the falling in of the earth would have prevented the quick repetition of its ſtrokes in working, or have impeded its courſe: the oblique poſition of the fore-feet, has alſo this advantage, that it flings all the looſe ſoil behind the animal.

The form of the body is not leſs admirably contrived for its way of life: the fore part is thick and very muſcular, giving great ſtrength to the action of the fore-feet; enabling it to dig its way with amazing force and rapidity, either to purſue its prey, or elude the ſearch of the moſt active enemy. The form of its hind parts

parts which are ſmall and taper, enables it to paſs with great facility thro' the earth, that the fore-feet had flung behind; for had each part of the body been of equal thickneſs, its flight would have been impeded, and its ſecurity precarious.

The ſmallneſs of the eyes (which gave occaſion to the antients to deny it the ſenſe of ſight *.) is to this animal a peculiar happineſs: a ſmall degree of viſion, is ſufficient for an animal ever deſtined to live under ground: had theſe organs been larger, they would have been perpetually liable to injuries, by the earth falling into them; but nature, to prevent that inconvenience, hath not only made them very ſmall, but alſo covered them very cloſely with fur. Anatomiſts mention (beſides theſe) a third very wonderful contrivance for their ſecurity; and inform us that each eye is furniſhed with a certain muſcle, by which the animal has power of withdrawing or exerting them, according to its exigencies.

To make amends for the dimneſs of its ſight, the mole is amply recompenced, by the great perfection of two other ſenſes, thoſe of hearing and of ſmelling: the firſt gives it notice of the moſt diſtant approach of danger: the other, which is equally exquiſite, directs it in the midſt of darkneſs, to its food: the noſe alſo, being very long and ſlender, is well formed for thruſting into ſmall holes, in ſearch of the worms and inſects that inhabite them. Theſe gifts may with reaſon be ſaid to compenſate the defect of ſight, as they ſupply in this animal all its wants, and all the purpoſes of that ſenſe. Thus amply ſupplied as it is, with every neceſſary accommodation of life; we muſt avoid aſſenting to that groſs obſervation of M. *Buffon*, and only refer the reader to the note, where he may find the very words of that author; and compare them with thoſe of our illuſtrious countryman, Mr. *Ray*. *

The mole breeds in the ſpring, and brings four or five young at a time: it makes its neſt of moſs, and that always under the largeſt hillock, a little below the ſurface of the ground. The mole is obſerved to be moſt active, and to caſt up moſt earth, immediately before rain: and in the winter before a thaw; becauſe at thoſe times the worms and inſects begin to be in motion, and approach the ſurface: on the contrary, in very dry weather this animal ſeldom or never forms any hillocks, as it penetrates deep after its prey, which at ſuch ſeaſons retires far into the ground. The mole ſhews great art in ſkinning a worm, which it always does before it eats it; ſtripping the ſkin from end to end, and ſqueezing out all the contents of the body.

Theſe animals do incredible damage in gardens, and meadows; by looſening the roots of plants, flowers, graſs, corn, &c. *Mortimer* ſays, that the roots of *Palma chriſti* and *white hellebore*, made into a paſte, and laid in their holes, will deſtroy them. They ſeem not to have any enemies among other animals, except in *Scotland*, where (if we may depend on Sir *Robert Sibbald*) there is a kind of mouſe, with a black back, that deſtroys moles †.

The formation of this animal, is ſo truly wonderful that however well known it may ſeem, we ſhould have illuſtrated this deſcrip-

* Aut *oculis capti* fodere cubilia talpæ. *Virg. Georg.* 1.

* La taupe ſans être aveugle, a les yeux ſi petits, ſi couverts, qu'elle ne peut faire grand uſage du ſens de la vûe: *en dedommagement la nature lui a donné avec magnificence l'uſage du ſixième ſens*, &c.
Mr. *Ray* makes the latter obſervation; but forms from it a concluſion much more ſolid and moral. *Teſtes maximos, paraſitas ampliſſimas, novum corpus ſeminale ab his diverſum et ſeparatum——penem etiam facile omnium, ni fallor, animalium longiſſimum, ex quibus colligere eſt maximam præ reliquis omnibus animalibus voluptatem in coitu, hoc abjectum et vile animalculum percipere, ut habeant quod ipſi invideant, qui in hoc ſupremas vitæ ſuæ delicias collocant. Raii ſyn quad.* 238, 239.

† *Sib. Hiſt. Scot.* part 3. p. 12.

tion with a plate, had not the ingenious Mr. *Edwards* prevented us, by his accurate and beautiful etching of a ſpotted mole. Sometimes we have been obliged to engrave the ſame ſubjects with that excellent naturaliſt; for it is very difficult for writers, whoſe ſubjects are nearly ſimilar, to ſteer quite clear of each other: this acknowledgement we think due to the merit of Mr. *Edwards*, whoſe beautiful, lively, and correct deſigns, are only equalled by his accurate and faithful deſcriptions.

GENUS XIX. The SHREW MOUSE.

SPECIES I. The SHREW MOUSE.

Shrew, Shrew Mouſe, or hardy Shrew. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 243.
Geſner quad. 747.
Mus araneus ſupra ex fuſco rufus infra albicans. *Briſſon quad.* 178.
Buffon. Tom. 8. 57. *Tab.* 10.
Sorex araneus. S. cauda corpore longiore. *Lin. ſyſt.* 53.
Faun. ſuec. 33.
Mus araneus roſtro productiore. *Klein quad.* 58.

NAMES
Britiſh, Llygoden goch, Chwiſtlen, Llyg
French, Muſaraigne
Italian, Toporagno
Spaniſh, Murganho
Portug.
German, Spitzmuſs. Ziſsmuſs. Muger.
Dutch,
Swediſh, Nabbmus

THE length of this little animal, from the end of the noſe to the origin of the tail is two inches and a half: that of the tail, near one inch and a half: the noſe is very long and ſlender; and the upper mandible is much longer than the lower: the ears are ſhort, and rounded: the eyes are very ſmall; and like thoſe of the mole, almoſt concealed in the hair. The color of the head, and upper part of the body, is of a browniſh duſky red: the belly of a dirty white: the tail is covered with ſhort duſky hairs: the legs are very ſhort: the hind legs are placed very far back; the feet are divided into five diſtinct toes.

The teeth are twenty-eight in number; and of ſo ſingular a form, as to engage the attention of moſt naturaliſts. *Geſner* is of opinion, that nature ſeems to have formed, in this animal, teeth of mixed ſhape, between thoſe of mice and ſerpents: the two upper fore-teeth are very ſharp, and on each ſide of them grows a minute proceſs, ſcarce viſible, except on a near inſpection: the other teeth are placed cloſe together, are very ſmall, and ſeem ſcarce ſeparated.

The ſhrew mouſe inhabites old walls, heaps of ſtones, or holes in the earth: is frequently found near out-buildings, hay-ricks, dung-hills, and neceſſary houſes: it lives on inſects, corn, and any filth; and has been obſerved rooting like a hog in the laſt named places: either from its food, or its nature, it has a ſtrong diſagreable ſmell; inſomuch that the cat will kill it, yet refuſes to eat it. It is ſaid to bring four or five young at a time.

GENUS

GENUS XX. The BAT.

SPECIES I. The Short eared BAT. *

Bat, Flitter, or Flutter Mouſe. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 243.
Short eared *Engliſh* Bat. *Edw. av.* 201. f. 2.
Seb. Mus. I.
The Rear Mouſe. *Charlton ex.* 80.
Meyer's an. I. *Tab.* 3.
Geſner av. 766.
Veſpertilio murini coloris, pedibus omnibus pentadactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 224.
La chauve ſouris. *Buffon. Tom.* 8. 113. *Tab.* 16.
Veſpertilio murinus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 22.
V. caudatus naſo oreque ſimplici. *Faun. ſuec.* 18.
V. major. *Klein quad.* 61.
Veſpertilio. *Plinii. Lib.* 10, 6. 61.

NAMES

Britiſh, Yſtlum
French, Chauve ſouris
Italian, Nottola. Notula. Sporteglione. Viſpiſtrello. Vilpiſtrello.
Spaniſh, Murcielago, Morciegalo
Portug. Morcego
German, Speckmanſs, Fladermuſs
Dutch, Vledermuys
Swediſh, Laderlap. Fladermus

THIS ſingular animal was placed by *Pliny*, *Geſner*, *Aldrovandus*, and ſome other naturaliſts, among the birds: they did not conſider, that it wanted every character of that order of animals; except the power of flying: if the irregular, uncertain, and jerking motion † of the bat in the air, can merit the name of flight. No birds whatſoever are furniſhed with teeth, or bring forth their young alive, and ſuckle them: were other notes wanting, theſe would be ſufficient to determine that the bat is a quadruped.

The ſpecies now deſcribed, is the larger of the two kinds found in *England*; and the moſt common: the uſual length of it, is about two inches and a half: the extent of the fore-legs ſeven inches.

The members that are uſually called the wings, are nothing more than the four interior toes of the fore feet, produced to a great length, and connected by a thin membrane; which extends alſo to the hind legs; and from them to the tail: the firſt toe is quite looſe, and ſerves as a heel, when the bat walks; or as a hook, when it would adhere to any thing; as is expreſſed in the figure. The hind feet are diſengaged from the membrane, and divided into five toes, furniſhed with pretty ſtrong claws. The membranes are of a duſky color: the body is covered with ſhort fur, of a mouſe color, tinged with red. The eyes are very ſmall: the ears like thoſe of the mouſe.

This ſpecies of bat is very common in *England*: it makes its firſt appearance early in the ſummer, and begins its flight in the duſk of the evening: it principally frequents the ſides of woods, glades, and ſhady walks; and is

* The figure of this Bat is borrowed from *Seba's* muſeum.

† The Engliſh ſynonym of this animal, *Flitter*, or *Flutter mouſe*, is very expreſſive of its action in the air.

is alſo frequently obſerved to ſkim along the ſurface of pieces of water, in queſt of gnats and inſects: theſe are not its only food; for it will eat meat of any kind that it happens to find hanging up, in a larder.

The bat brings only two young at a time; which it ſuckles from two teats placed on the breaſt, like thoſe of the human race: for this reaſon, *Linnæus* has claſſed this animal in the ſame order with mankind; and has honored both, with the common title of *Primates*, or chiefs of the creation.

Towards the latter end of ſummer, the bat retires into caves, ruined buildings, the roofs of houſes, or hollow trees; where it remains the whole winter, in a ſtate of inaction; ſuſpended by the hind feet, and cloſely wrapped up in the membranes of the fore-feet.

The voice of the bat is ſomewhat like that of the mouſe; but very low, and weak. *Ovid* takes notice both of that, and the derivation of its latin name.

Lucemque peroſæ
Nocte volant, feroque tenent a veſpere nomen.
minimam pro corpore vocem
emittunt peraguntque levi ſtridore querelas.
Met. lib. 4. 10.

SPECIES II. The Long eared BAT.

Edw. av. 201. f. 3.
Alb. 3. *Tab.* 101.
La petite chauve ſouris de notre pays. *Briſſon quad.* 226.
L'oreillar *Buffon. Tom.* 8. 118. 127. *Tab.* 17. f. 1.

Veſpertilio auritus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 32.
V. caudatus, naſo oreque ſimplici, auriculis duplicatis, capite majoribus. *Ibid.*

THIS ſpecies is much inferior in ſize to the former: the length being only an inch and three-quarters; and the extent of the fore-legs nine inches.

The principal diſtinction, between this and the common kind, is the ears; which in this are above an inch long, very thin, and almoſt tranſparent: within each of theſe is a leſſer ear, or at leaſt a membrane reſembling one; which, as Mr. *Edwards* obſerves, may poſſible ſerve as a valve to cloſe the larger, in the ſleeping ſtate of this animal.

CLASS II.

BIRDS.

Div. I. Land Birds.

II. Water Birds.

GENERA

Div. I.

		Genus	Page
Strong hooked bills and claws: the baſe of the former covered with a naked ſkin or cere: the firſt joint of the middle toe connected to that of the outmoſt by a membrane - - - -		I. Hawks	61
Strong hooked bills, no cere: the outmoſt toe capable of being turned back, and doing the office of a hind toe - - - -		II. Owls	70
Strong bills hooked at the end, no cere: the outmoſt toe cloſely connected to the middle toe as far as the firſt joint - - -		III. Butcher birds	73
Strait ſtrong bills; noſtrils covered with briſtles reflected down: outmoſt toe cloſely connected to the middle toe as far as the firſt joint - - - - - - - - - - -		IV. Crows	75
Toes diſpoſed two forwards, two backwards	Strong, ſtrait, angular bills; long cylindric tongue: ten ſtiff feathers in the tail - - - -	V. Woodpeckers	78
	Weak ſmooth bill; long cylindric tongue: ten flexible feathers in the tail - - - -	VI. Wryneck	80
	Bill a little bent; ſhort tongue: ten feathers in the tail - - - - - - - -	VII. Cuckoo	80

Strait

Div. I.

	Genus	Page
Strait triangular bill : ſhort tongue, horny at the end and jagged	VIII. Nuthatch	81
Strait ſtrong bill : tongue ſhort and ſharp pointed : three lower joints of the outmoſt toe cloſely connected to the middle toe	IX. Kingfiſher	82
Weak ſlender hooked bill : twelve feathers in the tail - -	X. Creeper	82
Slender hooked bill : ten feathers in the tail : very ſhort triangular tongue - - - - - - - - - -	XI. Hoopoe	83
Bill ſlightly bent : twelve feathers in the tail : tongue cloven at the end - - - - - - - - - - -	XII. Chough	83
Short arched bills : outmoſt and inner toes connected to the firſt joint of the middle toe by a ſmall membrane - - - -	XIII. Grous	84
Strong bill a little incurvated : no back toe - - - -	XIV. Buſtard	87
Weak ſtrait bills ; noſtrils lodged in a tuberous naked ſkin : toes divided to their origin - - - - - - -	XV. Pigeons	88
Strait bills a little bending at the point : outmoſt toe adhering as far as the firſt joint to the middle toe - - - -	XVI. Thruſhes	90
Strait bill, a little compreſſed - - - - - -	XVII. Stare	93
Small birds - Weak bills : very long claw to the hind toe -	XVIII. Larks	93
Short weak bills ; very wide mouths : ſmall weak legs - - - - - - -	XIX. Swallows	96
Slender weak bills : ſhort claw to the back toe	XX. Slender billed birds	98
Very ſtrong thick bills - - - - - -	XXI. Groſbeaks	105
Strong conic bills - - - - -	XXII. Finches	108
Conic bills, with a hard knob in the roof of the upper mandible - - - - - -	XXIII. Buntings	111
Short ſtrong bills ; tongue terminated with briſtles	XXIV. Titmice	113

Div. II. WATER BIRDS.

Sect. I. With cloven feet.

II. With finned feet.

III. With webbed feet.

I.

	Genus	Page
Very long legs and necks: ſtrait, ſtrong, and ſharp pointed bills	I. Herons	116
Slender, long, and incurvated bills	II. Curlews	118
Slender, long, and ſtrait bills	III. Woodcocks	119
Short, ſlender, and ſtrait bills	IV. Sandpipers	122
Strait bills: no back toe	V. Plovers	127
Short ſlender bill, ſlightly incurvated	VI. Water rail	130
Short thick bills; the baſe of the upper mandible produced for ſome ſpace up the forehead	VII. Water hens	130

II.

Short thick bills: toes furniſhed on their ſides with broad ſcalloped membranes	VIII. Coots	132
Strait ſharp pointed bills: toes furniſhed on their ſides with broad plain membranes	IX. Grebes	132

III.

Long, ſlender, and compreſſed bill turned upwards	X. Avoſetta	134
No back toe	XI. Auks	135
Strong, ſtrait, ſharp pointed bills	XII. Divers	139
Strong bills hooked at the end; an angular knob on the lower mandible: narrow oblong noſtrils	XIII. Gulls	140
Strait, ſlender, ſharp pointed bills: forked tails	XIV. Terns	144
Strong bills hooked at the end; tubular noſtrils: ſharp proceſs inſtead of the back toe	XV. Petrels	145
Long ſlender bills hooked at the ends, and the edges furniſhed with numerous ſmall teeth	XVI. Gooſanders	147
Flat broad bills	XVII. Ducks	149
Each of the four toes connected by a web	XVIII Corvorants	159

EXPLANATION of the References in this CLASS.

Wil. orn.	The ornithology of Mr. Francis Willoughby; publiſhed by Mr. Ray. London, 1678, fol.
Raii ſyn. av.	Raii ſynopſis methodica avium et piſcium. London, 1713, 8vo
Dale's hiſt. Harwich.	Hiſtory, &c. of Harwich and Dover Court, by Samuel Dale. London, 1730, 4to
Catesby Carol.	Natural hiſt. of Carolina and the Bahama Iſlands, by Mark Cateſby. London, 1731, &c. 2vol. fol.
Sib. hiſt. Fife.	Hiſtory of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinroſs, by Sir Robert Sibbald. Edenburgh, 1710, fol.
Martin's hiſt. weſt. iſles.	Deſcription of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, by Mr. Martin. 2d. edition, London, 1716, 8vo
Martin's voy. St. Kilda.	Voyage to St. Kilda, by M. Martin. 4th. edition, London, 1753, 8vo
Briſſon av.	Ornithologie, ou methode contenant la diviſion des oyſeaux, &c. ouvrage enrichi de figures. 6 tom. 4to Paris, 1760, &c.
Klein. Stem.	I. Theod. Klein ſtemmata avium 40 tabulis æneis ornata. Lipſiæ, 1759, 4to
Brunnich ornith.	M. Th. Brunichii ornithologia borealis. Copenhagen, 1764, 8vo
Geſner av.	Geſner de avium natura. Francofurdi, 1585, fol.
Cluſii exot.	Caroli Cluſii exoticorum, libri 10. Antverpiæ, 1605, fol.

For the other references the reader is deſired to conſult the explanation of thoſe belonging to Claſs I.

ERRATA.

Page	*Col.*	*Line*	*for*	*read*
Preface 1	2		*Skiddaw*	*Cumberland*
74			backt	back'd
110	2		pil	peel
111			or a	form a
113	2		V	III
118	1		511	311
123	2		Roderego	Roderigo
136	1	4	one	two
142	2	laſt line	nor retire	nor return
147	1		Scrula	Serula

Golden Eagle

A

P. Mazell Sculp.

CLASS II.

BIRDS.

DIV. I. Land Birds.

GENUS I. Hawks.

SPECIES I. The Golden Eagle. Tab. A.

The Golden Eagle. *Wil. orn.* 58.
Aquila aurea, ſeu fulva. *Raii ſyn. av.* 6.
Aquila Chryſaetos. *Lin. ſyſt.* 38.
Briſſon av. 1. 431.

THIS ſpecies is found in the mountanous parts of *Ireland*, where it breeds in the loftieſt cliffs: it lays three, and ſometimes four eggs, of which ſeldom more than two are prolific; providence denying a large increaſe to rapacious birds *, becauſe they are noxious to mankind; but graciouſly beſtows an almoſt boundleſs one on ſuch as are of uſe to us. This kind of eagle ſometimes migrates into *Caernarvonſhire*, and there are inſtances, tho' rare, of their having bred in the *Snowdon* hills: from whence ſome writers give that tract the name of *Creigiau'r eryrau*, or the eagle rocks; others that of *Creigiau'r eira*, or the ſnowy rocks: the latter ſeems the more natural epithet; it being more reaſonable to imagine that thoſe mountains, like *Niphates* in *Armenia*, and *Imaus* ** in *Tartary*, derived their name from the circumſtance of being covered with ſnow, which is ſure to befall them near the half of every year, than from the accidental appearance of a bird on them, once only in ſeveral years.

The golden eagle weighs about twelve pounds; its length is three feet; the extent of its wings ſeven feet four inches; the bill is three inches long, and of a deep blue color; the cere is yellow: the irides of a hazel color: the ſight and ſenſe of ſmelling are very acute: *her eyes behold afar off* †: the head and neck are cloathed with narrow ſharp pointed feathers, and of a deep brown color, bordered with tawny; but thoſe on the crown of the head, in very old birds turn grey. The whole body, above as well as beneath, is of a dark brown; and the feathers on the back, are finely clouded with a deeper ſhade of the ſame: the wings, when clos'd, reach to the end of the tail: the quill feathers are of a chocolate color, the ſhafts white: the tail is of a deep brown, irregularly barred and blotched with an obſcure aſh color: the legs are yellow, ſhort, and very ſtrong, being three inches in circumference, and are feathered to the very feet: the toes are covered with large ſcales, and armed with moſt formidable claws, the middle of which are two inches long.

The eagles in general are very deſtructive to fawns, lambs, kids, and all kind of game; particularly in the breeding ſeaſon, when they bring vaſt quantity of prey to their young. *Smith*, in

* Τῶν γαμψωνύχων ὀλιγοτόκα πάντα Ariſt. hiſt. an.

** *Imaus*——incolarum lingua nivoſum ſignificante. *Plin. lib.* 6. c. 21.

† *Job.* 39. 27. Where the natural hiſtory of the eagle is finely drawn up.

in his hiſtory of *Kerry*, relates that a poor man in that county got a comfortable ſubſiſtence for his family, during a ſummer of famine, out of an eagle's neſt, by robbing the eaglets of the food the old ones brought, whoſe attendance he protracted beyond the natural time, by clipping the wings and retarding the flight of the former. It is very unſafe to leave infants by themſelves in places where eagles frequent; there being inſtances in *Scotland* * of two being carried off by them, but fortunately,

Illæſum timidis unguibus hæſit onus,

for the theft was diſcovered in time, and the children reſtored unhurt out of the eagles neſts, to the affrighted parents. In order to extirpate theſe pernicious birds, there is a law in the *Orkney* iſles, which entitles any perſon that kills an eagle to an hen out of every houſe in the pariſh, in which it was killed †.

* *Martin's Hiſt. Weſtern Iſles*, 299. *Sib. Hiſt. Scot.* 14.

† *Cambden's Brit.* I. 1474. The impreſſion of an eagle and child on the coin of the *Iſle of Man*, was probably owing to ſome accident of this kind.

SPECIES II. The Ringtail Eagle.

Golden Eagle, with a white ring about its tail. *Wil. orn.* 59. *Raii ſyn.* av. 6.

White tailed eagle. *Edw.* 1. Falco fulvus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 88. *Briſſon* av. I. 420.

THIS bird is common to the northern parts of *Europe* and *America*; that figured by Mr. *Edwards*, differing only in ſome white ſpots on the breaſt, from our ſpecies. It is equal in ſize to the precedent: the bill is of a blackiſh horn color; the cere yellow; the whole body is of a deep brown, ſlightly tinged with ruſt color; but what makes a long deſcription of this kind unneceſſary, is the remarkable band of white on the upper part of the tail; the end only, being of a deep brown: which character it maintains thro' every ſtage of life, and in all countries where it is found. The legs are feathered to the feet: the toes yellow, the claws black. Mr. *Willoughly* gives the following very curious account of the neſt of this ſpecies.

'In the year of our Lord 1668, in the woodlands near the river *Derwent*, in the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire*, was found an eagle's neſt made of great ſticks, reſting one end on the edge of a rock, the other on two birch trees; upon which was a layer of ruſhes, and over them a layer of heath, and upon the heath ruſhes again; upon which lay one young one, and an addle egg; and by them a lamb, a hare, and three heath poults. The neſt was about two yards ſquare, and had no hollow in it. The young eagle was black as a hobby, of the ſhape of a goſhawk, of almoſt the weight of a gooſe, rough footed, or feathered down to the foot; having a white ring about the tail. *Wil. orn.* 21.

The antients believed, that the pebble, commonly called the *Ætites*, or eagle ſtone, was formed in the eagle's neſt; and that the eggs could not be hatched without its aſſiſtance. Many abſurd ſtories have been raiſed about this foſſil, which (as it bears but an imaginary relation to the eagle) muſt be omitted in a zoologic work†.

† If the readers curioſity ſhould be excited, we hope it will ſoon be gratified, by the ſequel of Mr. *Dacoſta's* hiſtory of foſſils. The judgement, accuracy, and indefatigable attention of that writer, are ſo well known to the learned world, that we may juſtly expect, in the courſe of his work, a particular account of this ſingular production.

SPECIES

The Bald Buzzard

A 1

P. Mazell Sculp.

SPECIES III. The Sea Eagle.

Sea Eagle, or Oſprey. *Wil. orn.* 59.
Raii ſyn. av. 7.
Dale Harw. 396.
Martin's Hiſt. Weſt. Iſles. p. 70.
Haliæetos. *Sib. Scot.* 14.
Aquila offifraga. *Briſſon av.* I. 437.
Plin. Lib. 10.

THIS ſpecies is found in *Ireland*, and ſeveral parts of *Great-Britain*; the ſpecimen we took our deſcription from, was ſhot in the county of *Galway*; Mr. *Willoughby* tells us there was an aery of them in *Whinfield-park*, *Weſtmoreland*; and the eagle ſoaring in the air, with a cat in its talons, which *Barlow* drew from the very fact which he ſaw in *Scotland* †, is of this kind. No writer ſince *Cluſius* has deſcribed the ſea eagle: tho' no uncommon ſpecies, it ſeems at preſent to be but little known; being generally confounded with the golden eagle, to which it bears ſome reſemblance. The colors of the head, neck and body, are the ſame with the latter; but much lighter, the tawny part in this prædominating: in ſize it is far ſuperior: the bill is larger, more hooked, and more arched; underneath grow ſeveral ſhort but ſtrong hairs or briſtles, forming a ſort of beard. The interior ſides, and the tips of the feathers of the tail, are of a deep brown; the exterior ſides, ferruginous. The legs are yellow, ſtrong, and thick; and feathered but little below the knees; which is an invariable ſpecific difference between this and our firſt ſpecies. This nakedneſs of the legs is beſides no ſmall convenience to a bird who preys among the waters. The claws are of a deep and ſhining black, exceeding large and ſtrong, and hooked into a perfect ſemicircle.

All writers agree, that this eagle feeds principally on fiſh; which it takes as they are ſwimming near the ſurface *, by darting itſelf down on them; not by diving, or ſwimming, as ſeveral authors have invented, who furniſh it for that purpoſe with one web foot to ſwim with; and another divided foot to take its prey with. *Pliny*, with his uſual elegance, deſcribes the manner of its fiſhing. *Supereſt haliæetos, clariſſimâ oculorum acie, librans ex alto ſeſe, viſoque in mari piſce, præceps in eo ruens, et diſcuſſis pectore aquis rapiens.*

† Mr. *Walpole*'s catalogue of engravers, p. 49. who adds, that the cat's reſiſtance brought both animals to the ground, where *Barlow* took them up.

* *Martin* ſpeaking of what he calls the great eagles in the weſtern iſles, ſays, that they faſten their talons in the back of fiſh, commonly of ſalmon, which are often above the Water, or on the ſurface.

SPECIES IV. The Oſprey. *Plate* A. 1.

Bald Buzzard. *Wil. orn.* 69.
B. Buzzard, or Sea Eagle. *Raii ſyn. av.* 16.
Fiſhing Hawk. *Catesby Carol.* I. *Tab.* 2.
Haliætus ſeu aquila marina. *Briſſon av.* I. 440. *Tab.* 34.
Falco Haliætus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 91.
Falco cyanopus. *Klein ſtem. Tab.* 8.
Haliætus. *Caii opuſc.* 85.
Geſn. av. 804, 198.

MR. *Ray* places this bird among the hawks, inſtead of the eagles, on a ſuppoſition that Mr. *Willoughby* had exceeded in his account of its weight; but as we had an opportunity of confirming the words of the latter, from one of this ſpecies juſt taken, we here reſtore it to the aquiline rank, under the name of the oſprey: that was the name it was known

known by in *England* above one hundred and ſixty years ago; as appears by Doctor *Kay* or *Caius's* deſcription of it, who alſo calls it an eagle.

This bird haunts rivers, lakes, and the ſea ſhores. It builds its neſt on the ground among reeds, and lays three or four white eggs of an elliptical form; rather leſs than thoſe of a hen. It feeds chiefly on fiſh ‡, taking them in the ſame manner as the ſea eagle does, not by ſwimming; its feet being formed like thoſe of other birds of prey, for the left foot is not the leſt palmated, as the illuſtrious *Linnæus* conjectures †. The bird figured in this work was a female, its weight was ſixty-two ounces: the length twenty-three inches: the breadth five feet four inches: the wing when cloſed reached beyond the end of the tail: that, as in all the hawk kind, conſiſted of twelve feathers; the two middle feathers were duſky: the others barred alternately with a deep brown and white: the quill feathers of the wings were black: the ſecondary feathers and the coverts were duſky, the former having their interior webs varied with black and white. The inner coverts white ſpotted with brown. The figure exhibits the marks of the reſt of the plumage. The legs were very ſhort and ſtrong: their length being only two inches and a quarter; their circumference two inches: their color a pale blue: the outward toe turns eaſily backward, and what merits attention, the claw belonging to it is larger than that of the inner toe; in which it differs from all other birds of prey; but ſeems peculiarly neceſſary to this kind, for the better ſecuring its ſlippery prey: the roughneſs of the ſoles of the feet contributes to the ſame end.

‡ *Turner* ſays it preys alſo on coots and other water fowl. *Vide Geſn. av.* 198.

† Pes ſiniſter ſubpalmatus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 91. No. 21.

The difference in weight and other trifling particulars, makes us imagine that the bird Mr. *Willoughby* ſaw was a female; as the females of all the hawk kind, are larger, ſtronger, and fiercer than the males; the defence of their young, and the providing them food, reſting chiefly on them.

Theſe are the only ſpecies of eagles, that we can with any certainty pronounce to be *Britiſh*. *Scotland* is ſaid to produce ſome other kinds; whoſe names we ſhall mention, with a brief deſcription to aſſiſt future enquirers to elucidate this doubtful part of our ornithology; for that reaſon we ſhall purſue the ſame method at the end of every genus; giving, from the natural hiſtorians of our own country, a liſt of congenerous birds, whoſe clame to a place in this work is any ways diſputable.

Sibbald mentions the *Melainæetos* †, or the black eagle, ſo called from the great darkneſs of its plumage: *Martin* deſcribes the ſame ſpecies*, which he ſays is a ſmall kind, but very deſtructive to deer: it will ſeize the deer between the horns, and by conſtantly beating it about the eyes with its wings, ſoon makes a prey of the harraſſed animal. The ſame writers alſo ſpeak of a ſecond kind of eagle: *Martin* ſays it is of a large ſize, and grey color, and that it is a great deſtroyer of lambs, ſheep, and fawns: *Sibbald* ſeems to mean the ſame ſpecies under the name of *Pygargus hinnularius*, or the Erne; but the accounts of both theſe authors are too obſcure for us to determine, whether it be the *Pygarg* or *Hinnularia* of Mr. *Willoughby***.

† *Hiſt. Scot.* 14. —— * *Hiſt. Weſt. Iſles* 37, 70. ** p. 61.

THE

The blue backd Falcon

The FALCON.

FALCONRY was the principal amuſement of our anceſtors: a perſon of property ſcarce ſtirred out without his hawk on his hand, and all the inſignia of his diverſion about him: it was a ſport appropriated to men of eſtate; and moſt ſevere laws were enacted againſt any that infringed their privileges; or ſtole or deſtroyed birds of chaſe, or their eggs. In the 34th of *Edward* IIId, it was made felony to ſteal a hawk: to take its eggs, even in a perſon's own ground, was puniſhable with impriſonment for a year and a day; beſides a fine at the king's pleaſure: in queen *Elizabeth's* reign the impriſonment was reduced to three months; but the offender was to find ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, or lie in priſon till he did. Such was the enviable ſtate of the times in *old England:* during the whole day our gentry were given to the fowls of the air, and the beaſts of the field: in the evening they celebrated their exploits with the moſt abandoned and brutal ſottiſhneſs: at the ſame time the inferior rank of people, by the moſt unjuſt and arbitrary laws, were liable to capital puniſhments, to fines, and loſs of liberty, for deſtroying the moſt noxious of the feathered tribe.

Our anceſtors made uſe of ſeveral kinds of native hawks; but we are very doubtful whether their ſpecies ſtill exiſt in theſe iſlands. That penetrating and faithful naturaliſt Mr. *Ray*, has left us only the bare name of a falcon in his liſt of the *Engliſh* birds, without mentioning the ſpecies: our own enquiries have not been attended with any great ſucceſs; our diſcoveries only amounting to one kind, to be deſcribed hereafter; but even that does not ſeem to have been noted among the *Britiſh* birds by any of our countrymen. The Falcon, Goſhawk, Lanner, Sacre, Falcon gentle, and the Gyrfalcon ‡ are mentioned as natives, both in our old game laws, and by ſeveral of our naturaliſts. *Camden* * alſo conjectures the ſpecies of which *Henry* the IId was ſo fond†; and which was found in *Penbrokeſhire* to have been the peregrine Falcon; but as we do not find their names in Mr. *Ray's* liſt, which is our authority for things not ſeen by ourſelves, we ſhall forbear troubling the reader with uncertain accounts.

‡ *Burn's Juſtice. Carew's hiſt. Cornwall*, 25. *Sib. hiſt. Scot.* 14. *Merret's pinax* 170.

* P. 758.—† *Girald. Cambrenſis* 156.—*Scotland*, the *Weſtern Iſles*, the *Orkneys*, and the *Iſle of Man*, have been much celebrated for their fine breed of Hawks; and that *Llandudno* in *Caernarvonſhire*, was famous for its Falcons, is evident from a Letter extant in *Gloddaith* Library, from the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, to an anceſtor of Sir *Roger Moſtyn*; in which his Lordſhip thanks him for his Preſent of a fine caſt of Hawks taken on thoſe Rocks, which belong to that Family.

SPECIES V. The Grey Falcon.

An Falco. *Lin. Faun. ſuec. Sp.* 60?

THIS kind was ſhot near *Halifax* 1762, and the following account tranſmitted to the ſociety by Mr. *Bolton* of *Worly clough*. This bird was about the ſize of a raven: the bill was ſtrong, ſhort, much hooked, and of a bluiſh color: the cere, and edges of the eye-lids yellow: the irides red: the head was ſmall, flatted at the top; the fore part of a deep brown; the hind part white: the ſides of the head and throat were cream colored: the belly white, marked with oblong black ſpots: the hind part of the neck, and the back, were of a deep grey: the wings were very long, and when cloſe reached beyond the train: the firſt of the quil feathers were black, with a white tip; the others were of a bluiſh grey, and their inner webs irregularly ſpotted with white: the tail was long, and wedge ſhaped; the two middle feathers being the longeſt, and were plain, (the color not mentioned) the reſt ſpotted: The legs were long, naked and yellow.

SPECIES VI. The Kite. Plate A2.

The Kite, or Glead. *Wil. orn.* 74.
Raii ſyn. av. 17.
Milvus regalis. *Briſſon av.* I. 414.
Tab. 33.

Falco milvus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 89.
Milvus. *Plinii Lib.* 10. c. 10.
Geſner av. 610.

THE kite generally breeds in large foreſts, or wooded mountanous countries: it lays two, or at moſt three eggs; which, like thoſe of all other birds of prey, are much rounded, and very blunt at the ſmaller end; they are white of color, and ſpotted with a dirty yellow: its motion in the air diſtinguiſhes it from all other birds; being ſo ſmooth and even, as to be ſcarce perceptible; ſometimes it will remain quite motionleſs for a conſiderable ſpace; at others glides thro' the ſky, without the leſt apparent action of its wings: from thence is derived the old name of Glead, or Glede, from the *Saxon* Glida. Lord *Bacon* obſerves, that when kites fly high, it portends fair and dry weather. Some have ſuppoſed theſe to be birds of paſſage; but in *England* they certainly continue the whole year.

The tail of this kind is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it from all other *Britiſh* birds of prey, being forked. *Pliny* thinks that the invention of the rudder aroſe from the obſervation men made of the various motions of that part, when the kite was ſteering through the air†. Certain it is that the moſt uſeful arts were originally copied from animals; however we may now have improved upon them. Still in thoſe nations which are in a ſtate of nature, ſuch as the *Samoieds* and *Eſquimaux*; their dwellings are inferior to thoſe of the beavers, which thoſe ſcarce human beings but poorly copy.

This bird is ſo faithfully repreſented in the plate, that we ſhall not tire the reader's patience with any farther deſcription of it than what relates to the weight and meaſurements*: The firſt is about forty-four ounces: the length twenty-ſeven inches: the breadth five feet one inch. In the progreſs of this work, which has little more merit than what is derived from the artiſts ſkill; we ſhall avoid giving a minute deſcription of the ſubjects figured, except in the few caſes where the artiſts have been leſs happy in their repreſentations; or elſe to ſupply the want of a plate, when the latter was thought unneceſſary.

†Idem videntur artem gubernandi docuiſſe caudæ flexibus. *Lib.* 10. c. 10.

* In weighing our ſubjects, we make uſe of avoirdupoiſe weight. The length of the bird is taken from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail: the breadth ſignifies the ſpace from tip to tip of the wings in their full extent.

SPECIES VII. The Common Buzzard. *Plate* A. 3.

The common Buzzard, or Puttock.
Wil. orn. 70.
Raii ſyn. av. 16.

Falco buteo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 90.
Briſſon av. I. 406.
Geſner av. 46.

THIS bird is the commoneſt of the hawk kind we have in *England*. It breeds in large woods, and uſually builds on an old crow's neſt, which it enlarges and lines with wool, and other ſoft materials: it lays two or three eggs, which are ſometimes wholly white; ſometimes ſpotted with yellow. The cock buzzard will hatch and bring up their young, if the hen is killed *. The young conſort with the old ones for ſome little time after they quit the neſt; which is not uſual with birds of prey, who always drive away their brood as ſoon as they can fly. This ſpecies is very ſluggiſh, and inactive; and is much leſs in motion than other hawks, remaining perched on the ſame bough for the moſt part of the day, and is found at moſt times

* *Ray's Letters* 352.

D. Pethurst pin

P. Mazell Sculp.

a Buzzard

A. 3.

Cha' Collins pinx

P. Mazell Sculp'

The Female Honey Buzzard

P. Mazell Sculp.

The Female Home Circle

Hollow Buzzard.

A 4

P. Paillou pinx.t

P. Mazell Sculp.t

Moor Buzzard.

times near the ſame place. It feeds on birds, rabbets, moles, and mice; it will alſo eat frogs, earth-worms, and inſects. This bird is ſubject to ſome variety in its colors: we have ſeen ſome whoſe breaſt and belly were brown, and only marked croſs the craw with a large white creſcent: the figure very accurately repreſents the front view of its uſual appearance: the back of the head and neck, and the coverts of the wings, are of a deep brown, edged with a pale ruſt color: the ſcapular feathers brown; but white towards their roots: the middle of the back is covered only with a thick white down: the ends of the quil feathers are duſky: their lower exterior ſides aſh colored: their interior ſides blotched with darker and lighter ſhades of the ſame: the tail is barred with black and aſh color: the bar next the very tip is black, and the broadeſt of all; the tip itſelf of a duſky white. The irides are white tinged with red. The weight of this ſpecies is thirty-two ounces: the length twenty-two inches; the breadth fifty two.

SPECIES VIII. The Honey Buzzard. *Plate* A 4.

Honey Buzzard. *Wil. orn.* 72.
Raii ſyn. av. 16.

Falco apivorus *Lin. ſyſt.* 91.
Briſſon av. I. 410.

THE weight of this ſpecies is thirty ounces: the length twenty-three inches: the breadth fifty-two: the bill and cere are black; the latter much wrinkled: the irides of a fine yellow: the crown of the head aſh colored: the neck, back, ſcapulars, and covert feathers of the wings, are of a deep brown: the quil feathers barred with aſh color and brown: the breaſt and belly are of a dirty white, finely marked with ſpots of a yellowiſh brown: the tail is long, of a dull brown color, marked with three broad duſky bars; between each of which are two or three of the ſame color but narrower: the legs are ſhort, ſtrong, and thick: the claws large, and black.

Mr. *Willoughby* informs us, that this bird builds its neſts with ſmall twigs, which it covers with wool; that its eggs are cinereous, marked with darker ſpots: as he found the combs of waſps in the neſt, he gave this ſpecies the name of the honey buzzard: he adds that it feeds on the erucæ of thoſe inſects, on frogs, lizards, &c. and that it runs very ſwiftly like a hen.

SPECIES IX. The Moor Buzzard. *Plate* A 5.

Moor Buzzard. *Wil. orn.* 75.
Raii ſyn. av. 17.

Circus paluſtris. *Briſſon av.* I. 401.
Falco æruginoſus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 91.

THIS ſpecies frequents moors, marſhy places, and heaths; it never ſoars like other hawks; but commonly ſits on the ground, or on ſmall buſhes: it makes its neſt in the midſt of a tuft of graſs or ruſhes; we have found three young ones in it, but never happened to meet with the eggs: it is a very fierce and voracious bird, and is a great deſtroyer of rabbets, young wild ducks, and other water fowl.

Its uſual weight is twenty ounces: the length twenty-one inches: the breadth four feet three inches: the bill is black, cere yellow; irides of the ſame color: the whole bird, the head excepted, is of a chocolate brown, tinged with ruſt color: on the head is a large yellowiſh ſpot; we have ſeen ſome birds of this kind with their head and chin entirely white; the others again have a whitiſh ſpot on the coverts of their wings; but theſe are only to be deemed varieties; the figure repreſents the uſual colors of the ſpecies, which requires no long deſcription; the uniform color of its plumage, and the great length and ſlenderneſs of its legs, diſtinguiſhes it from all other hawks.

SPECIES X. The Hen-harrier, the Male. *Plate* A 6.
The Ringtail, the Female. *Plate* A. 7.

Wil. orn. 72.
Raii ſyn. av. 17.
Blue Hawk. *Edw.* 225.

Falco torquatus. *Briſſon av.* I. 345.
Falco pygargus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 89.
Geſner av. 48.

THE male, or the hen-harrier, weighs about twelve ounces: the length is ſeventeen inches; the breadth three feet three inches: the bill is black: cere, irides, and edges of the eye-lids yellow: the head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings, are of a bluiſh grey: the back of the head white, ſpotted with a pale brown: the breaſt, belly, and thighs, are white: the former marked with a few ſmall duſky ſtreaks: the ſcapular feathers are of a deep grey, inclining to duſky: the two middle feathers of the tail are entirely grey; the others only on their exterior webs; the interior being white, marked with ſome duſky bars: the legs are yellow, long and ſlender.

The female weighs ſixteen ounces; is twenty inches long; and three feet nine inches broad: on the hind part of the head, round the ears to the chin, is a wreath of ſhort ſtiff feathers of a duſky hue, tipt with a reddiſh white: on the top of the head, and the cheeks, the feathers are duſky, bordered with ruſt color; under each eye is a white ſpot: the back is duſky; the rump white, with oblong yellowiſh ſpots on each ſhaft; the tail is long, and marked with alternate bars of duſky and tawny; of which the duſky bars are the broadeſt; the breaſt and belly are of a yellowiſh brown, with a caſt of red, and marked with oblong duſky ſpots: the legs in color and ſhape reſemble thoſe of the male. Theſe birds fly very low, ſkimming the ſurface of the ground; and are very deſtructive to our young poultry: they lay four eggs, beſmeared over with red, a little white appearing here and there.

SPECIES XI. The Keſtril. A 8.

Fig. 1. The Male. *Fig.* 2. The Female.

The Keſtril, Stannel, Stonegall, Windhover. *Wil. orn.* 84.
Raii ſyn. av. 16.
Briſſon av. I. 393.

Falco tinnunculus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 90.
Geſner av. 54.
Plinii lib. 10. c. 37.

THE male of this beautiful ſpecies weighs only ſix ounces and a half: its length is fourteen inches: the breadth two feet three inches: its colors at once diſtinguiſh it from all other hawks: the crown of the head, and the greater part of the tail, are of a fine light grey; the lower end of the latter is marked with a broad black bar: the tip is white: the back and coverts of the wings are of a purpliſh red, elegantly ſpotted with black: the interior ſides of the quil feathers are duſky, deeply indented with white.

The female weighs eleven ounces: the color of the back and wings are far leſs bright than thoſe of the male: it differs too in the colors of the head and tail; the former being of a pale reddiſh brown, ſtreaked with black; the latter of the ſame color,

Hen Harrier.

The Ringtail

A 7

P. Pillon pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

Kestrels. Pl. 7.

A.B

P. Pallas pinx.

Hobby.

A 9

P. Gallone pinx

J. Mazell Sculp.

The Male Sparrow Hawck

A.10.

P. Mazell fecit

The Female Sparrow Hawck

P. Mazell Sculp

color, marked with numerous tranſverſe black bars: the breaſt is of a dirty yellowiſh white; and the middle of each feather has an oblong duſky ſtreak, pointing downwards.

The keſtril breeds in the hollows of trees, in the holes of high rocks, towers and ruined buildings: it lays four eggs, of the ſame color with thoſe of the preceding ſpecies: its food is field mice, ſmall birds, and inſects; which it will diſcover at a great diſtance. This is the hawk that we ſo frequently ſee in the air fixed in one place, and as it were fanning it with its wings; at which time it is watching for its prey. When Falconry was in uſe in *Great-Britain*, this kind was trained for catching ſmall birds and young partridges.

SPECIES XII. The Hobby. *Plate* A 9.

The Hobby. *Wil. orn.* 83.
Raii ſyn. av. 15.
Dendro-falco. *Briſſon av.* I. 375.

Falco ſubbuteo *Lin. ſyſt.* 89.
Geſner av. 75. *fæm.*

THIS bird was alſo uſed in the humbler kind of falconry; particularly in what was called daring of larks: the hawk was caſt off; the larks aware of their moſt inveterate enemy, are fixed to the ground thro' fear; which makes them a ready prey to the fowler, by drawing a net over them. Mr. *Willoughby* ſays that the hobby is a bird of paſſage; but that it breeds in *England*. The male weighs ſeven ounces: the length is one foot; the breadth two feet three inches: the crown of the head, and back are of a deep bluiſh black: the hind part of the head is marked with two pale yellow ſpots: the coverts of the wings are of the ſame color with the back, but ſlightly edged with ruſt color: the interior webs of the ſecondary and quil feathers, are varied with oval tranſverſe reddiſh ſpots: the two middle feathers of the tail are entirely of a deep dove color; the others are barred on their interior ſides with ruſt color, and tipt with a dirty white. The ſpots on the breaſt of the female are of a higher color than thoſe of the male: it is greatly ſuperior in ſize, its legs have a tinge of green, in other reſpects it reſembles the former.

SPECIES XIII. The Sparrow Hawk. *Plate* A 10. The Male. *Plate* A 11. The Female.

Wil. orn. 86.
Raii ſyn. av. 18.
Briſſon av. I. 310.

Falco niſus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 92.
Geſner av. 51.

THE difference between the ſize of the male and female ſparrow hawks, is more diſproportionate than in moſt other birds of prey; the former ſometimes ſcarce weighing five ounces, the latter nine ounces: the length of the male is about twelve inches, the breadth twenty-three: the female is fifteen inches long; in breadth twenty-ſix.

The back, head, coverts of the wings, and tail in the male, are of a deep brown, edged with a ruſty red: the quil feathers are duſky, barred with black on their exterior webs, and ſpotted with white on the lower part of their inner webs: the tail is of a deep aſh color marked with five broad black bars, the tip white: the breaſt and belly are of a whitiſh yellow, adorned with tranſverſe waved

bars of a deep brown color: the cere, irides, and legs yellow. The colors of the female differ from thoſe of the male: the head is of a deep brown; the back, and coverts of the wings, are duſky mixed with dove color; the coverts of the tail of a brighter dove color; the waved lines that croſs the breaſt, are more numerous than thoſe on that of the male; and the breaſt itſelf of a purer white.

This is the moſt pernicious hawk we have; and makes great havoke among pigeons, as well as partridges. It builds in hollow trees, and large ruins, and in high rocks: lays four white eggs, encircled near the blunter end with red ſpecks. Mr. *Willoughby* places this among the ſhort-winged hawks; or ſuch whoſe wings, when cloſed, fall ſhort of the end of the tail.

SPECIES XIV. The Merlin. *Plate* A. 12.

Wil. orn. 85.
Raii ſyn. av. 15.
Briſſon av. I. 382.
Æſalon. *Geſner av.* 44.

THE merlin weighs near five ounces and a half: its length is twelve inches, its breadth twenty-five. The bill is of a bluiſh lead color: the cere of a lemon color: the irides very dark, almoſt black: the head is ferruginous, and each feather is marked with a bluiſh black ſtreak along the ſhaft: the back and wings are of a deep bluiſh aſh color, adorned with ferruginous ſtreaks and ſpots, and edged with the ſame: the quil feathers are almoſt black, marked with reddiſh ſpots: the under coverts of the wings brown, beautifully marked with round white ſpots: the tail is five inches long, croſſed with alternate bars of duſky and reddiſh clay color: on ſome of the feathers of the ſame bird are thirteen, on ſome fifteen: the breaſt and belly are of a yellowiſh white, marked with oblong brown ſpots pointing downwards: the legs yellow: the wings when cloſed reach within an inch and a half of the end of the tail. This and the preceding kind were often trained for hawking: and this ſpecies, ſmall as it is, was inferior to none in point of ſpirit: it was uſed for taking partridges, which it would kill by a ſingle ſtroke on the neck. The merlin flies low, and is often ſeen along roads ſides, ſkimming from one ſide of the hedges to the other, in ſearch of prey.

GENUS II. OWLS.

* Eared Owls.

SPECIES I. The Long Eared Owl. *Plate* B 4. *Fig.* 1.

The horn owl. *Wil. orn.* 100.
Raii ſyn. av. 25.
Noctua aurita. *Sib. Scot.* 14.
Aſio. *Briſſon av.* I. 486.
Strix otus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 92.

THIS ſpecies is found, tho' not frequently, in the north of *England*, in *Cheſhire* and in *Wales:* the weight of the female, according to Mr. *Willoughby*, (for we never had opportunity of weighing it) is ten ounces: the length fourteen inches and a half: the breadth three feet four inches: the irides are of a bright yellow. This bird is ſo ſtrongly charac-

The Merlin

P. Mazell Sculp.

long eared Owl

short ear? owl

B 4

Short eared Owl.

The White Owl

B

Brown pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

characteriſed by its horns or ears, as to make any farther deſcription unneceſſary. Thoſe ſingular feathers diſtinguiſhing it at once from all others of this genus in *Great-Britain:* each ear conſiſts of ſix feathers, of the form and colors that are expreſſed in the print.

SPECIES II. The ſhort Eared Owl. *Plate* B 3. and *Plate* B 4. *Fig.* 2.

THE horns of this ſpecies are very ſmall, and each conſiſts of only a ſingle feather; theſe it can raiſe or depreſs at pleaſure; and in a dead bird they are with difficulty diſcovered. This kind is ſcarcer than the former; but like it is found in the mountanous wooded parts of our iſland: both are ſolitary birds, avoiding inhabited places. Theſe ſpecies may be called long winged owls; the wings when cloſed reaching beyond the end of the tail; whereas in the common kinds, they fall ſhort of it. The length of the ſhort eared owl is thirteen inches and a half: the head is ſmall and hawk-like: the bill is duſky: the circle of feathers that immediately ſurrounds the eyes is black: the larger circle white, terminated with tawny: the feathers on the head, back, and coverts of the wings are brown edged with pale dull yellow: the breaſt and belly are of the ſame color, marked with a few long narrow ſtreaks of brown pointing downwards: the thighs, legs, and toes are covered with plain yellow feathers: the quil-feathers are dusky, barred with red: the tail is of a very deep brown, adorned on each ſide the ſhaft of each feather with a yellow circle which contains a brown ſpot: the tip of the tail is white.

Beſides theſe two ſpecies of horned owls, we may add the great horn owl of Sir *R. Sibbald*, p. 15. found, according to his account, in the *Orkneys:* the great eagle owl has been once ſhot in *Yorkſhire*; but we cannot, from theſe two inſtances, determine whether they are natives of this kingdom, or only accidental wanderers out of *Scandinavia.* This ſhort eared ſpecies we believe to be nondeſcript.

** Owls with ſmooth Heads.

SPECIES III. The White Owl. *Plate* B.

Common barn, white, or church owl, Howlet, madge Howlet. Gillihowter. *Wil. orn.* 104.
Raii ſyn. av. 25.
Aluco. *Briſſon av.* I. 503.
Strix aluco. *Lin. ſyſt.* 93.

THIS ſpecies is almoſt domeſtic: inhabiting, for the greateſt part of the year, barns, haylofts, and other outhouſes; and is as uſeful in clearing thoſe places from mice, as the congenial cat: towards twilight it quits its perch, and takes a regular circuit round the fields; ſkimming along the ground in queſt of field mice, and then returns to its uſual reſidence: in the breeding ſeaſon it takes to the woods.

The elegant plumage of this bird makes amends for the uncouthneſs of its form: a circle of ſoft white feathers ſurround the eyes. The upper part of the body, the coverts and ſecondary feathers of the wings are of a fine pale yellow: on

on each ſide the ſhafts are two grey and two white ſpots placed alternate: the exterior ſides of the quil feathers are yellow; the interior white, marked on each ſide with four black ſpots: the lower ſide of the body is wholly white: the interior ſides of the feathers of the tail are white: the exterior marked with ſome obſcure duſky bars: the legs are feathered to the feet: the feet are covered with ſhort hairs: the edge of the middle claw is ſerrated: the uſual weight of this ſpecies is eleven ounces: its length fourteen inches: its breadth three feet.

SPECIES IV. The Tawny Owl. *Plate* B. 3.

Common brown or ivy owl. *Wil. orn.* 102.
Raii ſyn. av. 25.

Strix. *Briſſon av.* I. 500.
Strix ſtridula. *Lin. ſyſt.* 93.
Ulula. *Geſner av.* 773.

THE female of this ſpecies weighs nineteen ounces: the length is fourteen inches: the breadth two feet eight inches: the irides are duſky: the ears in this, as in all owls, very large; and their ſenſe of hearing very exquiſite. The color of this kind is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it from every other: that of the back, head, coverts of the wings, and on the ſcapular feathers, being a fine tawny red, elegantly ſpotted and powdered with black or duſky ſpots of various ſizes: on the coverts of the wings, and on the ſcapulars, are ſeveral large white ſpots: the coverts of the tail is tawny, and quite free from any marks: the tail is variouſly blotched, barred and ſpotted with pale red and black; in the two middle feathers the red prædominates: the breaſt and belly are yellowiſh, mixed with white, and marked with narrow black ſtrokes pointing downwards: the legs are covered with feathers down to the toes.

SPECIES V. The Brown Owl. *Plate* B. 1.

The grey owl. *Wil. orn.* 103.
Raii ſyn. av. 26.

Strix ulula. *Lin. ſyſt.* 93.

AS the names this and the precedent ſpecies bear, do by no means ſuit their colors, we have taken the liberty of changing them to others more congruous. Both theſe kinds agree entirely in their marks; and differ only in the colors; in this the head, wings and back are of a deep brown, ſpotted with black in the ſame manner as the former: the coverts of the wings and the ſcapulars are adorned with ſimilar white ſpots: the exterior edges of the four firſt quil feathers in both are ſerrated: the breaſt in this is of a very pale aſh color mixed with tawny, and marked with oblong jagged ſpots: the feet too are feathered down to the very claws: the circle round the face is aſh-colored, ſpotted with brown. Both theſe ſpecies inhabit woods, where they reſide the whole day; in the night they are very clamorous; approach our dwellings; and will frequently enter pigeon houſes, and make great havoke in them. Theſe breed in hollow trees, or ruined ædifices; lay four eggs of an elliptic form, and of a whitiſh color.

Brown Del.

Bl.

The little Owl

D. Paclow pinx.

D. Mac A. Lucy

Great Butcher Bird

SPECIES VI. The little Owl. *Plate* B. 5.

Little owl. *Wil. orn.* 105 ?
Raii fyn. av. 26 ?
Edw. 228.

Noctua minor. *Briſſon av.* I. 514.
Strix paſſerina. *Lin. fyſt.* 93.
Noctua. *Geſner av.* 620.
La chivetta. *Olina* 65.

THIS elegant ſpecies is very rare in *England*; it is ſometimes found in *Yorkſhire*, *Flintſhire*, and alſo near *London:* in ſize it ſcarcely exceeds a thruſh, tho' the fullneſs of its plumage makes it appear larger: the irides are of a bright yellow: the bill of a paler color: the feathers that encircle the face are white, tipt with black: the head brown ſpotted with white: the back, and coverts of the wings are of a deep olive brown; the latter ſpotted with white: on the breaſt is a mixture of white and brown: the belly is white, marked with a few brown ſpots: the tail is of the ſame color with the back: in one ſubject we ſaw, each feather was barred with white: in another, each was adorned with circular white ſpots, placed oppoſite one another on both ſides the ſhaft: the legs and feet are covered with feathers down to the claws. The *Italians* made uſe of this owl to decoy ſmall birds to the limed twig: the method of which is exhibited in *Olina's uccelliera*, p. 65.

GENUS III. Butcher Birds.

SPECIES I. Great aſh colored Butcher Bird. *Plate* C.

Greater Butcher Bird, or Mattageſs; in the *North of England*, Wierangle. *Wil. orn.* 87.
Raii fyn. av. 18.
Butcher-bird, murdering-bird or ſkreek. *Mer. Pinax.* 170.
Night Jar. *Mort. Northampt.* 424.
Lanius cinereus. *Briſſon av.* 2. 141.
Lanius excubitor. *Lin. fyſt.* 94.
Lanius cinereus. *Geſner av.* 579.

THIS bird weighs three ounces; its length is ten inches: its breadth fourteen: its bill is one inch long, hooked at the end; the upper mandible furniſhed with a ſharp proceſs; the muſcles that move the bill are very thick and ſtrong; which makes the head very large. The colors of the plumage, and their diſpoſition, are truly repreſented in the plate. This ſpecies preys on ſmall birds and inſects; the method of killing its prey is very ſingular; and its manner of devouring it not leſs extraordinary: ſmall birds it will ſeize by the throat and ſtrangle*; which probably is the reaſon the *Germans* call this bird *Warchangel*, or the ſuffocating angel. When it has killed the prey, whether it be birds or inſects, it fixes them on ſome thorn, and when thus ſpitted pulls them to pieces with its bill: on this account the *Germans* call it *Thorntráer* and *Thornfreker*. We have ſeen them, when confined in a cage, treat their food in much the ſame manner, ſticking it againſt the wires before they would devour it. Mr. *Edwards* very juſtly imagines that as nature has not given theſe birds ſtrength ſufficient to tear their prey to pieces with their feet, as the hawks do, they are obliged to have recourſe to this artifice.

* Ed. Gl. 3, 233.

SPECIES II. The red backt Butcher Bird. *Plate* C. I.

Leſſer Butcher-bird, called in *Yorkſhire* Fluſher. *Wil. orn.* 88. ſp. 2. The male. 89. ſp. 3. the female.
Raii ſyn. av. 18.
Mort. Northampt. 424.
Briſſon av. 2. 151.
Lanius collurio. *Lin. ſyſt.* 94.
Faun. ſuec. 27. Tab. 2. f. 81.

THE male weighs two ounces; the female two ounces two drams. The length of the former is ſeven inches and a half; the breadth eleven inches. The bill reſembles that of the preceding ſpecies; the head and lower part of the back are of a fine light grey: acroſs the eyes from the bill runs a broad black ſtroke; the upper part of the back and coverts of the wings are of a bright ferruginous color; the breaſt, belly and ſides are of an elegant bloſſom color; the irides are hazel; in the female the ſtroke acroſs the eyes is of a reddiſh brown; the head of a dull ruſt color mixed with grey; the breaſt, belly and ſides of a dirty white marked with ſemicircular duſky lines; the tail is of a deep brown, the outward feather on each ſide excepted, whoſe exterior webs are white. The middle figure in the plate exhibits the male; the lower the female.

Theſe birds build their neſts in low buſhes, and lay ſix eggs of a white color; but encircled at the bigger end with a ring of browniſh red.

SPECIES III. The Wood-chat.

Wil. orn. 89. ſp. 4.
Raii ſyn. av. 19. ſp. 6.
Lanius rufus. *Briſſon av.* 2. 147.

THIS is one of the few *Britiſh* birds that have eſcaped our notice; therefore we are obliged to recur to Mr. *Willoughby* for its deſcription. "This had a white "ſpot on each ſhoulder; the bottoms of the nine "outmoſt beam feathers were white; above the "bill was a croſs black line; the head of a pale "red; the back, firſt red, then aſh colored: "under the throat were tranſverſe duſky lines; "elſe the whole underſide was of a dirty white.

SPECIES IV. The left Butcher-bird.

Edw av. 55.
Bearded Titmouſe. *Alb. av.* I. *Tab.* 48
Parus barbatus. *Briſſon av.* 3. 567.
Parus biarmicus. *Lin. ſyſt.*

THIS ſmall ſpecies is found in the marſhes near *London:* we have alſo ſeen it near *Glouceſter*. It is of the ſame ſhape as the long-tailed titmouſe; but rather larger. The bill is ſhort, ſtrong and very convex, of a yellow color: the head is of a fine grey; on each ſide the bill beneath the eye is a long triangular tuft of black feathers; the chin and throat are white: the middle of the breaſt fleſh colored; the ſides, thighs and vent feathers of a pale orange: the hind part of the neck, and the back are of an orange bay: the ſecondary feathers of the wings are black edged with orange: the quil feathers duſky on their exterior, white on their interior ſides: the leſſer quil feathers tipt with orange. The tail is two inches three quarters

The Chatterer p. 77.

Flusher.

Flusher ♂.

P. Pallas Rox.

P. Mazell Sculp.

The Woodchat p74

M.r F. lest Butcher bird p74

C 2

Paillou pinx

Mazell Sculp

ters long: the two middle feathers of the tail are longeſt, the others gradually ſhorten on each ſide: the outmoſt of which are of a deep orange color. The legs are black.

The female wants the black mark on each cheek, and the fine fleſh color on the breaſt: the crown of the head is of a browniſh ruſt color ſpotted with black; the outmoſt feathers of the tail are black tipt with white. Theſe birds have all the characters of the butcher-bird; ſo, after the opinion of Mr. *Edwards*, we place them in that genus.

GENUS IV. CROWS.

SPECIES I. The Raven.

Wil. orn. 121.
Raii ſyn. av. 39.
Briſſon av. 2. 8.

Corvus corax. *Lin. ſyſt.* 105.
Geſner av. 334.

THIS ſpecies weighs three pounds; its length is two feet two inches; its breadth four feet; the bill is ſtrong and thick; and the upper mandible convex. The color of the whole bird is black, finely gloſſed with a rich blue; the belly excepted, which is duſky.

Ravens build in trees, and lay five or ſix eggs of a pale green color marked with ſmall browniſh ſpots. They frequent in numbers the neighbourhood of great towns; and are held in the ſame ſort of veneration as the vultures are in *Egypt* *, and for the ſame reaſon; for devouring the carcaſſes, and filth that would otherwiſe prove a nuſance. A vulgar reſpect is alſo paid to the raven, as being the bird appointed by heaven to feed the prophet *Elijah*, when he fled from the rage of *Ahab* †. The raven is a very docil bird, may be taught to ſpeak, and fetch and carry. In clear weather they fly in pairs a great height, making a deep loud noiſe, different from the common croaking. Their ſcent is remarkably good; and their life prolonged to a great ſpace.

* *Haſſelquiſt. itin.* 23.
† 1 *Kings* 17.

SPECIES II. The Crow.

Wil. orn. 122.
Raii ſyn. av. 39.
Briſſon av. 12.

Corvus corone. *Lin. ſyſt.* 105.
Cornix. *Geſner av.* 320.

THE crow in the form of its body and bill agrees with the raven; alſo in its food, which is carrion and other filth. It will alſo eat grain and inſects; and like the raven will pick out the eyes of young lambs when juſt dropped: for which reaſon it was formerly diſtinguiſhed from the rook, which feed entirely on grain and inſects, by the name of the *gor* or *gore-crow*; thus *Ben Johnſon* in his *Fox*, *act* 1. *ſcene* 2.

Vulture, Kite,
Raven and *gor-crow*, all my birds of prey.

It lays the ſame number of eggs as the Raven, and of the ſame color: both theſe birds are often found white or pied; an accident that befalls black birds more frequently than any others. The crow weighs about twenty ounces. Its length eighteen inches: its breadth two feet two inches.

SPECIES

SPECIES III. The Rook.

Wil. orn. 123.
Raii fyn. av. 39.
Briffon av. 2. 16.
Corvus frugilegus. *Lin. fyft.* 105.
Spermologus, feu frugilega. *Caii opufc.* 100.
Cornix frugivora. *Gefner av.* 332.

THIS differs from the crow in the form of its bill; which is ftraiter, flenderer and weaker; a ftrong-bill being unneceffary to a bird that feeds only on grain and infects. The noftrils, chin, and fides of the mouth are white and bared of feathers, by often thrufting the bill into the ground in fearch of the *erucæ* of the Dor-beetle ‡; the rook then, inftead of being profcribed, fhould be treated as the farmer's friend; as it clears his grounds from caterpillars, that do incredible damage by eating the roots of the corn. Rooks are fociable birds, living in vaft flocks; crows only go in pairs. They begin to build their nefts in March; one bringing materials, while the other watches the neft, left it fhould be plundered by its brethren: they lay the fame number of eggs as the crow, and of the fame color, but lefs. After the breeding feafon rooks forfake their neft-trees, and for fome time go and rooft elfewhere, but return to them in Auguft: and in October repair their nefts *.

‡ Scarabæus melolantha. *Lin. fyft.* 351. *Rœfel* 2. *tab.* 1. *Lift. Gæd.* 265.

* *Calendar of Flora.*

SPECIES IV. The Royfton Crow. *Plate* D. 1.

Wil. orn. 124.
Raii fyn. av. 39.
Martin's Weft. Ifles. 376.
Briffon av. 2. 19.
Corvus cornix. *Lin. fyft.* 105.
Cornix varia. *Gefner av.* 322.

THE bill of this fpecies agrees in fhape with that of the rook; to which it bears great fimilitude in its manners; flying in flocks, and feeding on infects. In *Great Britain* it is a bird of paffage: vifiting us in the beginning of winter, and leaving us with the woodcocks. They are found in the inland as well as maritime parts of our country; in the latter they feed on crabs and fhelfifh. They breed in *Sueden*, and build in trees, commonly in alders; and lay four eggs ‡. The weight of this fpecies is twenty-two ounces: the length twenty-two inches; the breadth twenty-three. The head, underfide of the neck, and wings are black gloffed over with a fine blue: the breaft, belly, back, and upper part of the neck, are of a pale afh color: the irides hazel: the legs black, and weaker than thofe of the rook. The bottom of the toes are very broad and flat to enable them to walk without finking on marfhy and muddy grounds, where they are converfant. We do not know that they breed in any of the *Britifh* ifles, except *Shetland*; being the only fort of crow found there.

‡ *Fauna Suecica*, 30.

SPECIES

The Royston Crow
D.1
P. Paillou pin.
P. Mazell Sculp.

The Maypie

P. Paillou hin.

P. Mazell sculp.

Jay.

P. Paillou pinxt

P. Mazell Sculp.

SPECIES V. The Magpie. *Plate* D. 2.

The Magpie, or Pianet. *Wil. orn.* 127.
Raii ſyn. av. 41.
Briſſon 2. 35.

Corvus Pica. *Lin. ſyſt.* 106.
Pica varia et caudata. *Geſner av.* 69.

THE great beauty of this very common bird is ſo little attended to, that we may be excuſed recommending it to the attention of the public by the means of the pencil of a celebrated artiſt, rather than our own pen. We ſhall only obſerve that the colors of this bird: its black, its white, its green, and purple, are at leſt equal to thoſe that adorn the plumage of any other. It bears a great reſemblance to the butcher-bird in its bill, which has a ſharp proceſs near the end of the upper mandible; in the ſhortneſs of its wings, and the form of the tail, each feather ſhortening from the two middlemoſt: it agrees alſo in its food; which are worms, inſects, and ſmall birds. It will deſtroy young chickens: it is a crafty, reſtleſs, noiſy bird: it builds its neſt with great art, covering it entirely with thorns, except one ſmall hole for admittance: and lays ſix or ſeven eggs of a pale green color ſpotted with brown. The magpie weighs near nine ounces: the length is eighteen inches; the breadth only twenty-four.

SPECIES VI. The Jay. *Plate* D.

Wil. orn. 130.
Raii ſyn. av. 41.
Garrulus. *Briſſon av.* 2. 47.

Corvus glandarius. *Lin. ſyſt.* 106.
Pica glandaria. *Geſner av.* 700.

THIS beautiful bird weighs between ſix and ſeven ounces: its length is thirteen inches: the breadth twenty-one. The irides are white: the ſecondary feathers of the wings are adorned with bars of a rich gloſſy blue, black and white diſpoſed tranſverſely, which diſtinguiſhes it from all other *Britiſh* birds. It lays five or ſix eggs of a dull white, mottled very obſcurely with pale brown. The young follow their parents till the ſpring; in the ſummer they are very injurious to gardens, being great devourers of peaſe and cherries: in the autumn and winter they feed on acorns, from whence the latin name. Dr. *Kramer* * obſerves, that they will kill ſmall birds. Jays are very docil, and may be brought to imitate the human voice: their native note is very loud and diſagreable.

* *Kram. elench.* 335.

SPECIES VII. The Chatterer. *Plate* C. 1.

Bohemian chatterer. *Wil. orn.* 133.
Silk tail. *Raii ſyn. av.* 85.
Ray's letters, 198. 200.

Phil. trans. No. 175.
Lanius garrulus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 95.
Garrulus Bohemicus. *Geſner av.* 703.

THE critical *Fauniſt* * may poſſibly cenſure us for admitting a native of *Germany* into a *Britiſh* zoology; but as we can plead the extreme beauty of this bird, and that it does ſometimes (tho' very rarely) viſit the northern parts of *England* in large flocks, we hope to be excuſed introducing it here. The ſubject we toke the drawing from, was killed on *Flamborough moor*, *Yorkſhire*. Its creſt; its fine yellow marks on the wings and tail; and

* *Fauniſts*, are writers on the animals of particular countries: ſuch is *Linnæus*, as author of the hiſtory of the *Swediſh* animals, to which he gave the title of *Fauna Suecica*; either from one of the names of *Cybele*, who under that character was ſaid to favour all living creatures.

above all thoſe ſingular ſcarlet wax like appendages to ſome of the feathers of the wings, are ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it from all other birds. Writers who have had better opportunities of examining this ſpecies than we have, ſay that the male has ſeven of theſe appendages, the female only five †; that they live in the woods, and feed on juniper and other berries ‡.

† *Brunniche's ornith. Boreal.*
‡ *Kramer: Elench. An. Auſtriæ.*

SPECIES VIII. The Jack-daw.

Wil. orn. 125.
Raii ſyn. av. 40.
Briſſon av. 24.

Corvus monedula. *Lin. ſyſt.* 106.
Gracculus, ſeu monedula. *Geſner av.* 521.

THE jack-daw weighs nine ounces: the length thirteen inches: the breadth twenty-eight. The head is large in proportion to its body; which Mr. *Willoughby* ſays argues him to be ingenious and crafty. The irides are white: the forehead is black: the hind part of the head aſh colored; the breaſt and belly of the ſame color, but more obſcure: the reſt of the plumage is black, ſlightly gloſſed with blue: the feet and bill black. It is a docil loquacious bird.

Jack-daws breed in ſteeples, old caſtles, and in high rocks; laying five or ſix eggs: are gregarious birds; and feed on inſects, grain, and ſeeds †.

† The caryocatactes, *Wil. orn.* 132, a bird of this genus, was ſhot near *Moſtyn, Flintſhire*, in *October*, 1753; ſuppoſed to have ſtraggled from *Germany*, where they are common.

GENUS V. WOODPECKERS.

SPECIES I. The Green Woodpecker. *Plate* E.

Green woodpecker, or woodſpite; called alſo the rain fowl, high hoe, and hewhole. *Wil. orn.* 135.
Raii ſyn. av. 42.

Briſſon av. 4. 9.
Picus viridis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 113.
Girald. Cambrens. 191.
Geſner av. 710.

THE wiſdom of providence in the admirable contrivance of the fitneſs of the parts of animals to their reſpective nature, cannot be better illuſtrated than from this genus: which we ſhall give from the obſervations of our illuſtrious countryman Mr. *Ray* *.

Theſe birds feed entirely on inſects: and their principal action is that of climbing up and down the bodies of boughs of trees: for the firſt purpoſe they are provided with a long ſlender tongue, armed with a ſharp boney end barbed on each ſide, which by the means of a curious apparatus of muſcles † they can exert at pleaſure, darting it to a great length into the clifts of the bark, tranſfixing and drawing out the inſects that lurk there.

They make their neſts in the hollows of trees: in order therefore to force their way to thoſe cavities, their bills are formed ſtrong, very hard, and wedge-like at the end; and, as Dr. *Derham* obſerves, a neat ridge runs along the top, as if an artiſt had deſigned it for ſtrength and beauty. Their

* *Ray* on the creation. p. 143.

† *Phil. trans. Martin's abridg.* III. p. 183. plate 3.

Least Woodpecker

Woodspite

middle wood pecker

P. Paillou pinx.

D. Mazell Sculp.

Their legs are ſhort, but ſtrong; their thighs very muſcular: their toes diſpoſed, two backwards, two forward: the feathers of the tail are very ſtiff; ſharp pointed and bending downwards. The three firſt circumſtances do admirably concur to enable them to run up and down the ſides of trees with great ſecurity; and the ſtrength of the tail ſupports them firmly when they continue long in one place, either where they find plenty of food; or while they are forming an acceſs to the inferior part of the timber. This form of the tail makes their flight very awkward, as it inclines their body down; and forces them to fly with ſhort and frequent jerks when they would aſcend or even keep in a line.

This tribe lay five or ſix eggs of a beautiful ſemitranſparent white. This ſpecies weighs ſix ounces and a half. Its length is thirteen inches; the breadth twenty and a half. The ſize and green color diſtinguiſhes it from the other kinds: the female differs from the male, by not having that fine ſcarlet ſpot on each ſide the bill. This ſpecies feeds often on the ground, which the others rarely do.

SPECIES II. The greater ſpotted Woodpecker. *Plate* E.

Greater ſpotted woodpecker, or Witwal. *Wil. orn.* 137.
Raii ſyn. av. 43.

Briſſon av. 4. 34.
Picus major. *Lin. ſyſt.* 114.
Picus varius, ſeu albus. *Geſner av.* 709.

THIS ſpecies weighs two ounces three quarters; the length is nine inches: the breadth is ſixteen. The bird that is figured is the male. The female wants that beautiful crimſon ſpot on the head, in other reſpects the colors of both agree. The ſpecies is much more uncommon than the preceding; and keeps altogether in the woods.

SPECIES III. The leſſer ſpotted Woodpecker. *Plate* E.

Leſſer ſpotted Woodpecker, or Hickwall. *Wil. orn.* 138.
Raii ſyn. av. 43.

Briſſon av. 4. 41.
Picus minor. *Lin. ſyſ. t* 114.
Geſner av. 709.

THE male of this ſpecies is exhibited in the plate: the female wanting the crimſon mark on the crown of the head. This ſpecies is the leſt of the genus, ſcarce weighing an ounce: the length is ſix inches; the breadth eleven. It has all the characters and actions of the greater kind but is much ſeldomer met with. Beſides theſe, we are credibly informed that the *Pic varie* of *M. Briſſon*, and the *Picus medius* of *Linnæus* is found in *Lancaſhire*.

GENUS VI. The Wryneck.

SPECIES I. The Wryneck. *Plate* F.

The wryneck. *Wil. orn.* 138.
Raii fyn. av. 44.
Torquilla. *Briffon av.* 4. 4. *Tab.* 1. *Fig.* 1.
The emmet hunter. *Charlton ex.* 93.
Jynx torquilla. *Lin. fyft.* 112.
Jynx. *Gefner av.* 573.

NATURE, by the elegance of its pencilling the colors of this bird, hath made ample amends for their want of fplendor. Its plumage is marked with the plaineft kinds. A lift of black and ferruginous ftrokes divides the top of the head and back. The fides of the head and neck are afh colored beautifully traverfed with fine lines of black and reddifh brown. The quil feathers are dufky, but each web is marked with ruft colored fpots. The chin and breaft are of a light yellowifh brown, adorned with fharp pointed bars of black. The tail confifts of ten feathers, broad at their ends and weak; of a pale afh color, powdered with black and red, and marked with four equidiftant bars of black. The tongue is long and cylindric; for the fame ufe as that of the woodpecker. The toes are alfo difpofed the fame way. The bill is fhort, weak and a little arcuate. The irides are of a yellowifh hazel.

The wryneck we believe to be a bird of paffage; appearing here in the fpring before the cuckoo. The *Welfh* confider it as the forerunner or fervant of that bird, and call it *Gwas y gog*, or the cuckoo's attendant: the *Swedes* regard it in the fame light *. The food of thefe birds is the fame with that of the woodpecker. Its weight is one ounce and a quarter: the length feven inches; the breadth eleven. It takes its name from a manner it has of turning its head back to the fhoulders; efpecially when terrified: it has alfo the faculty of erecting the feathers of the head like thofe of the jay. It lays five white eggs, with fo thin a fhell that the yolk may be feen through it.

* Jynx hieme non apparet, vere autem remigrans, cuculi, poft quatuordecem dies, adventum ruricolis annuntiat. *Amæn. acad.* 4. 584.

GENUS VII. The Cuckoo.

SPECIES I. The Cuckoo. *Plate* G. The Male. *Plate* G. 1. The Female.

Wil. orn. 97.
Raii fyn. av. 23.
Briffon av. 105.
Cuculus canorus. *Lin. fyft.* 110.
Cuculus. *Gefner av.* 362.

THIS fingular bird appears in our country early in the fpring, and makes the fhorteft ftay with us of any bird of paffage; it is compelled here, as Mr. *Stillingfleet* obferves, by that conftitution of the air which caufes the fig-tree to put forth its fruit †. From the coincidence of the firft appearance of the fummer birds of paffage, and the

† *Calendar of Flora. vide Preface throughout.*

Cuckoo.

Wry neck.

Pallas pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

F.
G.

The Female cuckoo.

P. M. Ward sculp.

Nut hatch

Creeper

Kking fisher

P. Paillou fecit

P. Mazell Sculp

the leafing and fruiting of certain plants; this ingenious writer would eſtabliſh a natural calendar in our rural œconomy; to inſtruct us in the time of ſowing our moſt uſeful ſeeds, or of doing ſuch work as depends on a certain temperament of the air. As the fallibility of human calendars need not be inſiſted on, we muſt recommend to our countrymen ſome attention to theſe feathered guides, who come heaven-taught, and point out the true commencement of the ſeaſon*; their food being the inſects of thoſe ſeaſons they continue with us.

The cuckoo is ſilent for ſome little time after his arrival: his note is a call to love, and uſed only by the male, who ſits perched generally on ſome dead tree, or bare bough, and repeats his ſong, which he loſes as ſoon as the amorous ſeaſon is over. In a trap, which we placed on a tree frequented by cuckoos, we caught not fewer than five male birds in one ſeaſon; his note is ſo uniform, that his name in all languages ſeems to have been derived from it; and in all other countries it is uſed in the ſame reproachful ſenſe.

* In *Sweden*, which is a much colder climate than our own, the cuckoo does not appear ſo early by near a month.

the plain ſong *cuckoo* grey,
whoſe note full many a man doth mark,
and dares not anſwer nay. *Shakeſpear.*

The reproach ſeems to ariſe from this bird making uſe of the bed or neſt of another to depoſit its eggs in; leaving the care of its young to a wrong parent. A water-wagtail, or hedge-ſparrow is generally the nurſe of the young cuckoos; who, if they happen to be hatched at the ſame time with the genuine off-ſpring, ſoon deſtroy them, by overlaying them, as their growth is ſoon ſo ſuperior. This want in the cuckoo of the common attention other birds have to their young; ſeems to ariſe from ſome defect in its make, that diſables it from incubation; but what that is, we confeſs ourſelves ignorant, referring the enquiry to ſome ſkilful anatomiſt.

The weight of the cuckoo is a little more than five ounces; the length is fourteen inches; the breadth twenty-five; the colors of both male and female are very faithfully given in the plates. We need only add, that the interior ſides of the quil feathers are marked with large oval white ſpots; that the irides are yellow; and tho' it never is obſerved to run up the bodies of trees, the toes are diſpoſed like thoſe of the woodpecker.

GENUS VIII. The NUTHATCH.

SPECIES I. The Nuthatch. *Plate* H.

The Nuthatch, or nut jobber. *Will. orn.* 142.
Raii ſyn. av. 47.
The Woodcracker. *Plott's hiſt. Oxf.* 175.
Sitta. *Briſſon av.* 3. 588. *Tab.* 29. *fig.* 3.
Sitta europæa. *Lin. ſyſt.* 115.
Picus cinereus, ſeu ſitta. *Geſner av.* 711.

THE nuthatch weighs near an ounce; its length is five inches three-quarters; breadth nine inches; the bill is ſtrong and ſtrait, about three-quarters of an inch long; the irides hazel; the crown of the head, back, and coverts of the wings are of a fine bluiſh grey: a black ſtroke paſſes over the eye from the mouth: the breaſt and belly are of a dull orange color; the quil-feathers are duſky; the wings underneath are marked with two ſpots, one white at the root

of the exterior quils; the other black at the joint of the baſtard wing; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers; the two middle are grey; the two exterior feathers tipt with grey, then ſucceeds a tranſverſe white ſpot; beneath that the reſt is black; the legs are of a pale yellow; the back toe very ſtrong, and the claws large.

This bird runs up and down the bodies of trees, like the woodpecker tribe; and feeds not only on inſects, but nut kernels; it is a pretty ſight, ſays Mr. *Willoughby*, to ſee her fetch a nut out of her hoard, place it faſt in a chink, and then ſtanding above it with its head downwards, ſtriking it with all its force, breaks the ſhell, and catches up the kernel: it breeds in the hollows of trees; if the entrance to its neſt be too large, it ſtops up part of it with clay, leaving only room enough for admiſſion: in autumn it begins to make a chattering noiſe, being ſilent for the greateſt part of the year. *Doctor Plott* tells us, that this bird, by putting its bill into a crack in the bough of a tree, can make ſuch a violent ſound as if it was rending aſunder, ſo that the noiſe may be heard at leſt twelve ſcore yards.

GENUS IX. The KINGFISHER.

SPECIES I. The Kingfiſher. *Plate* I.

Wil. orn. 146.
Raii ſyn. av. 48.
Briſſon av. 4. 471.

Alcedo iſpida. *Lin. ſyſt.* 115.
Iſpida. *Geſner av.* 571.

THIS bird weighs an ounce and a quarter: its length is ſeven inches; its breadth eleven: its ſhape is very clumſy, the head and bill being very large, and the legs diſproportionably ſmall: the bill is two inches long; the upper mandible black, the lower yellow: the irides are red: the colors of this bird atone for its inelegant form: the crown of the head, and the coverts of the wings are of a deep blackiſh green, ſpotted with bright azure: the ſcapular feathers, and coverts of the tail are alſo of a moſt reſplendent azure: the whole underſide of the body is orange colored; a broad mark of the ſame paſſes from the bill beyond the eyes; beyond that is a large white ſpot; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers of a rich deep blue: the feet are of a reddiſh yellow: the three lower joints of the outmoſt toe adhere to the middle toe: the inner toe adheres to it by one joint.

The kingfiſher frequents the banks of rivers, and feeds on fiſh; it makes its neſt in holes in the ſides of the cliffs, which it ſcoops to the depth of three feet; and lays from five to nine eggs *, of a moſt beautiful ſemi-tranſparent white.

* *Geſner* ſays he found nine young in one neſt.

GENUS X. The CREEPER.

SPECIES I. The Creeper. *Plate* K.

Wil. orn. 144.
Raii ſyn. av. 47.
The oxeye creper. *Charlton ex.* 93.

Briſſon 3. 603.
Certhia familiaris. *Lin. ſyſt.* 118.
Certhia. *Geſner av.* 251.

THE creeper weighs only five drams: and next to the creſted wren is the leſt of the *Britiſh* birds: the manner it has of ruffling its feathers, and their length give it a much larger appearance than is real. The length of this bird is five inches and a half: the breadth ſeven

Chougn.

P. Pallas pinx

J. Mazell Sculp.

Hoppoe

ſeven and a half: the bill is hooked like a ſickle: the irides hazel: the legs ſlender: the toes and claws very long, to enable it to creep up and down the bodies of trees in ſearch of inſects, which are its food: it breeds in hollow trees; and lays ſometimes twenty eggs: the head and upper part of the neck are brown, ſtreaked with black: the rump is tawny: the coverts of the wings are variegated with brown and black: the quil-feathers duſky, tipt with white, and edged and barred with tawny marks: the breaſt and belly are of a ſilvery white: the tail is very long, and conſiſts of twelve ſtiff feathers; notwithſtanding Mr. *Willoughby*, and other ornithologiſts give it but ten: they are of a tawny hue, and the interior ends of each ſlope off to a point.

GENUS XI. The HOOPOE.

SPECIES I. The Hoopoe. *Plate* L.

The Hoop, or hoopoe. *Wil. orn.* 145.
Raii ſyn. av. 48.
The dung bird. *Charlton ex.* 98. *Tab.* 99.
Plott. oxf. 177.
Edw. 345.
Briſſon av. II. 455. *Tab.* 43.
Upupa epops. *Lin. ſyſt.* 117.
Upupa; arquata ſtercoraria; gallus lutoſus. *Klein Stem. av.* 24. *Tab.* 25.
Upupa. *Geſner av.* 776.

THIS bird may be readily diſtinguiſhed from all others that viſit theſe iſlands by its beautiful creſt, which it can erect or depreſs at pleaſure: it weighs three ounces: its length is twelve inches: its breadth nineteen: the bill is two inches and a half long, ſlender, and incurvated: the tongue triangular, ſmall, and placed low in the mouth: the irides are hazel: the tail conſiſts of only ten feathers.

According to *Linnæus* it may take its name from its note*, which has a ſound ſimilar to the word; or it may be derived from the *French huppè*, or creſted: it breeds in hollow trees, and lays two aſh colored eggs: it feeds on inſects; the antients believed that it made its neſt of human excrement: the country people in *Sweden* look on the appearance of this bird as a preſage of war; and formerly the vulgar in our country eſteemed it a forerunner of ſome calamity: it viſits theſe iſlands frequently; but not at ſtated ſeaſons, neither does it breed with us.

* *Faun. ſuec.* 2d *ed.* 37.

GENUS XII. The CHOUGH.

SPECIES I. The Corniſh chough. *Plate* L*.

Wil. orn. 126.
Raii ſyn. av. 40.
The Killegrew. *Charlton ex.* 75.
Cornwall Kae. *Sib. ſcot.* 15.
Borlaſe Cornw. 249. *Tab.* 24.
Camden vol. I. 14.
Coracia. *Briſſon av.* II. 4. *Tab.* 1.
Upupa pyrrhocorax. *Lin. ſyſt.* 118.
Monedula pyrrhocorax. *Haſſelquiſt itin.* 238.
Pyrrhocorax graculus ſaxatilis. *Geſner av.* 522, 527.

THIS ſpecies is but thinly ſcattered over the northern world: no mention is made of it by any of the *Fauniſts*; nor do we find it in other parts of *Europe*, except *England*, and the *Alps*†. In *Aſia*, the iſland of *Candia* produces it‡. In *Africa*, *Ægypt*: which

† *Plin. nat. hiſt. lib.* 10. *C.* 48. *Briſſon* II. 5. ‡ *Belon. obſ.* 17.

which laſt place it viſits towards the end of the inundations of the *Nile**. Except *Ægypt* it affects mountanous, and rocky ſituations; and builds its neſt in high cliffs, or ruined towers, and lays four or five eggs white ſpotted with a dirty yellow. It feeds on inſects, and alſo on new ſown corn: they commonly fly high, make a ſhriller noiſe than the jackdaw, and may be taught to ſpeak. It is a bird of an elegant ſlender make, active, reſtleſs, and thieving; much taken with glitter, and ſo meddling as not to be truſted where things of conſequence lie. It is very apt to catch up bits of lighted ſticks; ſo that there are inſtances of houſes being ſet on fire by its means; which is the reaſon that *Camden* calls it *incendiaria avis*. Several of the *Welſh* and *Corniſh* families bear this bird in their coat of arms. It is found in *Cornwall*, *Flintſhire*, *Caernarvonſhire*, and *Angleſey*, in the cliffs and caſtles along the ſhores.

Its weight is thirteen ounces; the breadth thirty-three inches: the length ſixteen: its color is wholly black, beautifully gloſſed over with blue and purple: the legs and bill are of a bright orange inclining to red, the tongue almoſt as long as the bill, and a little cloven: the claws large, hooked and black.

* *Haſſelquiſts itin.* 240.

GENUS XIII. The GROUS.

* With legs feathered to the feet: broad ſcarlet eye-brows.

** With naked legs.

*

SPECIES I. The Cock of the Wood. *Plate* M.

The Hen of the Wood. *Plate* M*.

Cock of the mountain, or wood. *Wil. orn.* 172. *Raii ſyn. av.* 53.
Capricalca. *Sib. Scot.* 16. *Tab.* 14, 18.
Urogallus major (the male.) *Geſner av.* 490. *Briſſon av.* I. 182.
Grygallus major (the female.) *Geſner av.* 495.
Tetrao urogallus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 159. *Pontop.* 2. 101. *Klein. Stem. Tab.* 27.

THIS ſpecies is found in no other part of *Great-Britain* than the northern highlands of *Scotland*; and even there not frequently. We believe that the breed is extinct in *Ireland*, where it was formerly found; it inhabits wooded and mountanous countries; in particular foreſts of pines, birch-trees, and junipers; feeding on the tops of the former, and berries of the latter; which often infects the fleſh with ſuch a taſte; as to render it ſcarce eatable. It lays from ſix to eight eggs.

The length of the cock is two feet eight inches; the breadth three feet ten inches; its weight ſometimes fourteen pounds; the female is much leſs, its length being only twenty-ſix inches; its breadth only forty-one. A deſcription of theſe is needleſs, their great ſize at once diſtinguiſhes them from all others of the genus.*

SPECIES

* We are obliged to *Geſner* and *Willoughby* for the meaſurements and weights of theſe birds, having ſeen only dried ſpecimens of them.

Cock o' the Wood.

M

P. Mazell Sculp.

M*
P. Paillou pinx.
P. Mazell Sculp.

Black cock.

G. Barlow pinx.

P. Mazell Sculpt.

M. 2.

P. Paillou pinx.t

P. Mazell Sculp.t

Heath cock. or Red Grouse

SPECIES II. The Black Cock. *Plate* M. 1.

Its Female. *Plate* M. 2.

Heath-cock, black game, or grous. *Wil. orn.* 173. *Raii fyn. av.* 53. Urogallus minor (the male.) *Gefner av.* 493. *Briffon av.* I. 186. Grygallus minor (the female.) *Gefner av.* 496. Tetrao tetrix. *Lin. fyft.* 159.

THESE birds, like the former, are fond of wooded and mountanous fituations; they feed on bilberries, and other mountain fruits; and in the winter on the tops of the heath. They are often found in woods; this and the preceding fpecies perching like the pheafant: in the fummer they frequently defcend from the hills to feed on corn: they never pair; but in the fpring the male gets upon fome eminence, crows and claps his wings*; on which fignal all the females within hearing refort to him: the hen lays feldom more than fix or feven eggs. The young males quit their mother in the beginning of winter; and keep in flocks of feven or eight till fpring; during that time they inhabit the woods: they are very quarrelfome, and will fight together like game cocks; and at that time are fo inattentive to their own fafety, that it has often happened that two or three have been killed at one fhot.

An old black cock will weigh near four pounds; its length is one foot ten inches; its breadth two feet nine: the hen weighs little more than two pounds; its length one foot fix inches; its breadth two feet fix: the tail of this fpecies is forked; that of the male greatly fo; that of the female in a lefs degree: the legs of this and the preceding kind are feathered only to the feet: they both inhabit woods in the winter; therefore nature hath not given them the fame kind protection againft the cold, as fhe has the grous and ptarmigan, who muft undergo all the rigor of the feafon beneath the fnow, or on the bare ground.

* The ruffed Heathcock of *America*, a bird of this genus, does the fame. *Edw. Gl.* p. 80.

SPECIES III. The Grous. *Plate* M 3. The Male.

Red game, Gorcock, or Moor-cock. *Wil. orn.* 177. *Raii fyn. av.* 54. Moor-cock, or Moor-fowl. *Sib. fcot.* 16. Attagen. *Briffon av.* I. 209.

THE male weighed nineteen ounces: its length was fifteen inches and a half; the breadth twenty-fix: the female weighed only fixteen ounces; the colors of the latter differ in fome particulars from thofe of the male, being in general paler and duller: the fcarlet fkin above the eye is lefs prominent, and not fringed; the black fpots on the back are not fo large, or confpicuous: the breaft and belly are fpotted with white; the tips of fome of the coverts and fecondary feathers of the wings are white; the under coverts in both fexes are white mixed with a few dufky feathers; the baftard wings in both male and female are black.

Theſe birds pair in the ſpring, and lay from ſix to ten eggs: the young brood or packs follow the hen the whole ſummer; in the winter they join in flocks of forty or fifty, and become remarkably ſhy and wild: they always keep on the tops of the hills, are ſcarce ever found on the ſides, and never deſcend into the vallies; their food is the mountain berries, and the tops of heath.

SPECIES IV. The Ptarmigan. *Plates* M 4. M 5.

White game, erroneouſly called the white Partridge. *Wil. orn.* 176.
Raii ſyn. av. 55.
The Ptarmigan. *Sib. ſcot.* 16.
Bonaſa ſcotica. *Briſſon av.* I. 199. *Tab.* 22. *Fig.* 1. *
Lagopus. *Plinii lib.* 10. *c.* 48.

THIS bird is well deſcribed by Mr. *Willoughby*, under the name of the white game. *Linnæus* takes no notice of it; and Mr. *Briſſon* † joins it with the white partridge of Mr. *Edwards*, plate 72. but theſe two birds differ greatly; the former being above twice the ſize of the *Ptarmigan*; and the color of its ſummer plumage quite different; that of Mr. *Edwards*'s bird being marked with large ſpots of white, and dull orange; that of the *Ptarmigan* is of a pale brown, motled with ſmall duſky ſpots; both agree in their winter dreſs, being intirely white, except as follows: in the male a black line occurs between the bill and the eyes; the ſhaft of the ſeven firſt quil feathers are black: the tail of the Ptarmigan conſiſts of ſixteen feathers; the two middle of which are aſh-colored, motled with black, and tipt with white; the two next black ſlightly marked with white at their ends, the reſt wholly black; the feathers incumbent on the tail white, and almoſt reach the end of it. The plate M 5. exhibits a motly variety of the *Ptarmigan*, at a period it had not quite aſſumed its ſummer dreſs: for this figure, and that of the *ſcaup duck* we are obliged to our worthy countryman (by deſcent) Mr. *Edwards*, who generouſly dedicated theſe laſt efforts of his genius, to the ſervice of the charity ſchool.

Theſe birds are found in this kingdom in the ſcottiſh *Highlands* only: their weight is near fourteen ounces; their length thirteen inches three-quarters; their breadth twenty-three: Theſe birds are called by *Pliny Lagopi*, their feet being cloathed with feathers to the claws, as the hare's are with fur: the nails are long, broad and hollow: the firſt circumſtance guards them from the rigor of the winter; the latter enables them to form a lodge under the ſnow, where they lie in heaps to protect themſelves from the cold.

* This is no other than our *Ptarmigan* in its complete ſummer dreſs. † *Tom.* I. p. 216.

**

SPECIES V. The Partridge. *Plate* M 5.

Wil. orn. 166.
Raii ſyn. av. 57.
Briſſon av. I. 219.
Perdix. *Geſner av.* 669.

THIS bird and its nature is ſo well known, that it will be unneceſſary to detain the readers with any deſcription of it: all writers agree, that its paſſion for venery exceeds that of any bird of the genus; ſhould the readers curioſity be excited to ſee a more particular account, we beg leave to refer them to thoſe authors who have recorded this part of its natural hiſtory*.

SPECIES

* *Pliny* lib. 10. c. 23. *Wil orn.* 168. *Edw. preface Gleanings, part* 2.

Ptarmigan
M 4.

The Ptarmigan

G. Edwards pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

Male and Female Partridge

M 5

Pollard pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

Quail

P. Mazell Sculp.

The Male Bustard.

P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

N.

SPECIES VI. The Quail. *Plate* M 6.

Wil. orn. 169.
Raii fyn. av. 58.
Briffon av. I. 247.

Tetrao coturnix. *Lin. fyft.* 161.
Gefner av. 334.

QUAILS are found in moft parts of *Great-Britain*; but not in any quantity: they are birds of paffage; fome entirely quitting our ifland, others fhifting their quarters. A gentleman, to whom this work lies under great obligations for his frequent affiftance, has affured us, that thefe birds migrate out of the neighboring inland counties, into the hundreds of *Effex*, in *October*, and continue there all the winter: if froft or fnow drive them out of the ftubble fields and marfhes, they retreat to the fea-fide; fhelter themfelves among the weeds, and live upon what they can pick up from the *algæ*, &c. between high and low water mark. Our friend remarks, that the time of their appearance in *Effex*, coincides with that of their leaving the inland counties.

Thefe birds are much lefs prolific than the partridge, feldom laying more than fix or feven eggs; are very eafily taken, and may be enticed any where by a call.

Fiftula dulce canit volucrem dum decipit auceps.

They are birds of great fpirit; infomuch that quail fighting among the *Athenians* was as great an entertainment as cock fighting is in this country. The antients never eat this bird, fuppofing them to have been unwholefome, as they were faid to feed on *Hellebore* *.

To the birds of this genus we fhould add the whole tribe of domeftic land fowl, fuch as *Peacocks*, *Pheafants*, &c. but thefe cannot clame even an *European* origin. The ifles of the *Eaft Indies* gave us *Peacocks***, and our *common Poultry* † *Pheafants* were firft derived from the banks of the *Phafis* ††, a river of *Colchis*. *Guinea hens*, the fuppofed *Meleagrides* of the antients, came from *Africa* ‡; and we are obliged to the difcoverers of *North America* for *Turkies* ‡‡. None of thefe are found in a wild ftate in thefe kingdoms; but all are cultivated among us: the *common Poultry* indeed have been long naturalized, as *Cæfar* informs us they were one of the forbidden foods of the *Old Britains*.

* Coturnicibus, veneni femen gratiffimus cibus, quam ob caufam eas damnavere menfæ. *Plin. lib.* 10. *c.* 23.

** *Knox's hift. Ceylon.* 28. † *Dampier's voy.* I. 392. *Lord Anfon's voy.* 309

†† Argiva primum fum tranfportata carina,
ante mihi notum nil, nifi Phafis, erat. *Martial lib.* 13. *Epig.* 72.

‡ *Bofman's hift. Guinea* 248. *Voyages des Du Marchais* 3. 323.

‡‡ *Turkies*, the commoneft wild fowl of *America*, are faid to have been firft introduced into *England*, in the reign of *Henry* VIII.

GENUS XIV. The BUSTARD.

SPECIES I. The Buftard. *Plate* N. The Male.

Wil. orn. 178.
Raii fyn. av. 58.
Edw. Tab. 73, 74.

Briffon av. 5.
Otis tarda. *Lin. fyft.* 154.
Otis, vel Biftarda. *Gefner av.* 484, 486

THE buftard is the largeft of the *Britifh* land fowl; the male at a medium weighing twenty-five pounds; there are inftances of fome very old ones weighing twenty-feven. The breadth nine feet; the length near four. Befides the fize and difference of color; the male is diftinguifhed from the female by a tuft of feathers about five inches long on each fide the lower mandible.

The

The female is about half the ſize of the male: the crown of the head is of a deep orange traverſed with black lines; the reſt of the head is brown. The lower part of the foreſide of the neck is aſh colored: in other reſpects it reſembles the male, only the colors of the back and wings are far more dull.

Theſe birds inhabit moſt of the open countries of the South and Eaſt parts of this iſland, from *Dorſetſhire*, as far as *Merch* and *Lothian* in *Scotland* *. They are exceeding ſhy, and difficult to be ſhot; run very faſt, and when on the wing can fly, tho' ſlowly, many miles without reſting. It is ſaid that they take flight with difficulty, and are ſometimes run down with grehounds. They keep near their old haunts, ſeldom wandering above twenty or thirty miles. Their food is corn and other vegetables, and thoſe large earth-worms that appear in great quantities on the *Downs*, before ſun-riſing in the ſummer. Theſe are replete with moiſture, anſwer the purpoſe of liquids, and enable them to live long without drinking on thoſe extenſive and dry Tracts. Beſides this, nature hath given the males an admirable magazine for their ſecurity againſt drought, being a pouch †, whoſe entrance lies immediately under the tongue, and which is capable of holding near ſeven quarts; and this they probably fill with water, to ſupply the hen when ſitting, or the young before they can fly. Buſtards lay only two eggs, of the ſize of thoſe of a gooſe, of a pale olive brown, marked with ſpots of a darker color; they make no neſt, only ſcrape a hole in the ground. In autumn they are (in *Wiltſhire*) generally found in large turnep fields near the Downs, and in flocks of fifty or more.

To this bird we may add the little Buſtard of Mr. *Edwards*, tab. 251. The *Canne petiere* of the *French*, *Wil. orn.* 179. one of which was ſhot in Cornwal 1751. this being the only one that we have heard of in this kingdom, and probably a ſtrayed bird, it muſt be denied a place in this work.

* *Sib. Scot.* 16.

† The world is obliged to the late Dr. *Douglas* for this diſcovery; and to Mr. *Edwards* for communicating it.

GENUS XV. PIGEONS.

SPECIES I. The Common Pigeon.

Common wild Dove, or Pigeon. *Wil. orn.* 180. and the ſtock Dove, or Wood Pigeon. 185.
Raii ſyn. av. 59, 62.

Columba domeſtica. *Briſſon av.* I. 68. Columba Livia. 82.
Columba Oenas. *Lin. ſyſt.* 162.
Columba vulgaris. *Geſner av.* 279.

LINNÆUS very judiciouſly obſerves, that the tame pigeon with all its varieties ariſes from only one ſpecies; the Stock Dove. Its characters in the ſtate neareſt that of its origin, is a deep bluiſh aſh color; the breaſt is daſhed with a fine changeable green and purple; its wings marked with two black bars, one on the coverts of the wings the other on the quil-feathers. The back is white, and the tail barred near the end with black. In the wild ſtate it breeds in holes of rocks, and hollows of trees, for which reaſon ſome writers ſtile it *columba cavernalis* * in oppoſition to the Ring Dove, which makes its neſt on the boughs of trees. Nature ever preſerves ſome agreement in

* The *Columba ſaxatilis*, or rock pigeon, that is frequent on moſt of our cliffs, is only a variety of the wild pigeon.

The Common Pidgeon

P. Paillou pinxt

P. Mazell Sculp

Wood pigeon

in the manners, characters, and colors of birds reclamed from their wild ſtate. This ſpecies of pigeon ſoon takes to build in artificial cavities, and from the temptation of a ready proviſion become eaſily domeſticated. The drakes of the tame duck, however they may vary in color, ever retain the mark of their origin from our *Engliſh* mallard, by the two curled feathers of the tail: and the tame gooſe betrays its deſcent from the wild kind, by the invariable whiteneſs of its rump, which they always retain in both ſtates.

The nature of pigeons is to be gregarious; to lay only two eggs; to breed many times in the year *; to bill in their courtſhip; for the male and female to ſit by turns, and alſo to feed their young; to caſt their proviſion out of their craw into the young ones mouths; and to have a note mournful, or plaintive.

* So quick is their produce, that the author of the *Oeconomy of nature* obſerves, that in the ſpace of four years, 14,760 may come from a ſingle pair. *Stillingfleet's tracts.* 75.

SPECIES II. The Ring-dove. *Plate* O.

Ring-dove, Queeſt, or Cuſhat.
Wil. orn. 185.
Raii ſyn. av. 62.
Briſſon av. I. 89.
Columba palumbus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 163.
Palumbus. *Geſner av.* 310.

THIS ſpecies forms its neſt of a few dry ſticks in the boughs of trees: attempts have been made to domeſticate them, by hatching their eggs under the common pigeon in dove-houſes; but as ſoon as they could fly, they always toke to their proper haunts. In the beginning of the winter they aſſemble in great flocks, and leave off cooing; which they begin in *March*, when they pair. The ring-dove is the largeſt pigeon we have; and may be at once diſtinguiſhed from all others, as well by the ſize, as the white mark on the hind part of the neck. Its weight is about twenty ounces: its length eighteen inches: its breadth thirty.

SPECIES III. The Turtle. *Plate* O 1.

The Turtle-dove. *Wil. orn.* 183.?
Raii ſyn. av. 61.?
Columba area oculorum nuda coccinea lævi, collo poſtice ſemicirculo nigro. *Kramer Elench.* 359.

THIS ſpecies is found in *Buckinghamſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Shropſhire* and in the *Weſt* of *England*. They are ſhy and retired birds, breeding in thick woods, generally of oak: we believe that they reſide in *Buckinghamſhire* during the breeding ſeaſon, migrating into the other countries in autumn. The bird we deſcribe was ſhot at *Pitchford*, *Shropſhire*, by a gentleman in that neighborhood, to whom this work is under infinite obligations, for ſome excellent obſervations; and ſeveral elegant productions of his pencil *. Theſe birds differ in ſize, this weighing only three ounces and a half; another that was killed in *Glouceſterſhire* weighed ſix. The length of that figured, was ten inches and a half, its breadth eighteen. The irides were of a fine yellow: a beautiful crimſon circle encompaſſed the eyelids. The chin and forehead were whitiſh: the top of the head aſh-colored mixed with olive: the back aſh-colored, bordered with olive brown: the ſcapulars and coverts cheſnut colored, ſpotted with black: the quil feathers were of a duſky brown, the tips and outward edges of a yellowiſh brown: the breaſt was of a light purpliſh

* All this Gentleman's deſigns are marked thus

purpliſh red, having the verge of each feather yellow; the belly white: the ſides, and inner coverts of the wings bluiſh. The tail was three inches and a half long; the two middlemoſt feathers were of a duſky brown; the others black with white tips: the end and exterior ſide of the outmoſt feathers wholly white.

This ſpecimen wanted the black ſpot on the hind part of the neck: which Mr. *Willoughby* and other writers give it: except that it entirely agrees with the *Auſtrian* kind, deſcribed by Dr. *Kramer*; as the former has given but an imperfect account of it, we have been more particular in our deſcription than the goodneſs of the figure would otherwiſe have required.

GENUS XVI. THRUSHES.

SPECIES I. The Miſſel-bird. *Plate* P. *Fig* 1.

Miſſel-bird, or Shrite. *Wil. orn.* 187. *Raii ſyn. av.* 64.
Miſſeltoe-thruſh, or Shreitch. *Charlton ex.* 89.
Turdus major. *Briſſon av.* II. 200.
Turdus viſcivorus. *Geſner av.* 759. *Lin. ſyſt.* 168.

THIS is diſtinguiſhed from all of the kind by its ſuperior ſize; weighing near five ounces. Its length is eleven inches: its breadth ſixteen and a half: in colors it very much reſembles that well known bird the Throſtle; and differs materially only in theſe particulars, *viz.* The ſpots on the breaſt are larger; the inner coverts of the wings in this are white, in the Throſtle yellow; and the feathers beyond the vent of the miſſel bird are of buff color, thoſe of the other white.

Theſe birds build their neſts in buſhes, or on the ſide of ſome tree, generally an aſh, and lay four or five eggs: their note of anger or fear is very harſh, between a chatter and a ſkreek; from whence ſome of its *Engliſh* names: its ſong tho' is very fine, which it begins in the ſpring, ſitting on the ſummit of a high tree. It feeds on inſects, holly and miſſeltoe berries; the *Welſh* call it *Pen y llwyn*, or the maſter of the buſh; as it will drive all the leſſer ſpecies of thruſhes from it. The antients believed that the *miſſeltoe* (the baſis of bird-lime) could not be propagated but by the berries that had paſt thro' the body of this bird; and on that is founded the proverb of *Turdus malum ſibi cacat.*

SPECIES II. The Fieldfare. *Plate* P. 2. *Fig.* 3.

Wil. orn. 188.
Raii ſyn. av. 64.
Briſſon av. 2. 214.
Turdus pilaris. *Geſner av.* 753.
Lin. ſyſt. 168.

THIS bird paſſes the ſummer in the northern parts of *Europe*; alſo in lower *Auſtria* *. It breeds in the largeſt trees; † feeds on berries of all kinds, and is very fond of thoſe of the juniper. Fieldfares viſit our iſlands in great flocks about *Michaelmas*, and leave us the latter end of *February*, or the beginning of *March*. We ſuſpect that the birds that migrate here,

* *Kramer elench.* 361. † *Faun. ſuec.* 78.

The Throstle

The Mysel Bird

P. Mazell Sculp.

Thrushes &c

Starling

1

Redwing.

2

3

Field fare

4

J. Pardon pinx.

D. Nutall Sculp.

here, come from *Norway*, &c. forced by the exceſſive rigor of the ſeaſon in thoſe cold regions; as we find that they winter as well as breed in *Pruſſia*, *Auſtria* ‡, and the moderate climates.

Theſe birds weigh generally about four ounces; their length is ten inches, their breadth ſeventeen. The head is aſh colored inclining to olive, and ſpotted with black; the back and coverts of the wings of a fine deep cheſtnut; the rump aſh colored: the tail is black; the lower parts of the two middlemoſt feathers, and the interior upper ſides of the outmoſt feathers excepted; the firſt being aſh colored, the latter white. The legs are black; the talons very ſtrong.

‡ *Klein. hiſt. av.* 178.

SPECIES III. The Throſtle. *Plate* P. *Fig.* 2.

Mavis, Throſtle, or Song thruſh.
Wil. orn. 188.
Raii ſyn. av. 64.
Turdus minor. *Briſſon av.* 2, 205.
Turdus minor alter. *Geſner av.* 762.
Turdus muſicus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 169.
Turdus in altiſſimis. *Klein ſtem. av. Tab.* 13.

THIS ſpecies weighs three ounces; its length is nine inches, its breadth thirteen and a half, for a farther deſcription, the reader is referred to that of the firſt kind. The throſtle is the fineſt of our ſinging birds, not only for the ſweetneſs and variety of its notes, but for long continuance of its harmony; for it obliges us with its ſong for near three parts of the year, like the miſſel bird; it delivers its muſic from the top of ſome high tree; but to form its neſt deſcends to ſome low buſh or thicket: the neſt is made of earth, moſs, and ſtraws, and the inſide is curiouſly plaiſtered with clay. It lays five or ſix eggs, of a pale bluiſh green, marked with duſky ſpots.

SPECIES IV. The Redwing. *Plate* P. 2. *Fig.* 2.

Redwing, Swinepipe, or Wind thruſh.
Wil. orn.
Raii ſyn. av. 54.
Briſſon av. II. 208, *Tab.* 20. *Fig.* 1.
Turdus minor. *Geſner av.* 761.
Turdus iliacus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 168.

THESE birds appear in *Great-Britain* a few days before the fieldfare; they come in vaſt flocks, and from the ſame countries as the latter. With us they have only a diſagreeable piping note; but in *Sweden* during the ſpring they ſing very finely, perching on the top of ſome tree among the foreſts of maples. They build their neſts in hedges, and lay ſix bluiſh green eggs ſpotted with black *.

They have a very near reſemblance to the Throſtle; but are leſs, only weighing two ounces and a quarter: their colors are much the ſame; only the ſides under the wings and the inner coverts in this are of a reddiſh orange; in the Throſtle yellow.

* *Faun. ſuec.* 79.

SPECIES

SPECIES V. The Blackbird.

Wil. orn. 190.
Raii ſyn. av. 65.
Briſſon av. II. 227.

Merula. *Geſner av.* 602.
Turdus merula. *Lin. ſyſt.* 170.

THIS very common bird requires no deſcription: it is very ſolitary; frequents hedges and thickets, in which it builds earlier than any other bird: the neſt is formed of moſs, dead graſs, fibres, &c. lined or plaiſtered with clay, and that again covered with hay or ſmall ſtraw. It lays four or five eggs of a bluiſh green color, marked with irregular duſky ſpots. The note of the male is extremely fine, but too loud for any place except the woods: it begins to ſing early in the ſpring, continues its muſic part of the ſummer, deſiſts in the moulting ſeaſon; but reſumes it for ſome time in the firſt winter months.

SPECIES IV. The Ring-ouzel. *Plate* P. 1. *Fig.* 1.

Wil. orn. 194. Rock or Mountain-ouzel. 195.
Raii ſyn. av. 65.
Mwyalchen y graig. *Camden Brit.* 795.

Morton Northampt. 425.
Briſſon av. II. 235.
Merula torquata. *Geſner. av.* 607.
Turdus torquatus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 170.

THE ring-ouzel inhabites the mountanous parts of theſe iſlands; and are found in ſmall flocks of five or ſix. In ſize they are ſuperior to the black bird: their length is eleven inches; their breadth ſeventeen. The bill in ſome is wholly black, in others the upper half is yellow: on each ſide the mouth are a few briſtles: the head and whole upper part of the body are duſky, edged with pale brown: the quil feathers, and the tail are black. The coverts of the wings, the upper part of the breaſt, and the belly are duſky, ſlightly edged with aſh color. The middle of the breaſt is adorned with a white creſcent, the horns of which point to the hind part of the neck. In ſome birds this is of a pure white, in others of a dirty hue. In the females and in young birds this mark is wanting, which gave occaſion to ſome naturaliſts to form two ſpecies of them.

SPECIES VII. The Water-ouzel. *Plate* P. 1. *Fig.* 2.

The water-ouzel, or water crake.
Wil. orn. 149.
Raii ſyn. av. 66.

Merula aquatica. *Geſner av.* 608.
Sturnus cinclus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 168.

THIS bird frequents ſmall brooks, particularly thoſe with ſteep banks, or that run thro' a rocky country. It is of a very retired nature, and is never ſeen but ſingle, or with its mate. It breeds in holes in the banks, and lays five white eggs adorned with a fine bluſh of red. It feeds on inſects and ſmall fiſh; and as Mr. *Willoughby* obſerves, tho' not web-

1 ring ouzel
2 Water ouzel
3 Tit lark.

P. Pallas pinx.

web-footed, will dart itſelf after them quite under water. The neſt is conſtructed in a curious manner, of hay and fibres of roots, and lined with dead oak leaves, having a portico, or grand entrance made with green moſs.

Its weight is two ounces and a half: the length ſeven inches one quarter: the breadth eleven: the bill is narrow, and compreſſed ſideways: the eyelids are white: the head, cheeks, and hind part of the neck are duſky, mixed with ruſt color: the back, coverts of the wings, and of the tail alſo duſky, edged with bluiſh aſh color: the throat and breaſt white: the belly ferruginous, vent feathers a deep aſh-color: the legs are of a pale blue before, black behind: the tail ſhort and black, which it often flirts up, as it is ſitting.

Theſe are all the birds of this genus that can clame a place in this work. The roſe colored ouzel. *Wil. orn.* 194. *Edw.* 20. a foreign bird, has been ſhot at *Norwood* near *London*; for its hiſtory we refer our readers to the authors we cite.

GENUS XVII. The STARE.

SPECIES I. The Stare. *Plate* P. 2. *Fig* 1.

Stare, or Starling. *Wil. orn.* 196.
Raii ſyn. av. 67.
Briſſon av. II. 439.

Sturnus. *Geſner av.* 746.
Sturnus vulgaris. *Lin. ſyſt.* 167.

THO' this very common bird is ſo well known as not to require any deſcription, yet it merits a figure, on two accounts; firſt, for the great beauty of its varied reſplendent plumage; and again, as it is the only one of its genus: to point out to our countrymen the beauty as well as ſpecific differences of the animals, being one end of this work. The ſtare breeds in hollow trees, eaves of houſes, towers, ruins, cliffs, and often in high rocks over the ſea, ſuch as thoſe of the *Iſle* of *Wight*. It lays four or five eggs, of a pale greeniſh aſh color; and makes its neſt of ſtraw, ſmall fibres of roots, and the like. In winter ſtares aſſemble in vaſt flocks, they feed on worms and inſects. Their fleſh is ſo remarkable bitter as to be ſcarce eatable; they are very docil birds; and may be taught to ſpeak.

GENUS XVIII. LARKS.

SPECIES I. The Skylark.

Common field lark, or ſkylark.
Wil. orn. 203.
Raii ſyn. av. 69.
Briſſon av. III. 335.

Alauda ſine criſta. *Geſner av.* 78.
Alauda arvenſis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 165.
Alauda cœlipeta. *Klein. ſtem. Tab.* 15. f. 1.

THIS is the only bird that ſings as he flies; raiſing its note as it ſoars, and lowering it till it quite dies away as it deſcends. It will often ſoar to that height that we are charmed with the muſic when we loſe ſight of the ſongſter. It continues its harmony ſeveral months, beginning early in the ſpring, on pairing. In the winter they aſſemble in vaſt flocks, grow very fat, and are taken in great numbers for our tables. They build their neſt on the ground, beneath ſome clod; forming it of hay, dry fibres, &c. and lay four or five eggs.

SPECIES II. The Wood-lark. *Plate* Q. *Fig.* 3.

Wil. orn. 204.
Raii fyn. av. 69.

Briffon av. III. 340. *Tab.* 20. *Fig.* 1.
Alauda arborea. *Lin. fyft.* 166.

THIS bird is inferior in fize to the fky lark; the colors are paler, and its note leſs ſonorous, tho' not leſs ſweet. Theſe and the following characters, which Mr. *Willoughby* points out, may ſerve at once to diſtinguiſh it from the common kind: that it whiſtles like the blackbird: it perches on trees: the head is ſurrounded with a whitiſh coronet of feathers, reaching from eye to eye. The firſt feather of the wing is ſhorter than the ſecond; in the common lark it is near equal. The outmoſt feathers of the tail have white tips. The woodlark will ſing in the night. It builds on the ground, in the ſame manner as the former; but the ſpecies is not near ſo numerous.

SPECIES III. The Tit-lark. *Plate* Q. *Fig.* 6. *Plate* P 1. *Fig.* 3.

Wil. orn. 206.
Raii fyn. av. 69.

Briffon av. III. 343.
Alauda pratenſis. *Lin. fyft.* 166.

THIS bird is found frequently in low marſhy grounds: like other larks it builds its neſt among the graſs, and lays five or ſix eggs. Like the woodlark it ſits on trees; but has no harmony in its note, which is ſhort and twittering. Its length is five inches and a half: the breadth nine inches: the bill is black: the back and head is of a greeniſh brown, ſpotted with black: the throat and lower part of the belly are white: the breaſt yellow, marked with oblong ſpots of black: the tail is duſky; the exterior feather is varied by a bar of white, which runs acroſs the end and takes in the whole outmoſt web. The ſubject figured in plate P. 1. is a variety with duſky legs, ſhot on the rocks on the coaſt of *Caernarvonſhire:* beſides this, Mr. *Willoughby* makes mention of another variety, which he calls the *leſſer field-lark*; ſuperior in ſize to this, leſs green, having paler feet than the tit-lark, and ſhorter ſpurs. This we have ſeen in *Shropſhire.*

SPECIES IV. The Red-lark.

Edw. 297.

Briſſon av. Suppl. 94.

THIS bird Mr. *Edwards* diſcovered in the neighborhood of *London.* By his figure it ſeems of the ſize of the laſt ſpecies. The head, hind part of the neck, and back are of a duſky brown: a blackiſh line paſſes thro' each eye; above that is a clay colored one. The wings and tail are of a dark brown; the exterior feathers of the latter wholly white: the tips of the two next on each ſide alſo white: the under ſide from bill to tail of a reddiſh brown, marked with duſky ſpots: the legs are of a dark brown: the hind claw ſhorter than that of the common lark. When the wings are gathered up, the third quil from the body reaches to its tip, which is a conſtant character of the water wagtail genus.

SPECIES

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Sand Martin

Martin

Wood lark

Pettichaps

P. Paillou pinx.t

G. Mazell. Sculp.

SPECIES V. The leſſer Creſted Lark.

Wil. orn. 209.
Raii ſyn. av. 69.

Alauda criſtata minor. *Briſſon av.* III. 361.

THIS ſpecies we find in Mr. *Ray's* hiſtory of *Engliſh* birds; who ſays it is found in *Yorkſhire*, but gives us only this brief deſcription of it, from *Aldrovandus:* it is like the greater creſted lark, but much leſs, and not ſo brown; that it hath a conſiderable tuft on its head for the ſmallneſs of its body; and that its legs are red. We never ſaw this kind; but by Mr. *Bolton's* liſt of *Yorkſhire* birds, which he favoured the ſociety with, we are informed it is in plenty in that country.

SPECIES VI. The Graſshopper Lark. *Plate* Q. *Fig.* 5.

Tit-lark that ſings like a graſshopper.
Wil. orn. 209.
Alauda minima locuſtæ voce.
Locuſtella D. *Johnſon.*

Raii ſyn. av. 70.
Ray's letters. 108.
Alauda ſepiaria. *Briſſon av.* III. 347

THIS bird we received out of *Shropſhire:* it is the ſame with that Mr. *Ray* deſcribes as having the note of the graſshopper, but louder and ſhriller. When it ſings it ſits on the higheſt branch of a buſh, with its mouth open and ſtrait up, and its wings diſheveled. This bird is repreſented as large as life. The bill is very ſlender, of a duſky color: the head, and whole upper part of the body is of a greeniſh brown, ſpotted with black: the quil feathers duſky, edged with an olive brown: the tail is very long, compoſed of twelve ſharp pointed feathers; the two middlemoſt are the longeſt, the others on each ſide grow gradually ſhorter. The under ſide of the body is of a dull yellowiſh white, darkeſt about the breaſt: the legs are of a dirty white: the hind claw ſhorter, and more crooked, than is uſual in the lark kind.

SPECIES VII. The Willow Lark. *Plate* Q. *Fig.* 4.

THIS ſpecies has exactly the ſame actions and note with the preceding bird. It annually viſits ſome willow hedges near a pool in *Whiteford* pariſh, *Flintſhire*; where it continues the whole ſummer. It is inferior in ſize to the laſt. The head, back, and coverts of the wings are of a yellowiſh brown marked with duſky ſpots: the quil feathers are duſky, their exterior edges of a dirty yellow: over each eye from the bill paſſes a whitiſh ſtroke. The chin and throat are white: the whole under ſide of the body is of a dull yellowiſh white: the tail is of a dark brown: the legs are of a yellowiſh brown: the back claw like that of the preceding bird.

GENUS

GENUS XIX. SWALLOWS

SPECIES I. The Houſe Swallow.

Houſe or chimney Swallow. *Wil. orn.* 212.
Raii ſyn. av. 71.
Briſſon av. II. 486.
Hirundo domeſtica. *Geſner av.* 548.
Hirundo ruſtica. *Lin. ſyſt.* 191.

THIS ſpecies appears in *Great-Britain* near twenty days before the martin, or any other of the ſwallow tribe. They leave us the latter end of *September*; and for a few days previous to their departure, they aſſemble in vaſt flocks on houſe tops, churches, and even trees, from whence they take their flight. It is now known that ſwallows take their winter quarters in *Senegal*, and poſſibly they may be found along the whole *Morocco* ſhore. We are indebted to M. *Adanſon* * for this diſcovery, who firſt obſerved them in the month of *October*, after their migration out of *Europe*, on the ſhores of that kingdom: but whether it was this ſpecies alone, or all the *European* kinds, he is ſilent.

* Voyage to *Senegal*, p. 121.

The houſe ſwallow is diſtinguiſhed from all others by the ſuperior forkineſs of its tail, and by the red ſpot on the forehead, and under the chin. Its food is the ſame with the others of its kind, inſects; for the taking of which in their ſwifteſt flight, nature hath admirably contrived their ſeveral parts; their mouths are very wide to take in flies, &c. in their quickeſt motion; their wings are long, and adapted for diſtant and continual flight; and their tails are forked, to enable them to turn the readier in purſuit of their prey. This ſpecies builds in chimneys, and makes its neſt of clay, leaving the top quite open.

SPECIES II. The Martin *Plate* Q. *Fig.* 2.

Martin, martlet, or martinet. *Wil. orn.* 213.
Raii ſyn. av. 71.
Briſſon av. II. 490.
Hirundo ſylveſtris. *Geſner av.* 564.
Hirundo urbica. *Lin. ſyſt.* 192.

THE martin is inferior in ſize to the former, and its tail much leſs forked. The head and upper part of the body, except the rump, is black gloſſed with blue: the breaſt, belly and rump are white: the feet are covered with a ſhort white down. This is the ſecond of the ſwallow kind that appears in our country.

It builds under the eaves of houſes, with the ſame materials, and in the ſame form as the houſe ſwallow, only its neſt is covered above, having only a ſmall hole for admittance. We have alſo ſeen this ſpecies build againſt the ſides of high cliffs over the ſea.

SPECIES

Goat sucker. male.

P. Mazell Sculp.

The Female Goat Sucker

P. Paillou pinx.

D. Marshall sculp.

SPECIES III. The Sand Martin. *Plate* Q. *Fig.* 1.

Sand martin, or ſhore bird. *Wil. orn.* 213.
Raii ſyn. av. 71.
Briſſon av. II. 506.
Hirundo riparia, ſeu Drepanis. *Geſner av.* 565.
Hirundo riparia. *Lin. ſyſt.* 192.

THIS is the leſt of the genus that frequents *Great-Britain*. The head and whole upper part of the body are mouſe colored: the throat white, encircled with a mouſe colored ring: the belly white: the feet ſmooth and black.

This builds in holes in ſand pits, and in the banks of rivers. It makes its neſt of hay, ſtraw, &c. and lines it with feathers: it lays five or ſix eggs, which are white, as are all thoſe of this tribe.

SPECIES IV. The Swift.

Black martin, or ſwift. *Wil. orn.* 214.
Raii ſyn. av. 72.
Briſſon av. II. 514.
Apus. *Geſner av.* 166.
Hirundo apus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 192.

THIS ſpecies is the largeſt of our ſwallows; but the weight is moſt diſproportionately ſmall to its extent of wing of any bird; the former being ſcarce one ounce, the latter eighteen inches. The length near eight. The feet of this bird are ſo ſmall that the action of walking and of riſing from the ground is extremely difficult; ſo that nature hath made it full amends by furniſhing it with ample means for an eaſy and continual flight. It is more on the wing than other ſwallows, its flight is more rapid, and that attended with a ſhrill ſcream. It reſts by clinging againſt ſome wall, or other apt body; from whence *Klein* ſtyles this ſpecies *Hirundo muraria*. It breeds under the eaves of houſes, in ſteeples, and other lofty buildings. It is entirely of a ſooty color, only the chin is marked with a white ſpot. The feet are of a particular ſtructure, all the toes ſtanding forward; the leſt conſiſts of only one bone; the others of an equal number, viz. two each; in which they differ from thoſe of all other birds. This appears in our country about the ſame time as the ſand martin.

SPECIES V. The Goatſucker. *Plate* R. The Male. R 1. The Female.

Fern owl, goat owl, or goatſucker. *Wil. orn.* 107.
Raii ſyn. av. 26.
Dorrhawk, accipiter cantharophagus. *Charlton ex.* 79.
Briſſon av. II. 270. *Tab.* 44.
Caprimulgus. *Geſner av.* 241.
Caprimulgus europæus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 193.
Hirundo cauda æquabili. H. caprimulga. *Klein hiſt. av.* 81. *Fig.* 1.

KLEIN, with much propriety and judgment, hath placed this bird in the ſwallow tribe; and ſtyles it, a *ſwallow with an undivided tail*. It has moſt of the characters of this genus, ſuch as a very ſmall bill, vaſt mouth, and ſmall legs. It is alſo a bird of paſſage, agrees in its food with this genus, and its manner of taking it, and differs only in the hours of its

preying; this flying by night: ſo with juſtice it may be ſtyled a *nocturnal ſwallow*. It feeds on moths, gnats, and dorrs, or chaffers; from whence *Charlton* calls it the *Dorr-hawk*. The goat-ſucker makes but a ſhort ſtay with us; not appearing here till the latter end of *May*, and retiring about the middle of *Auguſt*. It is common in the wooded and mountanous parts of *Great-Britain*; begins its flight towards evening; and while on wing makes a loud and ſingular noiſe, ſo much reſembling that of a large ſpinning wheel that the *Welſh* call this bird *Aderyn y droell*, or the *wheel bird*. This noiſe being made only in its flight, we may ſuppoſe it to be cauſed by the reſiſtance of the air againſt the hollow of its vaſtly extended mouth and throat: for it flies with both open to take its prey. When perched, its note is no more than a ſmall ſqueak, repeated four or five times together. It lays its eggs on the bare ground: we have been told that they lay only two or three.

The male is diſtinguiſhed from the female by an oval white ſpot near the end of each of the three firſt quil feathers: and another on the two outmoſt feathers of the tail. The color of the whole plumage is alſo much more ferruginous. Their weight is only two ounces and a half. Their length ten inches and a half: their breadth twenty-two. The bill is ſcarce one third of an inch long: the gape of the bill, when opened, is near two inches from tip to tip: that of the mouth from corner to corner one inch three quarters: the tongue is very ſmall, and placed low in the mouth: the noſtrils are a little tubular, and prominent: the legs ſmall, ſcaly and feathered below the knees. The middle toe connected to thoſe on each ſide by a ſmall membrane reaching to the firſt joint: the claw of the middle toe is broad, thin, and ſerrated.

GENUS XX. Slender Billed Small Birds.

* Thoſe with tails of one color.
** Thoſe with particolored tails.

*

SPECIES I. The Hedge Sparrow.

Wil. orn. 215.
Raii ſyn. av. 79.

Curruca ſepiaria. *Briſſon av.* III. 394.
Curruca *Eliotæ*. *Geſner av.* 371.

THIS bird weighs twelve drams. Its head is of a deep brown, mixed with aſh color, the cheeks marked with oblong ſpots of dirty white: the back and coverts of the wings are duſky, edged with reddiſh brown: the quil feathers and tail duſky: the rump brown, tinged with green: the throat and breaſt are of a dull aſh color: the belly of a dirty white: the ſides, thighs, and vent feathers are of a pale tawny brown: the legs of a dull fleſh color.

This bird frequents low hedges, eſpecially thoſe of gardens. It makes its neſt in ſome ſmall buſh, and lays four or five eggs of a fine pale blue color. The male has a ſhort but very ſweet note during a very ſmall ſpace in the ſpring. *Linnæus* ſeems not to have been acquainted with this ſpecies: the bird which he ſuppoſes to be our hedge ſparrow, and deſcribes under the title of *Motacilla curruca*, * differs in colors of plumage as well as eggs.

* *Faun. ſuec.* 247.

SPECIES

Slender billed small birds.

Pied Flycatcher

1

Willow Wren

2

Yellow crowned Wren

3

4

Fly catcher.

Red Start

6

Pied Tom

7

5

P. Paddon pinx.t

P. Mazell Sculp.t

SPECIES II. The Petty-chaps.

Beccafigo, or fig eater. *Wil. orn.* 216.
Raii fyn. av. 79.
Curruca. *Briffon av.* III, 372.

THIS fpecies being unknown to us, we muft borrow its defcription from Mr. *Willoughby*. In fize it is fcarce fo big as a linnet. The head, neck, back, wings and tail, from afh color, or dufky, incline to green: the quil feathers moufe-color, edged with green.

Ficedula. *Gefner av.* 385?
Motacilla hippolais. *Lin. fyft.* 185.

The inner coverts of the wings are yellow: the belly is of a filvery white; the breaft darker, tinged with yellow: the infide of the mouth red: the legs bluifh, or of a lead color. This bird is found in *Yorkfhire*; from whence it was fent to Mr. *Willoughby*, by his friend Mr. *Jeffop*.

SPECIES III. The Fly-catcher. *Plate* P. 2. *Fig.* 4.

A fmall bird without a name, like the *Stopparola* of *Aldrovand.*
Wil. orn. 217.

THE fly-catcher is a bird of paffage, appears in the fpring, breeds with us, and retires in *Auguft*. It builds its neft on the fides of trees, towards the middle: *Morton* fays in the corners of walls where fpiders weave their webs. We have feen them followed by four or five young, but never faw their eggs. When the young can fly the old ones withdraw with them into thick woods, where they frolick among the top branches; dropping from the boughs frequently quite perpendicular on the flies that fport beneath, and rife again in the fame direction. They

Raii fyn. av. 77.
The cobweb. *Morton Northampt.* 426.

feed alfo on cherries, of which they feem very fond.

The head is large, of a browniſh hue fpotted obfcurely with black: the back of a moufe color: the wings and tail dufky; the interior edges of the quil feathers edged with pale yellow: the breaft and belly white; the fhafts of the feathers on the former dufky; the throat and fides under the wings are dafhed with red: the bill is very broad at the bafe, and is ridged in the middle; the infide of the mouth is yellow: the legs and feet fhort and black.

SPECIES IV. The Redftart. *Plate* S. *Fig.* 6. The Male. *Fig.* 7. The Female.

Wil. orn. 218.
Raii fyn. av. 78.
Ruticilla. *Briffon av.* III. 403.

THIS alfo appears among us only in the fpring and fummer. It makes its neft in hollow trees, and holes in walls and other buildings; which it forms with mofs on the outfide, and lines with hair and feathers. It lays four or five eggs, very like thofe of the hedge-

Ruticilla, five Phœnicurus. *Gefner av.* 731.
Motacilla Phœnicurus. *Lin. fyft.* 186.

fparrow; but rather paler, and more taper at the leffer end. This bird is fo remarkably fhy, that it will forfake its neft if the eggs are only touched. It has a very fine foft note; but being a fullen bird, is with difficulty kept alive in confinement.

SPECIES

SPECIES V. The Red-breaft.

Robin red-breaft, or Ruddock.
Wil. orn. 219.
Raii fyn. av. 78.
Briffon av. III. 418.
Rubecula. *Gefner av.* 730.
Motacilla rubecula. *Lin. fyft.* 188.

THIS familiar bird requires no defcription. Tho' it is fo very petulant that it is at conftant war with its own tribe; yet it is remarkably fociable with mankind: in the winter it frequently makes one of the family; and takes refuge from the inclemency of the feafon even by our fire fides. *Thompfon* * has prettily defcribed the annual vifits of this gueft. The great beauty of that celebrated poet confifts in his elegant and juft defcriptions of the œconomy of animals; and the happy ufe † he hath made of natural knowledge, in defcriptive poetry, fhines thro almoft every page of his *Seafons*. The affection this bird has for mankind, is alfo recorded in that antient ballad. *The babes in the wood*; a compofition of a moft beautiful and pathetic fimplicity. It is the firft tryal of our humanity: the child that refrains from tears on hearing that read, gives but a bad prefage of the tendernefs of his future fenfations.

In the fpring this bird retires to breed in the thickeft covers, or the moft concealed holes of walls and other buildings. Its fong is remarkably fine and foft; and the more to be valued, as we enjoy it the greateft part of the winter, and early in the fpring.

* In his feafons *vide Winter*, line 246. † *Vide our Preface.*

SPECIES VI. The Nightingale.

Wil. orn. 220.
Raii fyn. av. 78.
Briffon av. III. 397.
Lufcinia. *Gefner av.* 592.
Motacilla lufcinia. *Lin. fyft.* 184.

THE nightingale takes its name from *night*, and the *Saxon* word *galan* to fing; expreffive of the time of its harmony. In fize it is equal to the *redftart*; but longer bodied, and more elegantly made. The colors are very plain. The head and back are of a pale tawny dafhed with olive: the tail is of a deep tawny red: the throat and breaft from afh-color incline to green: the lower belly almoft white: the exterior webs of the quil feathers are tawny; the interior of browniſh afh-color: the irides are hazel: the legs and feet a deep afh-color.

This bird, the moft famed of the feathered tribe, for the variety, length and fweetnefs of its notes; vifits *Great-Britain* the beginning of *April*, and leaves us in *Auguft*. It is a fpecies that does not fpread itfelf over the ifland. It is not found in *North Wales*; or in any of the *Engliſh* counties north of it, except *Yorkfhire*, where they are met with in great plenty about *Doncafter*. *Sibbald* places them in his lift of *Scotch* birds; but Mr. *Jonfton* * denies that they have the fame harmony as thofe of *Italy*. Poffibly they may be found in that part of our ifland, as they vifit *Sweden*, † a much more inhofpitable climate. With us they frequent thick hedges, and low coppices; and generally keep in the middle of the bufh, fo that they are very rarely feen. Mr. *Willoughby* informs us that they make their neft in *May*, of the leaves of trees, ftraws and moſs;

* *Jonfton hift. nat. av.* 89. † *Fauna fuec.* 88.

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1 Willow Wren
2 Redbreast
3. 4 M & F Whinchat
5. 6 M & F. Stone Chatter
7 Sky Lark

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Paillou pinx.

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moſs; and that they ſeldom ſing near their neſt, for fear of diſcovering it: he alſo obſerves, they delight in no high trees, except the oak. *Pliny* * has deſcribed the warbling notes of this bird, with an elegance that beſpeaks an exquiſite ſenſibility of taſte; but tho' his expreſſions deſerve to be ſtudied by every lover of nature, we ſhall forbear to quote what may be found in moſt other writers on this ſubject. Another reaſon for the omiſſion is, that in ſome of the circumſtances he mentions, he is more to be admired for his vivacity than for ſtrict philoſophical reaſoning.

* *Lib.* 10. c. 29.

SPECIES VII. The Blackcap. *Plate* S. *Fig.* 5. The Male.

Wil. orn. 226.
Curruca atricapilla. *Briſſon av.* III. 380.
Raii ſyn. av. 79.
Atricapilla. *Geſner av.* 371, 384.
Motacilla atricapilla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 187.

THIS bird is among the ſmalleſt of this tribe, ſcarce weighing half an ounce. The crown of the head in the male is black: the back and coverts of the wings are of a greyiſh green: the quil feathers and tail duſky, edged with dull green: the breaſt and upper part of the belly are of a pale aſh color: the vent feathers whitiſh: the legs of a lead color. The female is diſtinguiſhed from the male by the ſpot on the head, which in that is of a dull ruſt-color. The black-cap is a bird of paſſage, leaving us before winter. It ſings very finely; and on that account is called in *Norfolk* the *mock-nightingale* †.

† *Calendar of Flora.* p. 26.

SPECIES VIII. The Golden creſted Wren. *Plate* S. *Fig.* 3.

Wil. orn. 227.
Raii ſyn. av. 79.
Edw. av. 254.
Calendula. *Briſſon av.* III. 579.
Regulus. *Geſner av.* 727.
Motacilla regulus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 188.

THIS is the leſt of the *Britiſh* birds, weighing only ſeventy-ſix grains. It may readily be diſtinguiſhed from all other birds; not only by its ſize, but by the beautiful ſcarlet mark on the head, bounded on each ſide by a fine yellow line. It frequents woods, and is found principally in oak trees. Tho' ſo ſmall a bird it indures our winters, for we have frequently ſeen it later than *Chriſtmas*.

SPECIES IX. The Willow-wren. *Plate* S. *Fig.* 2.

Little yellowiſh bird. *Wil. orn.* 228.
Raii ſyn. av. 80.
Edw. av. 278.
Aſilus. *Briſſon av.* III. 479.
Trochilus. *Geſner av.* 726.
Motacilla trochilus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 188.

THE willow-wren frequents large moiſt woods, and places where thoſe trees abound; from which it takes its name. Its weight is about two drams. The color of the whole upper part of the body is a duſky green: the wings and tail are brown, edged with yellowiſh green: above each eye is a yellowiſh ſtroke: the breaſt, belly, and thighs vary in their color in

different birds; in ſome are of a bright yellow, in others it fades almoſt into white. It builds in hollows in the ſides of ditches, making its neſt in the form of an egg; with a large hole at the top, as an entrance: the outſide is compoſed of moſs and hay, the inſide lined with ſoft feathers. It lays commonly ſeven white eggs, marked with numerous ſmall ruſt-colored ſpots. It has a low plaintive note; and is perpetually creeping up and down the bodies and boughs of trees.

SPECIES X. The Wren.

Wil. orn. 229.
Raii ſyn. av. 80.
Regulus. *Briſſon av.* III. 425.

Paſſer troglodytes. *Geſner av.* 651.
Motacilla troglodytes. *Lin. ſyſt.* 188.

THE wren may be placed among the fineſt of our ſinging birds, tho' its note is of no long continuance; only during the breeding ſeaſon. It makes its neſt in a very curious manner; of an oval ſhape, very deep, with a ſmall hole in the middle for egreſs and regreſs: the external material is moſs, within it is lined with hair and feathers. It lays from ten to fourteen eggs; and as often brings up as many young; which, as Mr. *Ray* obſerves, may be ranked among thoſe daily miracles that we take no notice of; that it ſhould feed ſuch a number without paſſing over one, and that too in utter darkneſs.

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SPECIES XI. The Wheat-ear.

Wheat-ear, fallow-ſmich, white-tail.
Wil. orn. 233.
Raii ſyn. av. 75.

Oenanthe. *Geſner av.* 629.
Motacilla oenanthe. *Lin. ſyſt.* 186.
Vitiflora. *Briſſon av.* III. 449.

THE wheat-ear viſits us about the middle of *March*; we have obſerved that the females arrive about a fortnight before the male. They frequent warrens, downs, and the edges of hills, eſpecially thoſe that are fenced with ſtone walls. They breed in the latter, and in old rabbet burroughs: they grow very fat in autumn, and are eſteemed a delicacy. In *Suſſex* they are taken by the ſhepherds in great numbers, in ſnares made of horſe hair, placed under a long turf; being very timid birds, the motion of a cloud, or the appearance of a hawk will drive them for ſhelter into thoſe traps, and ſo they are taken. The head and back of the male are of a light grey tinged with red: over each eye is a white line; beneath that is a broad black ſtroke, paſſing acroſs each eye to the hind part of the head: the rump and lower half of the tail are white; the upper half black: the under ſide of the body is white tinged with yellow; on the neck it inclines to red: the quil feathers are black edged with reddiſh brown. The colors of the female are more dull: it wants that black ſtroke croſs the eyes, and the bar of white on the tail is narrower. Theſe birds diſappear in *September*.

SPECIES

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1 Pettychaps 2 Nightingale 3. 4 M.& Female Hedge Sparrow 5. 6 M.& F. Wheat Ear

P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

SPECIES XII. The Whin-chat.

Wil. orn. 234.
Rubetra major, five rubicola.
Briſſon av. III. 432. *Tab.* 24. *Fig.* 1. the Male.

Raii ſyn. av. 76.
Rubetra. *Geſner av.* 729.
Motacilla rubetra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 186.

THIS is alſo a bird of paſſage: but we are not certain whether it quits this iſland, but are rather inclined to think it only ſhifts its quarters. The head and back are of a pale reddiſh brown, regularly ſpotted with black: over each eye is a narrow white ſtroke, beneath that is a broad bed of black, which extend from the bill to the hind part of the head: the breaſt is of a reddiſh yellow: the belly paler: the quil feathers are brown, edged with a yellowiſh brown: the upper part of the wing is marked with two white ſpots: the lower part of the tail is white, the two middle feathers excepted, which are wolly black: the upper part of the others are of the ſame color. The colors of the female are far leſs agreeable: in lieu of the white and black marks on the cheeks, is one broad pale brown one: and the white on the wings is in far leſs quantity than that of the male.

SPECIES XIII. The Stone-chatter.

Stone-ſmich, ſtone-chatter, or moor-titling. *Wil. orn.* 235.
Raii ſyn. av. 76.

Rubetra. *Briſſon av.* III. 428. *Tab.* 23. *Fig.* 1. The Male.

THE entire migration of this bird is alſo doubtful. With us it is common on gorſy grounds; it is a reſtleſs and noiſy bird, and perches frequently on ſome buſh, chattering inceſſantly. The head, neck, and throat are black; but on both ſides the latter is marked with a white bar, ſo that it appears on firſt ſight to be encircled with white: the feathers on the back are black edged with tawny: the lower part of the back juſt above the rump is white: the end and exterior ſide of the two outmoſt feathers of the tail are of a pale ruſt-color, the reſt are black: the breaſt is of a deep reddiſh yellow; the belly of a lighter hue: the quil feathers are duſky edged with dull red; thoſe next the body are marked with a white ſpot near their bottoms: the coverts of the wings are adorned with another. The head of the female is ferruginous ſpotted with black; and the colors in general leſs vivid. In both ſexes the legs are black; which alſo is the character of the two preceding ſpecies, as well as that next to be deſcribed.

SPECIES XIV. The Coldfinch. *Plate* S. *Fig.* 1. The Male.

Wil. orn. 236.
Raii ſyn. av. 77.

Edw. av. 30.
Rubetra anglicana. *Briſſon av.* III. 436.

THE colors of the male are well expreſſed in the plate; but the out-line is faulty, being much too large. Mr. *Edwards* has very elegantly expreſſed both ſexes.

The female differs from the male in theſe particulars. The head, whole part of the body, and the coverts of the wings are of a dull brown color: it wants the white ſpot in the forehead; and the

the feathers of the wings, which are black in the cock are duſky in the hen: the white parts alſo are leſs, and not ſo pure in the latter. This ſpecies is not very common in this iſland; but is ſometimes found in *Derbyſhire*, *Shropſhire*, and *Flintſhire*.

SPECIES XV. The White-throat, *Plate* S. *Fig.* 4.

Wil. orn. 236.
Raii ſyn. av. 77.

Parus cinereus. *Briſſon av.* III. 549.
Motacilla ſylvia? *Lin. ſyſt.* 185.

THIS frequents our gardens in the ſummer time; in the winter it leaves us. It builds in low buſhes near the ground, making its neſt externally of the tender ſtalks of herbs and dry ſtraw; the middle part of fine bents and ſoft graſs, the inſide of hair. It lays five eggs of a whitiſh green color, ſprinkled with black ſpots*. The head of this bird is of a browniſh aſh-color, the throat white: the breaſt and belly white tinged with red; (in the female wholly white:) the back, and coverts of the wings ferruginous: the quil feathers duſky, edged with reddiſh brown; the tail the ſame; except the upper part of the interior ſide and whole exterior ſide of the outmoſt feather, which are white: the legs are of a yellowiſh brown.

* *Wil. orn.*

SPECIES XVI. The White Water-wagtail.

Wil. orn. 237.
Raii ſyn. av. 75.
Briſſon av. III. 461.

Motacilla alba. *Geſner av.* 618.
M. alba. *Lin. ſyſt.* 187.

THIS bird frequents the ſides of ponds, and ſmall ſtreams; and feeds on inſects and worms, as do all the reſt of this genus. Mr. *Willoughby* juſtly obſerves, that this ſpecies ſhifts its quarters in the winter; moving from the north to the ſouth of *England*, during that ſeaſon. In ſpring and autumn, it is a conſtant attendant of the plough, for the ſake of the worms thrown up by that inſtrument. The head, back, and upper and lower ſide of the neck as far as the breaſt, are black: in ſome the chin is white, and the throat marked with a black creſcent: the breaſt and belly are white: the quil feathers are duſky: the coverts black tipt and edged with white. The tail is very long, and always in motion. The exterior feather on each ſide is white: the lower part of the inner web excepted, which is duſky; the others black: the bill, inſide of the mouth, and the legs, are black. The back claw very long.

SPECIES

SPECIES XVII. The Yellow Water-wagtail.

Wil. orn. 238.
Raii ſyn. av. 75.
Edw. av. 258. The male.

Motacilla verna. *Briſſon av.* III. 468.
Motacilla flava. *Geſner av.* 618.
Motacilla flava. *Lin. ſyſt.* 185.

THE male is a bird of great beauty: the breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent feathers, being of a moſt vivid and lovely yellow: the throat is marked with ſome large black ſpots: above the eye is a bright yellow line; beneath that, from the bill croſs the eye is another of a duſky hue; and beneath the eye is a third of the ſame color: the head, and whole upper part of the body, is of an olive green, which brightens in the coverts of the tail: the quil feathers are duſky: the coverts of the wings olive colored, but the lower row is duſky tipt with yellowiſh white: the outmoſt feather of the tail white; the others black, as in the former. The colors of the female are far more obſcure than thoſe of the male: it wants alſo thoſe black ſpots on the throat. It makes its neſt on the ground, in corn fields: the outſide is compoſed of decayed ſtems of plants, and ſmall fibrous roots; the inſide is lined with hair: it lays five eggs.

SPECIES XVIII. The Grey Water-wagtail.

Wil. orn. 238.
Raii ſyn. av. 75.
Edw. av. 259. The male.

Motacilla flava. *Briſſon av.* III. 471.
Tab. 23. *Fig.* 3. The male.

THE top of the head, upper part of the neck, and the back of this ſpecies are aſh-colored; ſlightly edged with yellowiſh green: the ſpace round each eye is aſh-colored: beneath and above which is a line of white: in the male, the chin and throat are black: the feathers incumbent on the tail are yellow: the tail is longer, in proportion to its ſize, than that of the other kinds: the two exterior feathers are white; the reſt black: the breaſt, and whole under ſide of the body are yellow: the quil feathers are duſky; thoſe next the back edged with yellow. The colors of the female are uſually more obſcure; and the black ſpot on the throat is wanting in that ſex.

GENUS XXI. Groſbeaks.

SPECIES I. The Groſbeak. *Plate* U. *Fig.* 1. The male.

Groſbeak, or Hawfinch. *Wil. orn.* 244.
Raii ſyn. av. 85.
Charlton ex. 91.
Edw. av. 188. The male.

Coccothrauſtes. *Geſner av.* 276.
Briſſon av. III. 219.
Loxia coccothrauſtes. *Lin. ſyſt.* 171.

THE bird we have figured was ſhot in *Shropſhire*: they viſit us only in hard winters, and are not regularly migrant. They feed on berries; and even on the kernels of the ſtrongeſt ſtones, ſuch as thoſe of cherries and almonds, which they crack with the greateſt facility: their bills are well adapted to that work, being remarkably thick and ſtrong. Mr. *Wil-*

loughby tells us, they are common in *Germany* and *Italy*; that in the ſummer they live in woods, and breed in hollow trees, laying five or ſix eggs; but in the winter they come down into the plains.

The hawfinch weighs near two ounces: its length is ſeven inches; the breadth thirteen: the bill and legs are of a fleſh color. The great particularity of this bird, and what diſtinguiſhes it from all others, is the form of the ends of the middle quil feathers; which Mr. *Edward's* juſtly compares to the figure of ſome of the antient *battle-axes:* theſe feathers are gloſſed over with a rich blue; but are leſs conſpicuous in the female: the head in that ſex is of dull olive tinged with brown; it alſo wants the black ſpot under the chin.

SPECIES II. The Croſsbill. *Plate* U. *Fig.* 2. The male.

Shell-apple, or croſs-bill. *Wil. orn.* 248.
Raii ſyn. av. 86.
Charlton ex. 77.
Edw. av. 303.
Loxia. *Geſner av.* 591.
Briſſon av. III. 329. *Tab.* 17. *Fig.* 3.
Loxia curviroſtra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 171.

THERE are two varieties of this bird: Mr. *Edwards* has very accurately figured the leſſer kind, which we have ſeen frequently: the other is very rare. We received a male and female out of *Shropſhire*, which were ſuperior in ſize to the former, the bill remarkably thick and ſhort, more encurvated than that of the common kind, and the ends more blunt. Theſe birds, like the former, are inconſtant viſitants of this iſland: in *Germany* and *Switzerland* * they inhabite the pine foreſts, and breed in thoſe trees ſo early as the months of *January* and *February*. They feed on the ſeeds of the cones of pines and firs; and are very dexterous in ſcaling them, for which purpoſe the croſs ſtructure of the lower mandible of their bill is admirably adapted: they feed alſo on hemp ſeed, and the pips or kernels of apples, and are ſaid to divide an apple with one ſtroke of the bill to get at the contents. It is an undoubted fact that theſe birds change their colors; or rather the ſhades of their colors: that is, the males which are red, vary at certain ſeaſons to deep red, to orange, or to a ſort of a yellow: the females which are green, alter to different varieties of the ſame color.

* *Geſner* 59. *Kramer Elench.* 365.

SPECIES III. The Bulfinch. *Plate* U. *Fig.* 3. The male. *Fig.* 4. The female.

Bulfinch, alp, or nope. *Wil. orn.* 247.
Raii ſyn. av. 86.
Briſſon av. III. 308.
Rubicilla, ſive pyrrhula. *Geſner av.* 733.
Loxia pyrrhula. *Lin. ſyſt.* 171.

THE wild note of this bird is not in the leſt muſical; but when tame becomes remarkably docil, and may be taught any tune after a pipe; or to whiſtle any notes in the juſteſt manner: it ſeldom forgets what it has learned. A gentleman in *Lancaſhire*, had one that could whiſtle ſeveral tunes; and was ſo well diſciplined, that it would come at call, perch on its maſter's

Bull finch female

Cross bill

Grosbeak

Haw finch

Bull Finch

P. Pallas pinx.

B. Nugent Sculp.

maſter's ſhoulders, and at command go thro' a various and difficult leſſon. It is alſo ſaid they may be taught to ſpeak.

The male is diſtinguiſhed from the female by the ſuperior blackneſs of its crown, and by the rich crimſon that adorns the breaſt: that of the female being of dirty buff color. In the ſpring theſe birds frequent our gardens, and are very deſtructive to our fruit trees, by eating the tender buds. They breed about the latter end of *May*, or beginning of *June*, and are ſeldom ſeen at that time near houſes, as they chuſe ſome very retired place to breed in. Theſe birds are ſometimes wholly black.

SPECIES IV. The Sparrow.

The houſe-ſparrow. *Wil. orn.* 249.
Raii ſyn. av. 86.
Paſſer. *Geſner av.* 643.

Briſſon av. III. 72.
Fringilla domeſtica. *Lin. ſyſt.* 183.

THE ſparrow is ſo well known, as to make any deſcription needleſs: we ſhall only ſay, that the male is diſtinguiſhed from the female by a black ſpot under the chin; by the crown of the head, and the cheeks being aſh-colored, and by the ſuperior brightneſs of the feathers on the back. Sparrows are proverbially ſalacious: they breed early in the ſpring, make their neſts under the eaves of houſes, in holes of walls, and very often in the neſts of the martin, after expelling the owner. *Linnæus* tells us, that this inſult does not paſs unrevenged; the injured martin aſſembles its companions, and by their aſſiſtance plaiſter up the entrance with dirt; then fly away twittering * for very joy, and leave the invader to periſh miſerably.

* Avolant ovantes. *Vide Faun. ſuec.* 99. 2d. Edition.

SPECIES V. The Greenfinch. *Plate* U. *Fig.* 5.

Wil. orn. 246.
Raii ſyn. av. 85.
Chloris. *Geſner av.* 258.

Briſſon av. III. 190.
Loxia chloris. *Lin. ſyſt.* 174.

THE head and back of this bird are of a yellowiſh green; the edges of the feathers are grey; the rump more yellow: the breaſt is yellow; the lower belly white: the edges of the outmoſt quil feathers are yellow, the next green, the fartheſt grey: the tail is a little forked: the two middle feathers are wholly duſky: the exterior webs of the four outmoſt feathers on both ſides the tail are yellow. Theſe birds are very common in this iſland: they make their neſt in hedges; the outſide is compoſed of hay or ſtubble, the middle part of moſs, the inſide of feathers, wool, and hair. They lay five or ſix eggs of a pale green color, marked with blood colored ſpots. Their native note has nothing muſical in it; but a late writer on ſinging birds ſays, they may be taught to pipe or whiſtle in imitation of other birds.

GENUS XXII. FINCHES.

SPECIES I. The Goldfinch. *Plate* V. *Fig* 1.

Gold-finch, or thiſtle-finch. *Wil. orn.* 256.
Raii ſyn. av. 89.
Carduelis. *Geſner av.* 242.
Briſſon av. III. 53.
Fringilla carduelis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 180.

THIS is the moſt beautiful of our ſmall birds; but ſo common as to make any deſcription of it impertinent. The feathers on the ridge of the wings in the male are of the deepeſt black, thoſe of the female are of a deep aſh-color. Their note is very ſweet, and they are much eſteemed on that account, as well as for their great docility. Towards winter they aſſemble in flocks, and feed on ſeeds of different kinds, particularly thoſe of the thiſtle. Its neſt is very elegantly formed of fine moſs, liverworts, and bents on the outſide; lined with down, wool and hair. It lays five white eggs, marked with deep purple ſpots on the upper end.

SPECIES II. The Chaffinch. *Plate* V. *Fig.* 2. The male. 3. The female.

Wil. orn. 253.
Raii ſyn. av. 88.
Fringilla. *Geſner av.* 337.
Briſſon av. 148.
Fringilla cœlebs. *Lin. ſyſt.* 179.
Faun. ſuec. N°. 232.

THIS ſpecies entertains us agreeably with its ſong very early in the year; but towards the latter end of ſummer aſſumes a chirping note: both ſexes continue with us the whole year. What is very ſingular in *Sweden*, the females quit that country in *September*, migrating in flocks into *Holland*, leaving their mates behind: in the ſpring they return *, their neſt is almoſt as elegantly conſtructed as that of the goldfinch, and of much the ſame materials, only the inſide has the addition of ſome large feathers. They lay four or five eggs, of dull white color, tinged and ſpotted with deep purple.

* *Amæn. acad.* II. 42. IV. 595.

SPECIES III. The Brambling. *Plate* V. *Fig.* 4.

Bramble, or brambling. *Wil. orn.* 254.
Mountain-finch. *Raii ſyn. av.* 88.
Montifringilla montana. *Geſner av.* 388?
Briſſon av. III. 155.
Fringilla montifringilla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 179.
Faun. ſuec. N°. 233.

THIS bird is not very common in theſe iſlands; and is chiefly found in the hilly parts. It is ſuperior in ſize to the chaffinch: the top of the head is of a gloſſy black ſlightly edged with a yellowiſh brown: the feathers of the back are of the ſame colors, but the edges more deeply bordered with brown: the chin, throat and breaſt are of an orange color: the

chaffinch femaie.

3

Aberdevine

5

Gold finches

1

Brambling

4

chaffinch

2

Great tawny bunting

6

P. Pallas pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

the quil feathers are dufky; but their exterior fides edged with yellow; the feathers immediately incumbent on them are of a deep black, tipt with orange: the tail is a little forked: the exterior web of the outmoft feather is white, the others black, except the two middle, which are edged and tipt with afh-color.

SPECIES IV. The Mountain Sparrow.

Wil. orn. 252.
Raii fyn. av. 87.
Edw. av. 269.

Paſſerinus. *Geſner av.* 656.
Paſſer montanus. *Briſſon av.* III. 79.
Fringilla montana. *Lin. fyſt.* 183.

THE crown and hind part of the head is of a ruſty red. The throat is marked with a large black ſpot: beneath each ear is another. The ſpace beneath the eyes, and the whole under ſide of the body are white: the hind part of the neck is encircled with white: the borders of the feathers of the back are ferruginous, their middle black: the covert feathers of the wings are ferruginous edged with white; the row beneath them are marked in the ſame manner: the tail is dufky edged with a browniſh afh-color: the bill is black; the legs fleſh-colored.

We are obliged to Mr. *Edwards* for this deſcription, who firſt diſcovered them to be natives of *Yorkſhire*. A bird, which he ſuppoſes to be the female, agreed in moſt particulars with the male, but wants the black ſpot on the throat and beneath the ears; and the edges of the tail feathers are of a lighter hue.

SPECIES V. The Siskin.

Wil. orn. 261.
Raii fyn. av. 91.
Briſſon av. III. 65.

Acanthis, ſpinus, ligurinus. *Geſner av.* 1.
Fringilla ſpinus. *Lin. fyſt.* 181.

WE are unacquainted with this bird; therefore muſt abridge Mr. *Willoughby's* account of it. The head is black: the neck and back are green; but the ſhafts on the latter are black: the rump is of a greeniſh yellow: the throat and breaſt the ſame: the belly white: the vent feathers yellowiſh, marked with oblong dufky ſpots in their middle: the pinion quil is dufky edged with green: the outward webs of the nine next quil feathers are green; the green part is widened by degrees in every feather, till in the laſt it takes up half the length: from the tenth almoſt the lower half of each feather is yellow, the upper black: the exterior coverts of the wings are black: the two middle feathers of the tail are black; the reſt above half way are of a moſt lovely yellow, with black tips. The colors of the female are paler: her throat and ſides are white ſpotted with brown: the head and back are of a greeniſh afh-color, marked alſo with brown.

Mr. *Willoughby* tells us, that this is a ſong bird: that in *Suſſex* it is called the *barly-bird*, becauſe it comes to them in *barly ſeed* time. We are informed that it viſits theſe iſlands at very uncertain times, like the groſbeak, &c. It is frequently to be met with in the bird ſhops in *London*; and is known there by the name of the *Aberdavine*. Dr. *Kramer* * informs us, that this bird conceals its neſt with art; tho' there are infinite numbers of young birds in the woods, on the banks of the *Danube*, that ſeem juſt to have taken flight, yet no one could diſcover it.

* *Kramer Elench.* 366.

SPECIES VI. The Linnet.

Wil. orn. 258.
Raii ſyn. av. 90.
Briſſon av. III. 131.
Linaria. *Geſner av.* 590?

THE feathers on the head of this ſpecies, are black edged with aſh-color; thoſe of the back, black bordered with reddiſh brown: the bottom of the throat is of a fine red: the breaſt white: the vent feathers yellowiſh: the quil feathers are black; their exterior edges whitiſh, the interior ferruginous: the tail is a little forked, of a brown color, edged with white; the two middle feathers excepted, which are bordered with dull red.

Theſe birds are much eſteemed for their ſong: they feed on ſeeds of different kinds, which they pil before they eat: the ſeed of the *Linum* or *flax* is their favorite food; from whence the name of the Linnet tribe.

SPECIES VII. The greater red-headed Linnet.

Wil. orn. 260.
Raii ſyn. av. 91.
Briſſon av. III. 135.
Linaria rubra. *Geſner av.* 591.
Fringilla cannabina. *Lin. ſyſt.* 182.

THIS bird is leſs than the former: on the crown of the head is a blood-colored ſpot: the breaſt is tinged with the ſame: the head and neck are of a browniſh aſh-color: the back, ſcapular feathers, and coverts of the wings are of a reddiſh brown: the firſt quil feather is entirely black; the exterior edges of the eight following are white, which forms a bar of that color on the wing, even when cloſed. The tail, like that of the former, is forked, of a deep brown color edged with a dirty white. The female wants the red mark on the head and breaſt; the back is leſs red, and the breaſt is of a dirty yellow, ſtreaked with duſky lines. Theſe birds are frequently on our ſea coaſts.

SPECIES

SPECIES VIII. The leſſer red-headed Linnet.

Wil. orn. 260.
Raii ſyn. av. 91.
Fringilla linaria. *Lin. ſyſt.* 182.
Linaria rubra minor. *Briſſon av.* III. 138.

THIS is the leſt of the linnets. Its forehead is ornamented with a rich ſhining ſpot, of a purpliſh red: the breaſt is of the ſame color, but not ſo bright: the belly is white: the quil feathers and thoſe of the tail are duſky, bordered with dirty white. The ſpot on the forehead of the female is of a ſaffron color. Theſe birds fly in flocks, and are alſo found on our ſea coaſts.

SPECIES IX. The Mountain Linnet.

Wil. orn. 261.
Raii ſyn. av. 91.
Linaria montana. Linaria minima.
Briſſon av. III. 142, 145.
Linaria fera ſaxatilis. *Klein. hiſt. av.* 93.

THIS is an inhabitant of the hilly parts of our country, as Mr. *Willoughby* informs us; for it has not been our fortune to meet with it. He ſays it is twice the ſize of the laſt ſpecies: that the color of the head and back is the ſame with that of the common linnet: that the feathers on the throat and breaſt are black edged with white: the rump is of a rich ſcarlet or orange tawny-color. The edges of the middle quil feathers are white, as are the tips of thoſe of the ſecond row: the two middle feathers of the tail are of a uniform duſky-color; the others edged with white. We believe this bird to be the ſame with that which is called the *Twite*.

GENUS XXIII. BUNTINGS.

SPECIES I. The Bunting. *Plate* W. *Fig.* 7.

Wil. orn. 267.
Raii ſyn. av. 93.
Cynchramus. *Briſſon av.* III. 292.
Emberiza alba. *Geſner av.* 654.
Emberiza Calandra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 176.
Korn Larkor. *Lin. it. ſcan.* 292. *Tab.* 4.

THE bill of this bird, and the other ſpecies of this genus, is ſingularly conſtructed; the ſides of the upper mandible or a ſharp angle, bending inwards towards the lower; and in the roof of the former is a hard knob, adapted to bruiſe corn or other hard ſeeds. The throat, breaſt and belly are of a yellowiſh white: the head and upper part of the body of a pale brown; each marked with oblong black ſpots; towards the rump the ſpots grow fainter. The quil feathers are duſky, their exterior edges of a pale yellow. The tail is a little forked, of a duſky hue, tinged with red: the legs are of a pale yellow. This we believe to be a bird of paſſage; at leſt in *North-wales*, it appears only in the ſummer.

SPECIES

SPECIES II. The Yellow-hammer.

Wil. orn. 268.
Raii ſyn. av. 93.
Briſſon av. 258.

Emberiza flava. *Geſner av.* 653.
Emberiza citrinella. *Lin. ſyſt.* 177.

THIS being the commoneſt of our ſmall birds, merits not deſcription. It makes a large flat neſt on the ground, near or under a buſh or hedge; the materials are moſs, dried roots and horſe hair interwoven. It lays ſix eggs of a white color, veined with a dark purple.

SPECIES III. The Reed Sparrow. *Plate* W.

Fig. 1. The female. *Fig.* 2. The male.

Wil. orn. 269.
Raii ſyn. av. 93.
The nettle-monger. *Morton Northampt.* 428.

THE reed ſparrow inhabites marſhy places; moſt commonly among reeds; from which it takes its name. It forms a neſt of decayed ruſhes, fine bents and hairs; and lays four or five eggs, of a dirty white, marked with irregular purpliſh veins, eſpecially on the larger end. It is a bird much admired for its ſong.

In the male, the head, chin and throat are black; at each corner of the mouth commences a white ring, which encircles the head. The

Hortulanus arundinaceus. *Briſſon av.* III. 274.
Schœniclus. *Geſner av.* 573, 652.
Fringilla ſchœniclus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 182.

whole under ſide of the body is white. The back, coverts of the wings, and the ſcapular feathers are black, deeply bordered with red. The two middle feathers of the tail are of the ſame colors; the three next black. The exterior web, and part of the interior of the outmoſt feather is white. The head of the female is ruſt-colored, ſpotted with black; it wants the white ring round the neck; but in moſt other reſpects reſembles the male.

SPECIES IV. The greater Brambling. *Plate* X. *Fig.* 6.

Great pied mountain finch, or brambling. *Wil. orn.* 255.
Raii ſyn. av. 88.
Hortulanus nivalis, *Briſſon av.* III. 285.

Snow-bird. *Edw. av.* 126.
Avis ignota a *Piperino* miſſa. *Geſner av.* 798.
Emberiza nivalis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 176.
Faun. ſuec. N°. 227.

THE figure repreſents this bird of its natural ſize, and of the colors it aſſumes when in its proper plumage. Sometimes in this, but always in the *Arctic* countries; the whole bird, except the back, ends of the quil feathers, and the four middle feathers of the tail, is white: thoſe parts being with us partly tawny, partly black: in the northern regions

Titmice and Buntings

3.

Cole Titmouse

Reed Buntings

2

Great tit

4

5

Blue Tit

6

long tailed Tit

7

Bunting

N

regions generally black or duſky. In *England* they are miſtaken for white larks, as they have a long back claw, like the lark kind. Theſe birds inhabite all the northern parts of the world, even as far as the rigorous climate of *Greenland* and *Spitzbergen*; where very few land fowl are found. In ſevere winters, they are forced by the cold into this country; but we do not find that they breed here: we ſeldom ſee them wholly white; but *Linnæus* tells us that in *Lapland*, &c. in the winter, they aſſume the color of the ſnow, from whence their name.

SPECIES V. The leſſer Brambling.

Leſſer mountain-finch, or brambling. *Wil. orn.* 255.

Morton Northampt. 423. *Tab.* 13. *Fig.* 3.

WE are obliged to borrow the following deſcription from the account of Mr. *Johnſon* tranſmitted to Mr. *Ray*; having never ſeen the bird. Mr. *Ray* ſuſpected that it was only a variety of the former, but Mr. *Morton*, having frequent opportunity of examining this ſpecies, proves it to be a diſtinct kind.

According to Mr. *Johnſon*, its bill is ſhort, thick and ſtrong; black at the point, the reſt yellow. The forehead is of a dark cheſtnut; the hind part of the head and cheeks of a lighter; the hind part of the neck, and the back are aſh-colored; the latter more ſpotted with black; the throat is white: the breaſt and belly waved with flame color; at the ſetting on of the wing grey; the five firſt feathers are of a blackiſh brown, the reſt white with the point of each daſh'd with brown: the three outmoſt feathers of the tail are white; the reſt dark brown; the feet black; the hind claw as low again as any of the reſt. The breaſt of the female is of a darker color than that of the male. This ſpecies, by the above-mentioned writers account, is found in *Yorkſhire* and *Northamptonſhire*.

GENUS XXIV. TITMICE.

SPECIES I. The green Titmouſe. *Plate* W. *Fig.* 4.

Great titmouſe, or ox-eye. *Wil. orn.* 240.
Raii ſyn. av. 73.
Lin. ſyſt. 189.

Parus major. *Geſner av.* 640.
Parus major, ſeu Fringillago. *Briſſon av.* V. 539.

THIS ſpecies ſometimes viſits our gardens; but chiefly inhabites woods, where it builds in hollow trees, laying about ten eggs. This, and the whole tribe feed on inſects, which they find in the bark of trees; in the ſpring they do a great deal of miſchief in the fruit garden, by picking off the tender buds. Like wood-peckers they are perpetually running up and down the bodies of trees in queſt of food. The head and throat of this ſpecies are black; the cheeks white; the back, and coverts of the wings green; the belly of a yellowiſh green, divided in the middle by a bed of black, which extends to the vent; the rump is of a bluiſh grey.

SPECIES II. The blue Titmouſe. *Plate* W. *Fig.* 5.

Blue titmouſe, or nun. *Wil. orn.* 242.
Raii ſyn. av. 74.
Briſſon av. III. 544.

Parus cœruleus. *Geſner av.* 641.
Lin. ſyſt. 190.

THIS beautiful bird is ſo well known, as to make any deſcription needleſs. It frequents our gardens, in which it does great injury to our fruit trees. It breeds in holes of walls; and lays about twelve or fourteen eggs. The female is of the ſame color as the male; only they are leſs bright, particularly the blue on the head.

SPECIES III. The Colemouſe.

Wil. orn. 241.
Raii ſyn. av. 73.
Parus ater. *Geſner av.* 641.

Parus atricapillus. *Briſſon av.* III. 551.
Lin. ſyſt. 190.

THE head of the cole-mouſe is black, marked on the hind part with a white ſpot; the back is of a greeniſh grey; the rump more green; the tail and wings duſky; the exterior ſides of the quil feathers edged with green; the coverts of the wings are of a duſky green; the loweſt tipt with white. For a farther account we beg leave to refer to the next deſcription.

SPECIES IV. The Marſh Titmouſe. *Plate* W. *Fig.* 3.

Marſh titmouſe, or black-cap. *Wil. orn.*
Raii ſyn. av. 73.

Briſſon av. III. 555.
Parus paluſtris. *Geſner av.* 641.
Lin. ſyſt. 190.

THIS ſpecies is called by *Geſner* the marſh tit-mouſe; becauſe it frequents wet places. With us they inhabite woods, with the laſt kind; and ſeldom infeſt our gardens.

Mr. *Willoughby* obſerves that this bird differs from the former in theſe particulars, 1ſt, that it is bigger: 2d, that it wants the white ſpot on the head: 3d, it has a larger tail: 4th, its under ſide is white: 5th, it has leſs black under the chin: 6th, it wants the white ſpot on the coverts of the wings. This laſt diſtinction does not hold in general, as the ſubject we have figured, had thoſe ſpots; yet wanted that on the hind part of the head. So notwithſtanding theſe differences, we ſuſpect this to be only a variety of the former, or another ſex.

SPECIES

SPECIES V. The Long-tailed Titmouſe. *Plate* W. *Fig.* 6.

Wil. orn. 242.
Raii ſyn. av. 74.
Parus caudatus. *Geſner av.* 642.
Parus longicaudus. *Briſſon av.* III. 571.
Lin. ſyſt. 190.

THIS ſpecies is figured of its juſt ſize. It has great affinity to the butcher-bird, the bill being more convex than that of the tit-mouſe kind; the baſe is beſet with ſhort hairs: the tail is compoſed of feathers of unequal lengths: the legs are black. We ſhall not detain the reader with a farther deſcription, as the colors are faithfully given in the plate.

It makes its neſt with admirable ſkill and elegance; of an oval ſhape, and about eight inches deep; near the upper end is a hole for admiſſion: the external materials are moſſes and lichens, curiouſly interwoven; within it is lined very warmly with a thick bed of feathers: it lays about ten eggs. The young follow the parents the whole winter; and from the ſlimneſs of their bodies, and great length of tail, appear while flying like ſo many darts cutting the air.

Div. II. WATER FOWLS.

SECTION I. With Cloven Feet.

II. With Webbed Feet.

SECTION I.

GENUS I. HERONS.

SPECIES I. The HERON. Plate A.

Common heron, or heronſhaw.
Wil. orn. 277.
Raii ſyn. av. 98.
Ardea cinerea. *Lin. ſyſt.* 144.
Ardea criſtata. *Briſſon av.* V. 396. *Tab.* 35.
Ardea Pella, ſive cinerea. *Geſner av.* 211.

THIS bird is remarkably light in proportion to its bulk, ſcarce weighing three pounds and a half: the length is three feet two inches; the breadth five feet four inches. The body is very ſmall, and always lean; and the ſkin ſcarce thicker than what is called gold-beater's ſkin. It muſt be capable of bearing a long abſtinence, as its food, which is fiſh and frogs, cannot be readily got at all times. It commits great devaſtation in our ponds; but being unprovided with webs to ſwim, nature has furniſhed it with very long legs to wade after its prey. It perches and builds in trees, and ſometimes in high cliffs over the ſea. It was formerly in this country a bird of game, heron-hawking being ſo favorite a diverſion of our anceſtors, that laws were enacted for the preſervation of the ſpecies, and the perſon who deſtroyed their eggs was liable to a penalty of twenty ſhillings, for each offence. Not to know the *Hawk* from the *Heronſhaw* was an old proverb, * taken originally from this diverſion; but in courſe of time ſerved to expreſs great ignorance in any ſcience. This bird was formerly much eſteemed as a food; and made a favorite diſh at great tables. It is ſaid to be very long lived; by Mr. *Keyſler's* account it may exceed ſixty years. **

* Afterwards this proverb was abſurdly corrupted to, He does not know a *Hawk* from a *Hand-ſaw*.
** *Keyſler's travels.* Vol. 1. p. 70.

Heron.

A

P. Pallas pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

Bittern

J. Fulton pinx

A. 1.

SPECIES II. The Bittern. *Plate* A. 1.

Bittour, bittern, or mire-drum.
Wil. orn. 282.
Botaurus. *Briſſon av.* V. 444.
Tab. 37.
Raii ſyn. av. 100.
Ardea ſtellaris, *Lin. ſyſt.* 144.
Geſner av. 215.

THE bittern is a very retired bird, concealing itſelf in the midſt of reeds and ruſhes in marſhy places. It is with great difficulty provoked to flight, and when on wing has ſo dull and flagging a pace, as to acquire among the *Greeks* the title of ὀκνῶ or the lazy. It has two kinds of notes; the one croaking, when it is diſturbed: the other bellowing, which it commences in the ſpring and ends in autumn. Mr. *Willoughby* ſays that in the latter ſeaſon it ſoars into the air with a ſpiral aſcent to a great height, making at the ſame time a ſingular noiſe. It builds its neſt with the leaves of water plants on ſome dry clump among the reeds, and lays five or ſix eggs, of a cinereous green color. The food of the bittern is chiefly frogs; its fleſh has much the flavour of the hare; and nothing of the fiſhineſs of that of the heron. The edges of the bill is jagged; the inner ſide of the middle claw finely ſerrated to hold its prey the better; its hind claw is remarkably long, and being a ſuppoſed preſervative for the teeth, is ſometimes ſet in ſilver and uſed as a tooth pick. Beſides this common ſpecies, Mr. *Edwards* mentions a ſmall one of the ſize of a lapwing, ſhot near *Shrewſbury*. He adds no more than that the crown of the head was black: as this anſwers the deſcription of a kind frequent in *Switzerland* and *Auſtria* †, we imagine it to be a ſtrayed bird from thoſe parts.

* *Kramer Elench. anim. Auſtriæ*, 348.

SPECIES III. The great white Heron.

Wil. orn. 279.
Raii ſyn. av. 99.
Ardea candida. *Briſſon av.* V. 428.
Ardea alba. *Lin. ſyſt.* 144.
Geſner av. 213.

THIS bird has not fell within our obſervation; therefore we muſt give Mr. *Willoughby's* account of it. The length to the end of the feet is fifty-three inches and a half, to that of the tail only forty; the breadth ſixty inches; the weight forty ounces.

The bill is yellowiſh; the naked ſkin between that and the eyes green; the edges of the eyelids, and the irides are of a pale yellow; the legs are black; the inner edge of the middle claw ſerrated: the whole plumage is of a ſnowy whiteneſs. This bird is very common in many parts of *Europe*; but we believe very rarely found with us, any more than the ſmall ſpecies of creſted white heron mentioned by *Leland*, under the name of *Egritte*, in one of the bills of fare in the magnificent feaſt of our anceſtors *.

* *Leland's collectanea* vol. 6. L'Aigrette. *Briſſon av.* V. 431.

SPECIES IV. The Crane.

Wil. orn. 274.
Raii fyn. av. 95.
Briffon av. V. 374. *Tab.* 33.

Ardea grus. *Lin. fyft.* 141.
Grus. *Gefner av.* 528.

THIS fpecies we place among the *Britifh* birds, on the authority of Mr. *Ray*; who informs us that in his time they were found during the winter in large flocks in *Lincolnfhire* and *Cambridgefhire*: at prefent the inhabitants of thofe counties feem unacquainted with them. They were formerly in high eſteem at our tables, for the delicacy of their fleſh; for they feed only on grain, herbs, or inſects; ſo have nothing of the rankneſs of the piſcivorous birds of this genus.

Its weight is about ten pounds; the length ſix feet; the bill of a darkiſh green, four inches long; the top of the head covered with black briſtles; the back of the head bald and red, beneath which is an aſh-colored ſpot: from the eyes the whole length of the neck on each ſide is a broad white line: the fore part as far as the breaſt is black: the quil feathers are black; the tail aſh-colored tipt with black: all the reſt of the plumage is aſh-colored. No author except *Geſner* takes notice of a large tuft of feathers that ſpring out of one pinion on each wing: theſe are unwebbed and finely curled at the ends, which the birds have power to erect or depreſs; when depreſſed they hang over and cover the tail. Tho' this ſpecies very rarely frequents theſe iſlands at preſent, yet it was formerly a native, as we find in *Willoughby*, p. 52. that there was a penalty of twenty-pence for deſtroying an egg of this bird; and *Turner* ‡ relates that he has very often ſeen their young in our marſhes.

‡ *Apud Geſnerum.* 530.

GENUS II. CURLEWS.

SPECIES I. The Curlew.

Wil. orn. 294.
Raii fyn. av. 103.
Numenius. *Briffon av.* V. 511.

Scolopax arquata. *Lin. fyft.* 145.
Arquata, five numenius. *Gefner av.* 221.

THESE birds frequent our ſea coaſts and marſhes, in the winter time, in large flocks, walking on the open ſands; feeding on ſhells, frogs, crabs, and other marine inſects: in ſummer they retire to the mountanous and unfrequented parts of the country, where they pair and breed. Their fleſh is very rank and fiſhy, notwithſtanding an old engliſh proverb in its favour.

Curlews differ much in weight and ſize; ſome weighing thirty-ſeven ounces, others not twenty-two: the length of the largeſt to the tip of the tail twenty-three inches; the breadth three feet three inches; the bill is ſix inches long: the head, neck, and coverts of the wings are of a pale brown; the middle of each feather black; the breaſt and belly white, marked with narrow oblong black lines: the back is white, ſpotted with a few

few black ſtrokes: the quil feathers are black, but the inner webs ſpotted with white: the tail white, tinged with red and beautifully barred with black; the legs are long, ſtrong, and of a bluiſh grey color: the bottoms of the toes flat and broad, to enable it to walk on the ſoft mud, in ſearch of food.

SPECIES II. The Whimbrel.

Wil. orn. 294.
Raii ſyn. av. 103.
Edw. av. 307.
Scolopax Phæopus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 146.
Numenius minor. *Briſſon av.* V. 317. *Tab.* 27.
Phæopus altera, vel arquata minor. *Geſner av.* 499.

THE whimbrel is much leſs frequent on our ſhores than the curlew; but its haunts, food, and general appearance is much the ſame: the ſpecific difference is the ſize; this never exceeding the weight of twelve ounces; the marks in both agree perfectly, except that the belly and breaſt in this are perfectly white; the colors are paler: the edges of the feathers in the whimbrel being of a very light brown; the middle of a deep brown, in ſome duſky: the legs and feet of a dull green.

GENUS III. WOODCOCKS.

SPECIES I. The Woodcock.

Wil. orn. 289.
Raii ſyn. av. 104.
Briſſon av. V. 292.
Scolopax ruſticola. *Lin. ſyſt.* 146.
Ruſticola, ſeu Perdix ruſtica major. *Geſner av.* 501.

THESE birds during ſummer are inhabitants of the *Alps*, * of *Norway*, *Sweden* † and the northern parts of *Europe*: they all retire from thoſe countries the beginning of winter, as ſoon as the froſts commence; which force them into milder climates, where the ground is open, and adapted to their manner of feeding. They live on worms, which they ſearch for with their long bills in ſoft ground and moiſt woods. Woodcocks generally arrive here in flocks, taking advantage of the night, or a miſt: they ſoon ſeparate; but before they return to their native haunts, pair. They feed and fly by night; beginning their flight in the evening, and return the ſame way, or thro' the ſame glades to their day retreat. They leave *England* the latter end of *February*, or beginning of *March*; by accident ſome have been found to breed here: a few years ago two young ones being found in *Cornwal*. In the ſame manner we know they quit *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*; making the northern and cold ſituations their general ſummer rendezvous. In the winter they are found in vaſt plenty as far ſouth as *Smyrna* and *Aleppo*, * and in the ſame ſeaſon in *Barbary* †, which are the remoteſt migrations we can trace them to.

* *Wil. orn.* 290. † M. *de Geer's* and Doctor *Wallerius's* letters to one of the editors.

* *Ruſſel's hiſt. Aleppo.* p. 64. † *Shaw's travels* p. 253.

SPECIES

SPECIES II. The Godwit. *Plate* B.

Godwit, yarwhelp, or yarwip. *Wil. orn.* 290.

Raii fyn. av. 105.
Scolopax ægocephala. *Lin. fyft.* 147.

THIS fpecies weighs twelve ounces and a half; the length is fixteen inches; the breadth twenty-feven; the bill is four inches long, black at the end, the reft a pale purple; from the bill to the eye is a broad white ftroke; the feathers of the head, neck and back, are of a light reddifh brown, marked in the middle with a dufky fpot: the belly and vent feathers white: the tail regularly barred with black and white: the fix firft quil feathers are black; their interior edges of a reddifh brown: the legs in fome are dufky, in others of a greyifh blue; which perhaps may be owing to different ages: the exterior toe is connected as far as the firft joint of the middle toe, with a ftrong ferrated membrane. The male is diftinguifhed from the female by fome black lines on the breaft and throat; which in the female are wanting.

These birds appear in fmall flocks on our coafts in *September*, and continue with us the whole winter; they walk on the open fands like, the curlew; and feed on infects.

SPECIES III. The leffer Godwit.

The fecond fort of godwit, the *Totanus* of *Aldrovand*; called at *Venice*, *Vetola*. *Wil. orn.* 293.

Fedoa noftra fecunda, the ftone Plover. *Raii fyn. av.* 105.
Limofa. *Briffon av.* V. 262.

MR. *Ray* (for we are not acquainted with this fpecies) defcribes it thus. Its weight is nine ounces; the length to the tail feventeen inches; to the toes twenty-one; its breadth twenty-eight: the bill like that of the former: the chin white, tinged with red: the neck afh-colored; the head of a deep afh-color, whitifh about the eye; the back of a uniform browneſs, not fpotted like that of the preceding: the rump encompaffed with a white ring: the two middle feathers of the tail black: the outmoft, efpecially on the outfide web, white almoft to the tips; in the reft the white part was lefs and lefs to the middlemoft.

Befides thefe, Mr. *Willoughby* mentions a third fpecies, called in *Cornwal* the *Stone Curlew*; but defcribes it no farther than faying it has a fhorter and ſlenderer bill than the preceding.

SPECIES

Godwit

P. Mazell Sculp.

The red Godwit

P. Brown pinx

P. Mazell Sculp

SPECIES IV. The green Shank. *Plate* C 1.

Greater Plover of *Aldrovand. Wil. orn.* 298.
Limoſa griſea major. *Briſſon av.* V. 272. *Tab.* 24. f. 2.
Raii ſyn. av. 106.
Limoſa, et glottis. *Geſner av.* 519, 520.
Scolopax glottis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 146.

THESE birds are not ſo common as the former: appearing on our coaſts and wet grounds in the winter time in ſmall flocks. The figure repreſents it of the natural dimenſions, and with great exactneſs of coloring. It is a bird of an elegant ſhape, and ſmall weight in proportion to its dimenſions, weighing only ſix ounces. The exterior toe is united to the middle toe, as far as the ſecond joint, by a ſtrong membrane which borders their ſides to the very end.

Theſe birds are the *Chevaliers aux pieds verds* of the *French*. There is another ſpecies, variety, or ſex, (it not being certain which) with red legs *; one of which *Albin* calls the *red legged horſeman*, and ſays was ſhot on our ſhores.

* The other *Totano*. *Wil. orn.* 299.

SPECIES V. The Snipe.

The Snipe, or Snite. *Wil. orn.* 290.
Raii ſyn. av. 105.
Gallinago. *Briſſon av.* V. 298. *Tab.* 26. *Fig.* 1.
Gallinago, ſeu ruſticola minor. *Geſner av.* 503.
Scolopax gallinago. *Lin. ſyſt.* 147.
Capella cœleſtis. *Klein av.* 100.

THIS common bird needs no deſcription. In the winter time ſnipes are very frequent in all our marſhy and wet grounds, where they lie concealed in the ruſhes, *&c.* In the ſummer they diſperſe to different parts, and are found in the midſt of our higheſt mountains, as well as our low moors; their neſt is made of dried graſs; they lay four eggs of a dirty olive color, marked with duſky ſpots; their young are ſo often found in *England*, that we doubt whether they ever entirely leave this iſland. When they are diſturbed much, particularly in the breeding ſeaſon, they ſoar to a vaſt height, making a ſingular bleating noiſe; and when they deſcend, dart down with vaſt rapidity: their food is the ſame with that of the woodcock; their flight very irregular and ſwift, and attended with a ſhrill ſcream.

SPECIES VI. The Jackſnipe.

Gid, Jackſnipe, and Judcock. *Wil. orn.* 291.
Raii ſyn. av. 105.
Gallinago minor. *Briſſon av.* V. 303. *Tab.* 26. *Fig.* 2.

THE haunts and food of this ſpecies are the ſame with thoſe of the former. It is much leſs frequent among us, and very difficult to be found, lying ſo cloſe as to hazard being trod on, before it will riſe: The flight is never diſtant, and its motion is more ſluggiſh than that of the larger kind.

Its weight is leſs than two ounces, inferior by half to that of the ſnipe; for which reaſon the *French* call them *deux pour un*, we the *half ſnipe*. The dimenſions bear not the ſame proportion; the length of the ſnipe being thirteen inches; this ten. The crown of the head is black, tinged with ruſt color; over each eye is a yellow ſtroke; the neck varied with white brown and pale red. The ſcapular feathers narrow, brown, bordered with yellow. The rump a gloſſy bluiſh purple: the belly white; the greater quil feathers duſky: the tail feathers brown, edged with tawny: the legs of an aſh-colored green.

GENUS IV. SANDPIPERS. ‡

SPECIES I. The Lapwing. *Plate* E *.

Lapwing, baſtard Plover, or Pewit. *Wil. orn.* 307.
Vanellus. *Briſſon av.* V. 94. *Tab.* 8. *Fig.* 1.
Raii ſyn. av. 110.
Tringa vanellus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 148.
Geſner av. 765.

THIS elegant ſpecies inhabites moſt of the heaths and marſhy grounds of this iſland. It lays three or four eggs, making a ſlight neſt with a few bents. The young as ſoon as hatched, run like chickens: the parents ſhew remarkable ſollicitude for them, flying with great anxiety and clamour near them, ſtriking at either men or dogs that approach, and often flutter along the ground like a wounded bird, to a conſiderable diſtance from their neſt, to elude their purſuers; and to aid the deceit, become more clamorous when moſt remote from it: the eggs are held in great eſteem for their delicacy. In winter, lapwings join in vaſt flocks; but at that ſeaſon are very wild: their fleſh is very good, their food being inſects and worms: their weight is about eight ounces: the figure expreſſes the ſize. The female is rather leſs, and wants that brown mark on the end of the tail.

Merret, in his *Pinax*, p. 182. ſays, that there is in *Cornwal* a bird related to this; but leſs than a thruſh, having blue feathers, and a long creſt.

‡ This Genus, the *Tringæ* of *Linnæus*, wanting an *Engliſh* name, we have given it that of the *Sandpipers*; moſt of the ſpecies being converſant about ſhores; and their note whiſtling or piping.

SPECIES II. The grey Plover.

Wil. orn. 309.
Raii ſyn. av. 111.
Tringa ſquatorola. *Lin. ſyſt.* 149.
Vannellus griſeus. *Briſſon av.* V. 100. *Tab.* 9. *Fig.* 1.

IT weighs ſeven ounces: the length to the tip of the tail is twelve inches: the breadth twenty-four: the bill black, about an inch long; the head, back, and coverts of the wings black, edged with greeniſh aſh-color, and ſome white. The cheeks and throat white, marked with oblong duſky ſpots: the belly and thighs white: the exterior webs of the quil feathers black,

The Green Plover
p. 128

The Lapwing

Collau pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

Greater Plover
or Grey Plover.

P. Pallas pinx.

P. Mazell sculp.

Ruffe

P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

Sandpipers

1

Turnstone

2

Pectoral Sandpiper

3

P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

black: the lower part of the interior webs of the four firſt white: the rump white: the tail marked with tranſverſe bars of black and white: the legs of a dirty green: the back toe very ſmall.

Theſe appear in ſmall flocks in the winter time, but are not very common: their fleſh is very delicate.

SPECIES III. The Ruffe. *Plate* E.

Wil. orn. 302.
Raii ſyn. av. 107.
Tringa pugnax. *Lin. ſyſt.* 148.
Pugnax. *Briſſon av.* V. 240. *Tab.* 22. *Male and Female.*

THE males, or *Ruffes*, aſſume ſuch variety of colors, that it is ſcarce poſſible to ſee two alike; but the great length of the feathers on the neck, that gives name to them, at once diſtinguiſhes theſe from all other birds. In moulting, they loſe for a while this character; but a ſet of ſmall pimples, which at that ſeaſon break out above the bill, forms another. The *Reeves*, or females, are ſaid never to change their colors; which are brown, ſpotted in ſome parts with white, or aſh-color: they are leſs than the males, which weigh between five and ſix ounces. Theſe birds are found in *Lincolnſhire*, and in the eaſt riding of *Yorkſhire*, where they are taken, and fattened for the table, with bread and milk. The *Ruffes* are ſo addicted to fighting, that the feeders are obliged to ſhut them in a dark room, or they would never deſiſt till they had killed one another. *

* *Wil. orn.* 303.

SPECIES IV. The Knot. *Plate* E 2. *Fig.* 1.

Wil. orn. 302.
Raii ſyn. av. 108.
Edw. av. 276.
Canutus. *Briſſon av.* V. 258.
Tringa canutus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 149.
Tringa maritima. *Brunnich. ornith.* 54.

THE ſpecimens that we had opportunity of examining, differ a little in colors, both from Mr. *Willoughby's* deſcription, and from Mr. *Edwards*'s figure: the forehead, chin, and lower part of the neck in ours were brown, inclining to aſh-color: the back and ſcapulars deep brown, edged with aſh-color: the coverts of the wings with white, the edges of the lower order deeply ſo, forming a white bar: the breaſt, ſides, and belly white; the two firſt ſtreaked with brown: the toes (as a ſpecial mark) divided to the very bottom: the weight four ounces and a half.

Theſe birds frequent our coaſts in the winter; and are much eſteemed. *Camden* * ſays they derive their name from King *Canute*, *Knute*, or *Knout*, as he is ſometimes called; probably becauſe they were a favored diſh with that monarch. *Shakeſpear* in his *Othello*, ſpeaking of *Roderego*, makes the *Knot* an emblem of a dupe.

> " I have rubb'd this young *Knot* almoſt to the ſenſe;
> " And he grows angry.
>
> *Othello.*

* *Camden Brit.* 971.

SPECIES V. The aſh-colored Sandpiper. *Plate* E 1. *Fig.* 1.

Tringa cinerea. *Brunnich ornith.* 53.

THIS ſpecies weighs five ounces: the length is ten inches: the breadth nineteen: the head is of a browniſh aſh-color, ſpotted with black: the whole neck aſh-color, marked with duſky oblong ſtreaks: the back and coverts of the wings elegantly varied with concentric ſemicircles of aſh-color, black and white: the coverts of the tail barred with black and white: the tail aſh-colored, edged with white: the breaſt and belly of a pure white: the legs of a greeniſh black: the toes bordered with a narrow membrane, finely ſcolloped.

Theſe birds appear on the ſhores of *Flintſhire*, in the winter time, in large flocks.

SPECIES VI. The Redſhank.

Redſhank, or Pool-ſnipe. *Wil. orn.* 299.
Raii ſyn. av. 107.
Totanus. *Briſſon av.* V. 188. *Tab.* 17. *Fig.* 1.

THIS ſpecies is found on moſt of our ſhores: in the winter time it conceals itſelf in the gutters; and is generally found ſingle, or at moſt in pair.

It weighs five ounces and a half: the length is twelve inches: the breadth twenty-one: the bill near two inches long, red at the baſe, black towards the point. The head, hind part of the neck, and ſcapulars are of a duſky aſh-colour, obſcurely ſpotted with black: the back is white, ſprinkled with black ſpots: the tail elegantly barred with black and white: the cheeks, underſide of the neck and upper part of the breaſt are white, ſtreaked downward with duſky lines: the belly white: the exterior webs of the quil feathers are duſky: the legs long, and of a fine bright orange color. It breeds, as Mr. *Ray* obſerves, in the marſhes; and flies round its neſt when diſturbed, making a noiſe like a *Lapwing*.

Gallinula erythropus. *Geſner av.* 504.
Hœmantopus, magnitudine inter Vanellum et Gallinaginem minorem media. *Ray's itin.* 247.

SPECIES VII. The ſpotted Sandpiper.

Spotted Tringa. *Edw. av.* 277.

THIS bird is common to *Europe* and *America*, according to Mr. *Edwards*'s figure it is leſs than the preceding. The bill is of the ſame colors with that of the redſhank: the head, upper part of the neck, the back, and coverts of the wings, are brown inclining to olive, and marked with triangular black ſpots: above each eye is a white line: the greater quil

Turdus aquaticus. *Briſſon av.* V. 255.

Sandpipers

P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

quil feathers are wholly black, the leſſer tipt with white: the middle feathers of the tail are brown: the ſide feathers white, marked with duſky lines: the whole under ſide, from neck to tail, is white marked with duſky ſpots: the female has none of theſe ſpots except on the throat: the legs of a duſky fleſh color. Mr. *Edwards* imagines theſe to be birds of paſſage; the bird he toke one of his deſcriptions from was ſhot in *Eſſex*.

SPECIES VIII. The Turnſtone. *Plate* C. 2. *Fig.* 2.

Turnſtone, or ſea dottrel. *Wil. orn.* 311.

Raii ſyn. av. 112.

Arenaria. *Briſſon av.* V. 132.

THIS bird is figured of its natural ſize, and of ſuch exact coloring as to make any deſcription unneceſſary: the form of the bill, which turns a little up, is a character ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it from others of the genus. The ſpecimen this was drawn from, was ſhot in *Shropſhire*. Mr. *Ray* obſerved them flying three or four in company on the coaſts of *Cornwal* and *Merionethſhire*: and Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Norwich* diſcovered them on the coaſt of *Norfolk*; communicating the picture of one to Mr. *Ray*, with the name of *Morinellus marinus*, or ſea dottrel.

SPECIES IX. The green Sandpiper. *Plate* C 2. *Fig.* 3.

The *Tringa* of *Aldrovand. Wil. orn.* 300.

Raii ſyn. av. 108.

Tringa ochropus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 149.

Tringa. *Briſſon av.* V. 177. *Tab.* 16. *Fig.* 1.

Ochropus medius. *Geſner av.* 511.

THIS beautiful ſpecies is of the ſize repreſented in the plate. The head and hind part of the neck are of a browniſh aſh-color, ſtreaked with white; the under part motled with brown and white: the back, ſcapulars, and covert of the wings are of a duſky green, gloſſy and reſplendent as ſilk, and elegantly marked with ſmall white ſpots: the leſſer quil feathers of the ſame colors: the under ſides of the wings are black, marked with numerous white lines, pointing obliquely from the edges of the feather to the ſhaft, repreſenting the letter V. Theſe alone form a ſufficient character of this ſpecies.

Except in pairing time, it is a ſolitary bird: it is never found near the ſea; but frequents rivers, lakes, and other freſh waters. In *France* it is highly eſteemed for its delicate taſte; and is taken with limed twigs placed near its haunts.

SPECIES X. The Sandpiper.

Wil. orn. 361.

Raii ſyn. av. 108.

Tringa hypoleucos. *Lin. ſyſt.* 149.

Guinetta. *Briſſon av.* V. 183. *Tab.* 16. *Fig.* 1.

Gallinula hypoleucos. *Geſner av.* 509.

THIS ſpecies agrees with the former in its manners and haunts; but is more common: its note is louder and more piping than others of this genus. Its weight is about two ounces: the head is brown, ſtreaked with downward black lines; the neck an obſcure aſh-color: the back and covert of the wings brown, mixed with a gloſſy green, elegantly mark-

ed with tranſverſe duſky lines: over each eye is a white ſtroke: the breaſt and belly are of a pure white: the quil feathers are brown, the firſt entirely ſo, the nine next marked on the inner web with a white ſpot: the middle feathers of the tail brown; the exterior tipt with white: the legs of a dull pale green.

SPECIES XI. The Dunlin. *Plate* E 1. *Fig.* 2.

Wil. orn. 205.
Raii ſyn. av. 109.
Tringa alpina. *Lin. ſyſt.* 149.

Gallinago anglicana. *Briſſon av.* V. 309.

THIS ſpecies is at once diſtinguiſhed from the others by the ſingularity of its colors. The back, head, and upper part of the neck are ferruginous, marked with large black ſpots: the coverts of the wings aſh-color: the belly white, marked with a black creſcent, pointing towards the thighs. The figure expreſſes its ſize. Theſe birds are found on ſea-coaſts; but may be reckoned among the more rare kinds.

SPECIES XII. The Purre.

The Stint. *Wil. orn.* 305.
Stint, in *Suſſex* the Ox-eye. *Raii ſyn. av.* 110.

Cinclus. *Briſſon av.* V. 211. *Tab.* 19. *Fig.* 1.

THIS bird is inferior in ſize to the former. The head and hind part of the neck are aſh-colored, marked with duſky lines: a white ſtroke divides the bill and eyes: the chin white: underſide of the neck mottled with brown: the breaſt and belly white: the coverts of the wings aſh-colored, edged with reddiſh white; in ſome with duſky brown: the upper part of the quil feathers duſky, the lower white: the two middle feathers of the tail duſky, the reſt of a pale brown, edged with white: the legs of a duſky green. The bill an inch and a half long, ſlender and black.

Theſe birds come in prodigious flocks on our ſea-coaſts during the winter: in their flight they perform their evolutions with great regularity; appearing like a white, or like a duſky cloud, as they turn their backs or their breaſts towards you. They leave our ſhores in ſpring, and retire to ſome unknown place to breed.

SPECIES XIII. The Scollop-toe Sandpiper. *Plate* E 1. *Fig.* 3.

Grey Coot-footed Tringa. *Edw. av.* 308.
Phil. Tranſact. vol. 50.

Phalaropus. *Briſſon av.* VI. 12.
Tringa lobata. *Brunnich. ornith.* 51.

MR. *Edwards* obliged us with the ſpecimen this was drawn from, but being dried and decayed, ſome parts are not colored with the fidelity we could wiſh: the defective parts are the legs, back and wings; the firſt being of a lead color; the edges of the feathers of the latter not ſo deeply marked with yellow; the other parts are exact. Two notes diſtinguiſhes this

Norfolk plover

P. Sandby pinxt

P. Mazell Sculp.

The Sea pie

P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

this ſpecies : the diſtance of the eyes from the bill, and the fine ſcolloped membrane, with pectinated edges, that border the toes. This is a rare bird in *England*; but is more common in *Denmark* and *Norway*. This ſubject was ſhot in *Yorkſhire*. Mr. *Willoughby*, p. 355. deſcribes under the name of Mr. *Johnſon's cloven-footed Gull**, another ſhot in the ſame county, which we ſuſpect differs only in ſex: he ſays it was ſomewhat leſs than a black-bird: the crown of the head black, or dark red: ſides, and underſide of the neck red: belly, and whole underſide white: back and wings brown, marked with yellowiſh ſpots; a tranſverſe white line on the wings: ſcolloped membranes on the toes. This alſo is a northern bird†, which ſtrengthens our opinion that both of theſe were erratic, and vary only in ſex.

* Vide Mr. *Ray's cat. of Engliſh Birds and Fiſhes*, 1674, p. 92. Larus fidipes alter noſtras, D. *Johnſon*. *Raii ſyn. av.* 132. compare alſo, the cock coot-footed Tringa. *Edw. av.* 143.

† Tringa lobata. *Fauna ſuec. edit.* 1761. N°. 179. Tho' theſe differ in ſome of their colors, yet each maintain certain common marks that may denote them to be the ſame ſpecies.

GENUS V. PLOVERS.

SPECIES I. The Sea Pie. *Plate* D 2.

Wil. orn. 297.
Raii ſyn. av. 105.
Oſtralega. *Briſſon av.* V. 38. *Tab.* 3. *Fig.* 1.
Geſner av. 548.
Hœmatopus oſtralegus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 152.
Pica marina. *Caii opuſc.* 62.
Tirma, or Trilichan. *Martin's voy.* St. *Kilda.* 35.

THIS bird is figured of its natural ſize: its weight ſixteen ounces: the colors are very exactly repreſented in the plate. We may only obſerve, that the white ſpot beneath the cheeks is in many birds wholly wanting. Sea Pies are very common on moſt of our coaſts; feeding on marine inſects, limpets,&c. Their bills, which are compreſſed ſideways, and end obtuſely, are very fit inſtruments to inſinuate between the limpet and the rock thoſe ſhells adhere to; which they do with great dexterity to get at the fiſh. On the coaſt of *France*, where the tides recede ſo far as to leave the beds of oyſters bare, theſe birds feed on them; forcing the ſhells open with their bills. They keep in ſummer time in pairs, laying their eggs on the bare ground: when any one approaches their young, they make a loud and ſhrill noiſe. In winter they aſſemble in vaſt flocks, and are very wild.

SPECIES II. The Norfolk Plover. *Plate* D 1.

The Stone Curlew. *Wil. orn.* 306.
Raii ſyn. av. 108.
Pluvialis major. *Briſſon av.* V. 76. *Tab.* 7. *Fig.* 1.
Charadrius oedicnemus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 151.
Charadrius. *Geſner av.* 256.

THE weight of this ſpecies is eighteen ounces. The figure repreſents its ſize. The head is remarkably round: the ſpace beneath the eyes is bare of feathers, and of a yellowiſh green: the irides yellow: the feathers of the head, neck, back, and ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings are black, edged deeply with pale reddiſh brown: the belly and thighs are of

a pure white: the two firſt quil feathers are black, marked on the middle of each web with a large white ſpot. The tail conſiſts of twelve feathers; the tips of the two utmoſt are black, beneath is a broad white bar, the remaining part barred with white and duſky brown: in the next feathers the white leſſens; in the middle it almoſt diſappears, changing it to a pale reddiſh brown, mottled with a darker: the legs are of a fine yellow: the toes very ſhort, bordered with a ſtrong membrane: the knees thick, as if ſwelled; from whence the name of *Oedicnemus*. This bird is not very common in *England*: it is found ſometimes on *Shirewood foreſt*, but in greateſt plenty in *Norfolk*; where from a ſimilarity of colors to the Curlew, it is there called the *ſtone Curlew*. It breeds in rabbit borroughs, and is ſaid to lay two eggs, of a copper color, ſpotted with a darker red. It is a nocturnal bird, and makes a whiſtling noiſe. Its food is worms and caterpillars. *Geſner* ſays it will catch mice.

SPECIES III. The green Plover. *see the plate at p. 122.*

Wil. orn. 308.
Raii ſyn. av. 111.
Charadrius Pluvialis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 151.
Pluvialis aurea. *Briſſon av.* V. 43. *Tab.* 4. *Fig.* 1.
Pluvialis. *Geſner av.* 714.

THIS elegant ſpecies is often found on our moors and heaths, in the winter time, in ſmall flocks. Its weight is nine ounces: its length eleven inches: its breadth twenty four: the bill is ſhort and black: the feathers on the head, back, and coverts of the wings are black, beautifully ſpotted on each ſide with light green: the breaſt brown, marked with greeniſh oblong ſtrokes: the belly white: the middle feathers of the tail barred with black and yellowiſh green: the reſt with black and brown: the legs black.

SPECIES IV. The long legged Plover.

Himantopus. *Wil. orn.* 297.
Raii ſyn. av. 106.
Sibb. Scot. 19. *Tab.* 11, 13.
Briſſon av. V. 33. *Tab.* 3. *Fig.* 1.
Charadrius himantopus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 151.
Geſner av. 546.

THIS is the moſt ſingular of the *Britiſh* birds; the legs are of a length, and weakneſs greatly diſproportioned to the body, which is inferior in ſize to that of the green Plover: this added to the defect of the back toe, muſt render its paces aukward and infirm. The naked part of the thigh is three inches and a half long; the legs four and a half: theſe, and the feet of a blood red: the bill is black, above two inches long. The length from its tip to the end of the tail is thirteen inches: the breadth from tip to tip of the wing twenty-nine inches: the forehead, and whole under ſide of the body are white: the crown of the head, back, and wings black: on the hind part of the neck are a few black ſpots: the tail is of a greyiſh white: the wings when cloſed extend far beyond it. Theſe birds are extremely rare in theſe iſlands: Sir *Robert Sibbald* records a brace that were ſhot in *Scotland*: we have ſeen them often in the cabinets of the curious at *Paris*, taken on the *French* coaſts.

SPECIES

The long Legged Plover

G Edwards pinx.

P Mazell Sculp.

male Dotrel

The Sea Lark

Paillou pinx.t

Mazell fecit

SPECIES V. The Dottrel. *Plate* D. The male.

Wil. orn. 309.
Raii fyn. av. 111.
Camden. Brit. I. 570.
Pluvialis minor, five morinellus. *Briffon av.* V. 54. *Tab.* 4. *Fig.* 2 ?
Charadrius morinellus. *Lin. fyft.* 150.
Caii opufc. 96.
Morinellus avis anglica. *Gefner av.* 615.

THE female dottrel, according to Mr. *Willoughby*, weighs more than four ounces; the male above half an ounce lefs. The length of the female ten inches; the breadth nineteen and a half; the male not fo large. The colors in both fexes agree, except that the female wants that black mark on the belly.

Thefe birds are found in *Cambridge* and *Lincolnfhire*; in the county of *Derby* they are migratory, appearing there on the moors only in the months of *April* and *May*; during which time they are much efteemed for their delicate flavour. They are reckoned a very fooliſh bird, fo that a dull fellow is proverbially called a *Dottrel*. They were alfo believed to mimick the action of the fowler; to ftretch out a wing when he ftretched out an arm, &c. continuing their imitation, regardlefs of the net that was fpreading for them.

SPECIES VI. The Sea Lark.

Wil. orn. 310.
Raii fyn. av. 112.
Charadrius hiaticula. *Lin. fyft.* 150.
Pluvialis torquata minor. *Briffon av.* V. 63. *Tab.* 5. *Fig.* 2.

IT weighs near two ounces. The length is feven inches and a half; the breadth fixteen; the bill is half an inch long; the upper half orange color; the lower black; from it to the eyes is a black line; the cheeks are of the fame color; the forehead white, bounded by a black band that paffes over from eye to eye; the crown of the head is of a fine light brown; the upper part of the neck is incircled with a white collar; the lower part with a black one; the back and coverts of the wings of a light brown; the breaft and belly white; the tail brown, tipt with a darker fhade; the legs yellow.

Thefe birds frequent our fhores in the fummer. They lay four eggs: at approach of winter they difappear.

SPECIES VII. The Sanderling.

Sanderling, or curwillet. *Wil. orn.* 303.
Raii fyn. av. 109.
Towillee. *Borlafe hift. Cornwal.* 247.
Calidris grifea minor. *Briffon av.* V. 236. *Tab.* 20. *Fig.* 2.

WE have received this fpecies out of *Lancafhire*; but it is found in greater plenty on the *Corniſh* fhores, where they fly in flocks. The fanderling weighs little more than one ounce three quarters. Its length is eight inches; extent fiveteen. Its body is of a more flender form than others of the genus. The bill is an inch long, weak and black.

The head, and hind part of the neck are aſh-colored, marked with oblong black ſtreaks; the back and ſcapulars are of a browniſh grey, edged with dirty white; the coverts of the wings, and upper parts of the quil feathers duſky: the whole under ſide of the body is white; in ſome ſlightly clouded with brown. The tail conſiſts of twelve ſharp pointed feathers of a deep aſh-color; the legs are black.

GENUS VI. The RAIL.

SPECIES I. The Water Rail.

Water-rail, Bilcock, or Brook ouzel.
Wil. orn. 314.
Raii ſyn. av. 113.
Rallus aquaticus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 153.

Rallus aquaticus. *Briſſon av.* V. 151.
Tab. 12. *Fig.* 2.
Gallina cinerea. *Geſner av.* 515?

THE water rail is a bird of a long ſlender body, with ſhort concave wings. It delights leſs in flying than running; which it does very ſwiftly along the edges of brooks covered with buſhes: as it runs, every now and then flirts up its tail; and in flying hangs down its legs: actions it has in common with the water hen.

Its weight is four ounces and a half. The length to the end of the tail twelve inches: the breadth ſixteen. The bill is ſlender, ſlightly incurvated, one inch three quarters long: the upper mandible black, edged with red; the lower orange colored: the irides red: the head, hind part of the neck, the back, and coverts of the wings and tail are black, edged with an olive brown; the baſe of the wing is white: the throat, breaſt, and upper part of the belly are aſh-colored: the ſides under the wings finely varied with black and white bars. The tail is very ſhort, conſiſts of twelve black feathers; the ends of the two middle tipt with ruſt-color. The legs are placed far behind, and are of a duſky fleſh color. The toes very long, and divided to their very origin; though the feet are not webbed, it takes the water; but as Mr. *Ray* obſerves, rather runs on it, than ſwims.

GENUS VII. WATER HENS.

SPECIES I. The Small ſpotted Water Hen. *Plate* L* 1.

Wil. orn. ſp. 8. p. 316.
Raii ſyn. av. 115. ſp. 7.
Gallinula ochra. *Geſner av.* 513.

Rallus aquat. minor, ſive maruetta.
Briſſon av. V. 155. *Tab.* 13. *Fig.* 1.

THIS ſpecies is not very frequent in *Great-Britain*. It inhabites the ſides of ſmall ſtreams, concealing itſelf among the buſhes. Its length is nine inches: its breadth fifteen: its weight four ounces five drams. The head is brown, ſpotted with black: the neck a deep olive, ſpotted with white; from the bill beyond the eyes is a broad grey bar: the feathers of the back are black next their ſhafts, then olive colored, and edged with white: the ſcapulars are olive, finely marked with two ſmall white ſpots on each web: the legs of a yellowiſh green.

SPECIES

The black breasted Sea Swallow

The Olive Coulourd Water Hen

P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

The Water Hen

The Dabchick

P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

SPECIES II. The Land Rail.

Rail, or Daker hen. *Wil. orn.* 170. *Raii ſyn. av.* 58.
Rallus geniſtarum. *Briſſon av.* V. 159. *Tab.* 13. *Fig.* 2.
Rallus crex. *Lin. ſyſt.* 153.
Ortygometra. Crex. *Geſner av.* 361, 362.

THIS ſpecies has been ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſame with the water rail, and that it differs only by a change of color at a certain ſeaſon of the year: this error is owing to inattention to their characters and nature, both which differ entirely. The bill of this ſpecies is ſhort, ſtrong, and thick; formed exactly like that of the water hen, and makes a generical diſtinction. It never frequents watery places, but is always found among corn, graſs, broom, or furze. It quits this kingdom before winter; but the water rail endures our ſharpeſt ſeaſons. They agree in their averſion to flight; but truſt their ſafety to their ſwiftneſs of foot, and ſeldom are ſprung but with great difficulty. The land rail lays from twelve to twenty eggs, of a dull white color, marked with a few yellow ſpots; notwithſtanding this, they are not very numerous in this kingdom. Their note is ſingular, reſembling the word *Crex* often repeated. They are in greateſt plenty in *Angleſea*, where they appear about the 20th of *May*, ſuppoſed to paſs over from *Ireland*, where they abound. On their arrival they are thin, weighing only ſix ounces; but before they leave the iſland weigh above eight. The feathers on the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and the back, are black, edged with bay color: the coverts of the wings the ſame color; but not ſpotted: the tail is ſhort, and of a deep bay: the belly white: the legs aſh-colored.

SPECIES III. The Common Water Hen. *Plate* L 1.

Common water-hen, or moor-hen. *Wil. orn.* 312.
Raii ſyn. av. 112.
Gallinula. *Briſſon av.* VI. 3. *Tab.* 1.
Fulica chloropus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 152.
Ein waſſerhen. *Geſner av.* 501.

THE male of this ſpecies weighs about fifteen ounces. Its length to the end of the tail fourteen inches: the breadth twenty-two. The colors of the plumage in the female, are much leſs brilliant than that of the male: in ſize it is alſo inferior. Mr. *Willoughby* in his deſcription takes no notice of the beautiful olive gloſs of the plumage of theſe birds; nor that the bill aſſumes a fuller and brighter red in the courting ſeaſon: his natural hiſtory of it in other reſpects is ſo very ample, that we ſhall preſent it to the reader, almoſt in his own words.

It gets its food on graſſy banks, and borders near freſh waters, and in the very waters, if they be weedy. It builds upon low trees, and ſhrubs by the water-ſide; breeding twice or thrice in the ſummer; and when the young are grown up, drives them away, to ſhift for themſelves. They lay ſeven eggs of a dirty white color, thinly ſpotted with ruſt color. It ſtrikes with its bill like a hen; and in the ſpring has a ſhrill call. We may obſerve, that the bottoms of its toes are ſo very flat and broad (to enable it to ſwim) that it ſeems the bird that connects the cloven-footed aquatics with the next tribe; the fin toed.

SECTION

SECTION II. Finned footed Birds *.

GENUS VIII. The COOT.

SPECIES I. The Coot. *Plate* F.

Wil. orn. 319.
Raii fyn. av. 116.
Briſſon av. VI. 23. *Tab.* 2. *Fig.* 1.

Fulica atra. *Lin. fyſt.* 152.
Fulica recentiorum. *Geſner av.* 390.

THESE birds weigh from twenty-four to twenty-eight ounces. The figure repreſents their uſual ſize: their belly is aſh-colored; and on each wing is a ſpot of white: every part beſides is of a deep black: the legs are of a yellowiſh green: above the knee is a yellow ſpot.

Coots frequent lakes and ſtill rivers: they make their neſt among the ruſhes, with graſs, reeds, &c. floating on the water, ſo as to riſe and fall with it. They lay five or ſix large eggs, of a dirty whitiſh hue, ſprinkled over with minute deep ruſt color ſpots. In winter they often repair to the ſea: we have ſeen the channel near *Southampton* covered with them: they are often brought to that market, where they are expoſed to ſale, without their feathers, and ſcalded like pigs. Authors mention ** another ſpecies of coot, which is larger and of a fuller black than this: we believe it is found in *Lancaſhire*, having ſeen the head and feet of one ſhot in that county of a ſize far ſuperior to thoſe of the common kind.

** Greater coot. *Wil. orn.* 320. La Macroule. *Briſſon av.* VI. 28. *Tab.* 2. *Fig.* 2.

GENUS IX. GREBES.

SPECIES I. Great creſted Grebe. *Plate* L.

Greater creſted and horned Doucker. *Wil. orn.* 340.
Aſh-colored Loon of *Dr. Brown ibid? Raii fyn. av.* 124.
Plott's hiſt. Staff. 229. *Tab.* 22.
The cargooſe. *Charleton ex.* 107.

Colymbus criſtatus. *Lin. fyſt.* 135. *Geſner av.* 138.
Colymbus criſtatus. *Briſſon av.* VI. 38. *Tab.* 4. et Colymbus cornutus. 45. *Tab.* 5. *Fig.* 1.

THIS ſpecies weighs two pounds. Its length is twenty-one inches: the breadth thirty: the bill is two inches one fourth long; red at the baſe; black at the point. On the head is a large duſky creſt. The cheeks and throat are ſurrounded with a long pendent ruff, of a bright tawny color: the chin is white: from the bill to the eye is a black line, and above that a white one: the hind part of the neck, and the back are of a ſooty hue: the rump, for it wants a tail, is covered with long ſoft down; the feathers on the ridge of the wing are white: all the other wing feathers, except the leſſer quil feathers are duſky, thoſe being white: the breaſt and belly are

* The reader is deſired to ſupply an omiſſion p. 114. thus,

SECTION I. With cloven feet.
II. With finned feet.
III. With webbed feet.

The Coot

P. Paillou pinx.t

B. Marrett Sculp.t

Great Crested Diver

P. Mazell Sculp.

Pied Grebe.

P. Paillou pinx.t

P. Mazell Sculp.t

are of a moſt beautiful ſilvery white, gloſſy as ſattin, and equal in elegance to thoſe of the *Grebe* of *Geneva*; and might be applied to the ſame uſes: the legs are of a duſky hue. Theſe birds frequent the lakes of *Shropſhire* and *Cheſhire*, where they breed. Their eggs are white, and of an oblong form. Theſe, like all the genus, are great divers, and live on fiſh.

SPECIES II. The Grebe.

Greater Loon, or Arsfoot.? *Wil. orn.* 339.
Greater Dobchick. *Edw. av.* 360. *Fig.* 2.
Raii ſyn. av. 125.
Colymbus. *Briſſon av.* VI. 34. *Tab.* 3. *Fig.* 1.
Geſner av. 138.

THIS differs from the preceding in being rather leſs, and in wanting the creſt and ruff, which adorns the head of the former: in all other reſpects the marks agree, and the ſame deſcriptions may ſerve for both. This ſpecies is ſcarce in *England:* but common in the winter time on the lake of *Geneva*. They appear there in flocks of ten or twelve: and are killed for the ſake of their beautiful ſkins. The under ſide of them being dreſt with the feathers on, are made into muffs and tippets; each bird ſells for about fourteen ſhillings.

SPECIES III. The leſſer creſted Grebe.

Eared Dobchick. *Edw. av.* 96. *Briſſon av.* VI. 54.
Colymbus auritus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 135.

MR. *Edwards* deſcribes this ſpecies from one taken near *London*; the head and neck are black; the throat ſpotted with white: the whole upper ſide of a blackiſh brown, except the ridge of the wing about the firſt joint, and tips of the middle quil feathers, which are white: the breaſt, belly and inner coverts of the wings are white: between the dark on the upper ſide, and white on the lower, is a mixture of ruſt colored feathers. Behind the eyes, on each ſide, is a tuft of long looſe feathers, hanging backwards. The irides are red: the legs of a dirty green.

SPECIES IV. The white and dusky Grebe. *Plate* K 1.

The black and white Dobchick. *Edw. av.* 96?
Colymbus minor. *Briſſon av.* VI. 56.

OUR deſcription and drawing is taken from a ſtuffed ſkin; which obliges us to borrow part of the former from Mr. *Edwards*, who has given a more elegant figure of the ſame bird. In ſize it was equal to a teal. The bill was little more than an inch long. The crown of the head, and whole upper ſide of the body duſky: the inner coverts, the ridge of the

wing, and the middle quil feathers were white: the reft of the wing dufky. In Mr. *Edwards*'s bird, a bare fkin of a fine red color joined the bill to the eye: the whole under fide from the chin to the rump was white: on the thighs were a few black fpots. In our bird, the whole neck was afh-colored: fo probably it might have been a young bird, or different in fex.

SPECIES V. The little Grebe. *Plate* F 1.

Didapper, dipper, dobchick, fmall doucker, loon, or arsfoot. *Wil. orn.* 340.
Raii fyn. av. 125.
Colymbus fluviatilis. *Briffon av.* VI. 59.
Mergulus fluviatilis. *Gefner av.* 141.

THE weight of this fpecies is from fix to feven ounces. The length to the rump ten inches: to the end of the toes thirteen: the breadth fixteen. The head is thick fet with feathers, thofe on the cheeks, in old birds are of a bright bay: the top of the head, and whole upper fide of the body, the neck and breaft, are of a deep brown, tinged with red: the greater quil feathers dufky; the interior webs of the leffer white: the belly is afh-colored, mixed with a filvery white, and fome red: the legs of a dirty green. The wings of this fpecies, as of all the others are fmall, and the legs placed far behind: fo that they walk with great difficulty; and very feldom fly. They truft their fafety to diving; which they do with great fwiftnefs, and continue long under water. Their food is fifh, and water plants. This bird is found in rivers, and other freth waters. It forms its neft near their banks, in the water; but without any faftning, fo that it rifes and falls as that does. To make its neft it collects an amazing quantity of grafs, water-plants, &c. It lays five or fix white eggs; and always covers them when it quits the neft. It fhould feem wonderful how they are hatched, as the water rifes through the neft, and keeps them wet; but the natural warmth of the bird bringing on a fermentation in the vegetables, which are full a foot thick, makes a hot bed fit for the purpofe.

SECTION III. Webbed footed Birds.

GENUS X. The AVOSETTA.

SPECIES I. The Avofetta. *Plate* C.

Wil. orn. 321.
Raii fyn. av. 117.
The fcooper. *Charlton ex.* 102.
The crooked bill. *Dale's hift. Harwich.* 402.
Plott's hift. Staff. 231.
Avofetta. *Briffon av.* VI. 538. *Tab.* 47. *Fig.* 2.
Recurviroftra avofetta. *Lin. fyft.* 151.

THIS bird may at once be diftinguifhed from all others, by the fingular form of its bill; which is three inches and a half long, flender, compreffed very thin, flexible, and of a fubftance like whalebone; and contrary to the bills of other birds, is turned up for near half its length. The tongue is fhort: the head very round: that, and half the hind part of the neck

Avocet

P. Paillou pinx.t

P. Mazell Sculp.t

Buffon

P. Mazell Sculp.

neck black: the cheeks, and whole under ſide of the body from chin to tail is of a pure white: the back, exterior ſcapular feathers, the coverts on the ridge of the wings, and ſome of the leſſer quil feathers, are of the ſame color; the other coverts, and the exterior ſides and ends of the greater quil feathers, are black: the tail conſiſts of twelve white feathers: the legs are very long, of a fine blue color, and naked far above the knees: the webs duſky, and deeply indented: the back toe extremely ſmall.

Theſe birds are frequent in the winter on the eaſtern ſhores of this kingdom: in *Glouceſterſhire*, at the *Severn's Mouth*; and ſometimes on the lakes of *Shropſhire*.

GENUS XI. AUKS.

* Thoſe with thick bills.

** Thoſe with ſlender bills.

*

SPECIES I. The Puffin. *Plate* D.

Puffin, Coulterneb, &c. *Wil. orn.* 325.
Raii ſyn. av. 120.
Edw. av. 358. *Fig.* 1.
The Bowger. *Martin's voy. St. Kilda.* 34.
Fratercula. *Briſſon av.* VI. 81. *Tab.* 6. *Fig.* 1.
Puphinus anglicus. *Geſner av.* 725.
Caii opuſc. 97.
Anas arctica. *Cluſii Exot.* 104.
Alca arctica. *Lin. ſyſt.* 130.

THE puffin weighs twelve ounces. Its length is twelve inches: its breadth twenty one. Above the eye is a hard grey triangular ſubſtance; beneath is another of an oblong form: the edges of the eye-lids are crimſon. The legs are placed ſo far behind, as to diſqualify it from ſtanding, except quite erect: reſting not only on the foot, but the whole length of the leg: this circumſtance attends every one of the genus, but not remarked by any naturaliſt, except *Wormius*, who has figured the *Penguin*, a bird of this genus, with great propriety: this makes the riſe of the Puffin from the ground very difficult, and it meets with many falls before it gets on wing; but when that is effected, few birds fly longer or ſtronger.

Theſe birds frequent the coaſts of ſeveral parts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; but no place in greater numbers than *Prieſtholme iſle**, where their flocks may be compared to ſwarms of bees for multitude. Theſe are birds of paſſage; reſort thither in *April*, and diſpoſſeſſing the rabbits of their holes, occupy them till *Auguſt*, when they all diſappear. They lay but one egg; and of the ſize of that of a hen.

Their fleſh is exceſſive rank, as they feed on ſea weeds and fiſh, eſpecially *Sprats*; but when pickled and preſerved with ſpices, are admired by thoſe who love high eating. Dr. *Caius* tells us, that in his Days the church allowed them in lent, inſtead of fiſh: he alſo acquaints us that they were taken by means of ferrets, as we do rabbits: at preſent they are either dug out, or drawn from their borroughs by a hooked ſtick: they bite extremely hard, and keep ſuch faſt hold on whatſoever

** Off the coaſt of *Angleſea*.

ever they faften, as not to be eafily difengaged. Their noife, when taken, is very difagreable; being like the efforts of a dumb perfon to fpeak.

The winter refidence of this whole genus (one fpecies excepted) is unknown: it is probably they may live on the fea, in fome more temperate climate, remote from land; forming thofe multitudes of birds that navigators obferve in many parts of the ocean: which are always found there at certain feafons, retiring only at breeding time.

SPECIES II. The Penguin.

Penguin wormii. *Wil. orn.* 323.
Raii fyn. av. 119.
Edw. av. 147.
Martin's voy. St. Kilda. 27.
Avis, *Gare* dicta. *Sib. Scot.* III. 22?

Alca major. *Briffon av.* VI. 85. *Tab.* 7.
Alca impennis. *Lin. fyft.* 130.
Goirfugel. *Clufii exot.* 367.

ACcording to Mr. *Martin*, this bird breeds on the ifle of St. *Kilda*; appearing there the beginning of *May*, and retiring the middle of *June*. He fays it lays one egg, fpotted black, green and dark; and if that egg is taken away, it will not lay another that feafon. A later writer * informs us, that it does not vifit that ifland annually, but fometimes keeps away for feveral years together; and adds, that it lays its egg clofe to the fea mark; being incapable, by reafon of the fhortnefs of its wings, to mount higher. The length of this bird, to the end of its toes, is three feet; the bill, to the corner of the mouth, four inches and a quarter; part of the upper mandible is covered with fhort, black, velvet like feathers; it is very ftrong, compreffed and marked with feveral furrows that tally both above and below: between the eyes and the bill on each fide is a large white fpot: the reft of the head, the neck, back, tail and wings, are of a gloffy black: the tips of the leffer quil feathers white: the whole under fide of the body white: the legs black. The wings of this bird are fo fmall, as to be ufelefs for flight: the length, from the tip of the longeft quil feathers to the firft joint, being only four inches and a quarter.

* *Macaulay's hift. St. Kilda.* p. 156.

SPECIES III. The Auk.

Razor-bill, auk, murre. *Wil. orn.* 323.
Raii fyn. av. 119.
The Falk. *Martin's voy. St. Kilda.* 33.

Edw. av. 358. *Fig.* 2.
Alca. *Briffon av.* VI. 89. *Tab.* 8. *Fig.* 1.
Alca torda. *Lin. fyft.* 130.

THESE fpecies weigh twenty-two ounces and a half. The length about eighteen inches: the breadth twenty-feven. The bill is two inches long, arched, very ftrong and fharp at the edges; the color black: the upper mandible is marked with four tranfverfe grooves; the lower with three; the wideft of which is white, and croffes each mandible. The infide of the mouth is of a fine pale yellow: from the eye to the bill is a line of white: the head, throat, and whole upper

Lesser Auk

Little Auk.

Black Guillemot. 138

P. Paillou Junr.

Mazel Sc.

upper ſide of the body, are black; the wings of the ſame color, except the tips of the leſſer quil feathers, which are white: the tail conſiſts of twelve black feathers, and is ſharp pointed: the whole under ſide of the body is white: the legs black.

Theſe birds, in company with the *Guillemot*, appear in our ſeas the beginning of *February*; but do not ſettle on their breeding places till they begin to lay, about the beginning of *May*. They inhabite the ledges of the higheſt rocks that impend over the ſea, where they form a groteſque appearance; ſitting cloſe together, and in rows one above the other. They properly lay but one egg a piece, of an extraordinary ſize for the bulk of the bird, being three inches long: it is either white, or of a pale ſea green, irregularly ſpotted with black: if this egg is deſtroyed, both the auk and guillemot will lay another; if that is taken, then a third: they make no neſt, depoſiting their egg on the bare rock: and tho' ſuch multitudes lay contiguous, by a wonderful inſtinct each diſtinguiſhes its own. The eggs are food to the inhabitants of the coaſts they frequent; which they get with great hazard; being lowered from above by ropes, truſting to the ſtrength of their companions, whoſe footing is often ſo unſtable that they are forced down the precipice, and periſh together.

SPECIES IV. The black billed Auk. *Plate* H 1.

Alca minor. *Briſſon av.* VI. 92. *Tab.* 8. *Fig.* 2.

THIS weighs only eighteen ounces: the length fifteen inches and a half: the breadth twenty-five inches. The bill is of the ſame form with the Auk's, but is entirely black. The cheeks, chin, and throat are white; in all other reſpects it agrees with the former ſpecies; ſo that we doubt whether this is any more than a variety: we can only obſerve, that this was ſhot in the winter; when the common ſort have quitted the coaſts.

SPECIES V. The little Auk. *Plate* H. 4. the upper Figure.

Little black and white Diver. *Wil. orn* 343.
Raii ſyn. av. 125.
Edw. av. 91.
Uria minor. *Briſſon av.* VI. 73.
Alca alle. *Lin. ſyſt.* 131.

THE ſubject our drawing was made from, was taken in *Lancaſhire*; its bulk was not ſuperior to that of a blackbird. The bill convex, ſhort, thick, and ſtrong; its color black. That of the crown of the head, the hind part of the neck, the back, and the tail black; the wings the ſame color; but the tips of the leſſer quil feathers white: the inner coverts of the wings grey: the cheeks, throat, and whole under ſide of the body white: the ſcapular feathers black and white: the legs and feet cover'd with dirty greeniſh white ſcales; the webs black.

Mr. *Edwards* has figured a bird that varies very little from this: and has added another, which he imagines differs only in ſex: in that, the head and neck are wholly black; and the inner coverts of the wings are barred with a dirty white.

**

SPECIES VI. The Guillemot. *Plate* 3.

Guillem, Guillemot, Skout, Kiddaw, Sea-hen. *Wil. orn.* 324.
Raii fyn. av. 120.
The Lavy. *Martin's voy. St. Kilda.* 32.
Edw. av. 359. *Fig.* 1.
Uria. *Briffon av.* VI. 70. *Tab.* 6. *Fig.* 1.
Alca Lomvia. *Lin. fyft.* 130.

THIS fpecies weighs twenty-four ounces: the length feventeen inches: the breadth twenty-feven and a half: the bill is three inches long; black, ftrait, and fharp pointed: near the end of the lower mandible is a fmall proceſs; the inſide of the mouth yellow: the feathers on the upper part of the bill are ſhort, and ſoft like velvet: from the eye to the hind part of the head is a ſmall diviſion of the feathers. The head, neck, back, wings, and tail are of a deep mouſe color; the tips of the leſſer quil feathers white: the whole under ſide of the body is of a pure white: the legs duſky.

Theſe birds are found in amazing numbers on the high cliffs on ſeveral of our coaſts, and appear at the ſame time as the auk. They are very ſimple birds; for notwithſtanding they are ſhot at, and ſee their companions killed by them, they will not quit the rock. Like the auk, they lay only one egg, which is very large; ſome are of a fine pale blue, others white, ſpotted, or moſt elegantly ſtreaked with lines croſſing each other in all directions.

SPECIES VII. The leſſer Guillemot.

THE weight is nineteen ounces: the length ſixteen inches: the breadth twenty-ſix. The bill two inches and a half long, ſhaped like the Guillemots, but weaker. The top of the head, the whole upper part of the body, wings and tail are of the ſame color with the former: the cheeks, throat, and all the lower ſide of the body are white: from the corner of the eye is a duſky ſtroke, pointing to the hind part of the head: the legs are duſky: the tail very ſhort, and conſiſts of twelve feathers.

Theſe birds frequent our coaſts in the winter time; but that very rarely: where they breed is unknown to us; having never obſerved them on the rocks among the congenerous birds.

SPECIES VIII. The black Guillemot. *Plate* 4.

Greenland-dove, or Sea-turtle. *Wil. orn.* 326.
Raii fyn. av. 121.
Ray's itin. 183, 192.
The Scraber. *Martin's voy. St. Kilda.* 32.
Uria minor nigra. *Briffon av.* VI. 76.
Alca grylle. *Lin. fyft.* 130.

THE length of this ſpecies is fourteen inches: the breadth twenty-two: the bill is an inch and a half long; ſtrait, ſlender, and black; the inſide of the mouth red: on each wing is a large bed of white, which in young birds is ſpotted: the tips of the leſſer quil feathers, and the inner coverts of the wings, are white: except theſe, the whole plumage is black.

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In winter it is ſaid to change to white. The tail conſiſts of twelve feathers: the legs are red.

Theſe birds are found on the *Baſs-iſle* in *Scotland*; in the *iſle of St. Kilda*; and, as Mr. *Ray* imagines, in the *Farn-iſlands* off the coaſt of *Northumberland*. It viſits *St. Kilda's* in *March:* makes it neſt far under ground; and lays a grey egg: it is never ſeen but in the night; being all day either on its neſt or fiſhing.

GENUS XII. DIVERS.

SPECIES I. The great Northern Diver. *Plate* K 2.

Cluſius's *Wil. orn.* 342.
Raii ſyn. av. 125.
Mergus maximus Farrenſis, ſive Arcticus. *Cluſius exot.* 102.
Colymbus maximus ſtellatus noſtras. *Sib. hiſt. Scot.* 20. *Tab.* 15.
Mergus major nœvius. *Briſſon av.* VI. 120. *Tab.* 11. *Fig.* 1.

THE length of this ſpecies is three feet five inches: its breadth four feet eight: the bill to the corners of the mouth four inches long; black, and ſtrongly made. The head and neck are of a deep black: the hind part of the latter is marked with a large ſemilunar white band: immediately under the throat is another; both marked with black oblong ſtrokes pointing down: the lower part of the neck is of a deep black, gloſſed with a rich purple: the whole under ſide of the body is white: the ſides of the breaſt marked with black lines: the back, coverts of the wings, and ſcapulars, are black, marked with white ſpots: thoſe on the ſcapulars are very large, and of a ſquare ſhape; two at the end of each feather. The tail is very ſhort, and almoſt concealed by the coverts, which are duſky ſpotted with white: the legs are black. Theſe birds inhabite the northern parts of this iſland, live chiefly at ſea, and feed on fiſh: we do not know whether they breed with us, as they do in *Norway*; which has many birds in common with *Scotland*.

SPECIES II. The grey ſpeckled Diver. *Plate* K *.

Greateſt ſpeckled Diver, or Loon. *Wil. orn.* 341.
Raii ſyn. av. 125.
Mergus minor. *Briſſon av.* VI. 108. *Tab.* 10. *Fig.* 2.

THIS ſpecies weighs two pounds and a half: its length twenty-ſeven inches: its breadth three feet nine. The bill three inches long, and turns a little upwards; the mandibles, when cloſed at the points, do not touch at the ſides. The head is of a duſky grey, marked with numerous white ſpots: the hind part of the neck a uniform grey: the whole upper part of the body, and greater coverts of the wings duſky, ſpeckled with white: the leſſer coverts duſky, and plain. The tail conſiſts of about twenty black feathers; in ſome tipt with white. The cheeks, and whole under ſide of the body of a fine gloſſy white: and the feathers as in all this genus, which reſides almoſt perpetually on the water, are exceſſively thick, and cloſe ſet: the legs are duſky.

Theſe birds frequent our ſeas and lakes in the winter. They are ſubject to vary in the diſpoſition and form of their ſpots and colors: ſome having their necks ſurrounded with a ſpeckled ring: in ſome the ſpots are round, in others oblong.

SPECIES III. The red necked Diver.

Northern Doucker. *Wil. orn.* 343.
Raii fyn. av. 125.
Edw. av. 97, 146.
Lumme. *Wormii mus.* 304.
Colymbus arcticus. *Lin. fyft.* 135 ?
Mergus gutture rubro — gutture nigro. *Briffon av.* VI. 111,& 115. *Tab.* 11. *Fig.* 1.

A Species whofe native country we fufpect to be *Norway*; but having received it from *Lancafhire* we give it a place here. Its fhape is more elegant than that of the others. The head fmall and taper: the bill ftrait, and lefs ftrong: the fize about a fourth lefs than the preceding. The head and chin are of a fine uniform grey: the hind part of the neck marked with dufky and white lines, pointing downwards: the fore part of the neck a dull red: the whole upper part of the body, tail and wings, of the fame colors and marks with the former: the underfide of the body white: the legs dufky. The fpecies with a black fpot on the neck is fuppofed to differ only in fex from this. It is the *Lumme* of the *Norwegians*; is faid to breed on the fides of the lakes in the *Northern* parts of *Europe*, and to lay two eggs.

GENUS XIII. GULLS.

SPECIES I. The great black and white Gull. *Plate* L.

Wil. orn. 344.
Raii fyn. av. 127.
Larus niger. *Briffon av.* VI. 158.
Larus marinus. *Lin. fyft.* 136.

THE weight of this fpecies is near five pounds: the length twenty-nine inches: the breadth five feet nine. The bill is very ftrong and thick, and almoft four inches long; the color a pale yellow; but the lower mandible is marked with a red fpot, with a black one in the middle. The irides yellow: the edges of the eye-lids orange color: the head, neck, whole under fide, tail, and lower part of the back, are white: the upper part of the back, and wings, are black; the quil feathers tipt with white: the legs of a pale flefh color.

This kind inhabites our coafts in fmall numbers; and breeds in the higheft cliffs. It feeds not only on fifh; but like the Raven, very greedily devours carrion. Its egg is very blunt at each end; of a dufky olive color, quite black at the greater end; and the reft of it thinly marked with dufky fpots.

SPECIES II. The brown and ferruginous Gull. *Plate* L 6.

Our *Cataracta*, I fuppofe the Corniſh Gannet. *Wil. orn.* 348.
Raii fyn. av. 128.
Cataractes. *Sibb. Scot. Tab.* 14.
Sea Eagle. *Sibb. hift. Fife.* 46.
Stercorarius? *Briffon av.* VI. 150.
Skua Hoieri. *Cluſii Exot.* 368, 369.
Skua. *Brunnich. ornith.* 33.

THIS is the moft formidable of the gull kind: its prey being not only fifh, but all the leffer forts of water fowl, fuch as teal, &c. The ftrength of the bill and claws is fuperior to that of any other of the genus; the former is two inches one fourth long, very much hooked at the end, and very fharp; the upper mandible is covered more than half way with

with a black cere or ſkin, as in the hawk kind; the noſtrils are placed obliquely near the end, and are pervious: the legs are covered with large black ſcales, the claws ſtrong, ſharp and crooked, thoſe of the inner toes remarkably ſo. The feathers on the head, neck, breaſt, and whole upper ſide of the body and wings, are of a very deep brown, marked with ruſt color in their middle: the upper part of the quil feathers are duſky, the lower parts and the ſhafts white: the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers white at their roots, and duſky all above; the inner coverts of the wings deep brown, the breaſt, belly, and vent feathers, mixed with aſh-color and red. This bird belongs to *Scotland*, and the *North* of *England*. What Mr. *Ray*, and Mr. *Smith* * ſuppoſe to be the *Corniſh Gannet*, we ſhall ſhew in another place to be a different bird. Mr. *Macauly* † mentions a gull that makes great havoke among the eggs and ſea fowl of St. *Kilda*; it is there called *Tuliac*: his deſcription ſuits that of the *herring Gull*; but we ſuſpect he confounds theſe two kinds, and has transferred the manners of this ſpecies to the latter.

* *Hiſt. Kerry.* † *Hiſt. St. Kilda.* p. 158.

SPECIES III. The Herring Gull.

Wil. orn. 345.
Raii ſyn. av. 127.

Larus griſeus. *Briſſon av.* VI. 162.
Larus fuſcus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 136.

THIS gull weighs upwards of thirty ounces: the length twenty-three inches; its breadth fifty-two. The bill yellow, and the lower mandible marked with an orange colored ſpot: the irides ſtraw color: the edges of the eye-lids red: the head, neck, and tail, white: the back, and covert of the wings, aſh-colored: the upper part of the five firſt quil feathers are black, marked with a white ſpot near their end: the legs of a pale fleſh-color. Theſe birds breed on the ledges of rocks that hang over the ſea: they make a large neſt of dead graſs, and lay three eggs, of a dirty white, ſpotted with black. The young are aſh-colored; ſpotted with brown; they do not come to their proper color the firſt year: this is common to other gulls; which has greatly multiplied the ſpecies among authors, who are inattentive to theſe particulars. This gull is a great devourer of fiſh, eſpecially of that from which it takes its name: it is a conſtant attendant on the nets, and ſo bold as to ſeize its prey before the fiſhermens faces.

SPECIES IV. The brown and white Gull.

Great grey gull, the corniſh wagel.
Wil. orn. 349.
Raii ſyn. av. 130.

Larus varius. *Briſſon av.* VI. 167.
Tab. 15.

THE bird we examined, weighed thirty-two ounces: the length was one foot eleven inches; the breadth four feet eight: the bill black, and near three inches long. The whole plumage of the head and body, above and below, is a mixture of white, aſh-color, and brown: the laſt color occupies the middle of each feather; and in ſome birds is pale, in others dark: the quil feathers black: the lower part of the tail is mottled with black and white; towards the end is a brown black bar, and the tips are white: the legs are of a dirty white.

This ſpecies is called by ſome the *Dung hunter*; being ſaid to purſue the leſſer gulls ſo long till they mute for fear; and that it catches up and devours the excrements before they drop into the water.

SPECIES V. The Winter Mew. *Plate* L 2.

Winter mew, or coddy moddy. *Wil. orn.* 350.

THESE weigh from fourteen to ſeventeen ounces: the length eighteen inches; the breadth three feet nine. The irides are hazel: the bill two inches long, but the ſlendereſt of any gull; it is black at the tip, whitiſh towards the baſe. The crown of the head, and hind part, and ſides of the neck, are white, marked with oblong duſky ſpots; the forehead, throat, middle of the breaſt, belly and rump, are white; the back, and ſcapulars are of a pale grey; the laſt ſpotted with brown; the coverts of the wings are of a pale brown, edged with white; the firſt quil feather is black; the ſucceeding are tipt with white: the tail is white, croſſed near the end with a black bar; the legs of a dirty white.

Raii ſyn. av. 130.
Gavia hyberna. *Briſſon av.* VI. 189.

This kind frequents, during winter, the moiſt meadows in the inland parts of *England*, remote from the ſea. The gelatinous ſubſtance, known by the name of *Star ſhot*, or *Star Gelly*, owes its origin to this bird, or ſome of the kind; being nothing but the half digeſted remains of earth-worms, on which theſe birds feed, and often diſcharge from their ſtomachs.*

* Vide *Morton's Nat. Hiſt. Northampt.* p. 353.

SPECIES VI. The Common Gull.

Common ſea mall. *Wil. orn.* 345.
Common ſea mall, or mew. *Raii ſyn. av.* 127.

THIS is the moſt numerous of the genus. It breeds on the ledges of the cliffs that impend over the ſea: in winter they are found in vaſt flocks on all our ſhores. They differ a little in ſize; one we examined weighed twelve ounces and a half: its length was ſeventeen inches: its breadth thirty-ſix; the bill yellow: the head, neck, tail, and whole under ſide of the body, a pure white: the back, and coverts of the wings, a pale grey: near the end of the greater quil feathers was a black ſpot: the legs a dull white, tinged with green.

Gavia cinerea. ? *Briſſon av.* VI. 175. *Tab.* 16. *Fig.* 1.
Larus canus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 136.

SPECIES VII. The Tarrock. *Plate* L 3.

Wil. orn. 346.
Raii ſyn. av. 128.
Larus tridactylus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 136.

THE length is fourteen inches; the breadth three feet: the weight only ſeven ounces. The bill is black, ſhort, thick, and ſtrong, the head large: the color of that, the throat, neck, and whole under ſide are white: near each ear, and under the throat, is a black ſpot: on the hind part of the neck is a black creſcent, the horns pointing to the throat: the

Gavia cinerea nævia. *Briſſon av.* VI. 185. *Tab.* 17. *Fig.* 2.

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the back, and ſcapulars are of a bluiſh grey: the leſſer coverts of the wings, duſky, edged with grey; the larger next to them, of the ſame color; the reſt grey: the exterior ſides, and ends of the four firſt quil feathers are black: the tips of the two next black; all the reſt wholly white: the ten middle feathers of the tail white, tipt with black; the two outmoſt quite white: the legs of a duſky aſh-color. In lieu of the back toe, it has only a ſmall protuberance, which is a certain character of this kind.

SPECIES VIII. The Pewit Gull. *Plate* L 5.

Pewit, or black cap; ſea crow; mire crow. *Wil. orn.* 347.
Raii ſyn. av. 128.
Pewit. *Plott. hiſt. Staff.* 231.
Puit. *Fuller's Brit. worthies* 318.
Gavia ridibunda Phœnicopos. *Briſſon av.* VI. 196.
Larus atricilla. ? *Lin. ſyſt.* 136.
Cepphus *Turneri*. *Geſner av.* 249.

THESE birds breed in vaſt numbers, in the iſlands of certain pools in the county of *Stafford*; and, as *Doctor Fuller* tells us, in another on the *Eſſex* ſhores. They are birds of paſſage; reſort there in the ſpring; and after the breeding ſeaſon diſperſe to the ſea coaſts: they make their neſt on the ground, with ruſhes, dead graſs, and the like; and lay from four to ſix eggs, of a dirty olive color, marked with black. The young were formerly highly eſteemed, and numbers were annually taken, and fattened for the table. *Plott* gives a wonderful account of their attachment to the lord of the ſoil they inhabite; inſomuch that on his death, they never fail to ſhift their quarters for a certain time.

The notes of theſe gulls diſtinguiſh them from any others; being like a hoarſe laugh. Their weight is about ten ounces: their length fifteen inches; their breadth thirty-ſeven. Their bills and legs are of a ſanguine red: the heads and throats black or duſky: neck, and all the under ſide of the body, and the tail, a pure white: back, and wings aſh-colored: tip, and exterior edge of the firſt quil feather black; the reſt of that feather white; and the next to that tipt with black, and marked with the ſame on the inner web.

SPECIES IX. The ſmall brown Gull.

The brown Tern. *Wil. orn.* 352. *Raii ſyn. av.* 131.

MR. *Ray* has left us the following obſcure account of this bird; communicated to him by Mr. *Johnſon*, a *Yorkſhire* Gentleman. "The whole under-ſide is "white; the upper brown: the wings partly "brown, partly aſh-color: the head black: the "tail not forked: theſe birds fly in companies." Beſides this, *Sibbald* has left us the name and figure of a gull that breeds in the *Baſs iſle*; he calls it *Kittiwake*; and adds, that it is the ſize of a pigeon, and as good meat as a partridge*.

* *Sib. hiſt. Scot.* 20. *Tab.* 16. *Fig.* 2. *Hiſt. Fife* 44.

GENUS

GENUS XIV. TERNS. ‡

SPECIES I. The greater Tern. *Plate* L*.

The ſea ſwallow. *Wil. orn.* 352.
Sterna major. *Briſſon av.* VI. 203. *Tab.* 19. *Fig.* 1.
Raii ſyn. av. 131.
Sterna hirundo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 137.
Sterna. *Geſner av.* 586.

THIS kind weighs four ounces, one quarter: the length is fourteen inches; the breadth thirty: the tail and feet are of a fine crimſon; the former tipt with black, ſtrait, ſlender, and ſharp pointed: the crown, and hind part of the head, black: the throat, and whole under ſide of the body, white: the upper part, and the coverts of the wings, a fine pale grey: the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers; the exterior edges of the three outmoſt are grey, the reſt white: the exterior, on each ſide, is two inches longer than the others: in flying, the bird frequently cloſes them together, ſo as to make them appear one ſlender feather. Theſe birds frequent the ſea ſhores, banks of lakes and rivers: they feed on ſmall fiſh, and water inſects; hovering over the water, and ſuddenly darting into it, to catch up their prey. They breed among ſmall tufts of ruſhes; and lay three or four eggs, of a dull olive color, ſpotted with black. All the birds of this genus are very clamorous.

‡ A name theſe birds are known by in the *North of England*; and which we ſubſtitute inſtead of the old compound one of *Sea Swallow*; which was given them on account of their forked tails.

SPECIES II. The leſſer Tern. *Plate* L 2.

Leſſer ſea ſwallow. *Wil. orn.* 353.
Sterna minor. *Briſſon av.* VI. 206. *Tab.* 19. *Fig.* 2.
Raii ſyn. av. 131.
Larus piſcator. *Geſner av.* 537. *Fig.* 588.

THE manners, haunts, and food of this are the ſame with the former: but the ſpecies is more numerous. The weight is only two ounces, five grains: the length eight inches and a half; the breadth nineteen and a half. The bill is yellow, tipt with black: the forehead and cheeks white: from the eyes to the bill is a black line: the top of the head, and hind part black: the breaſt, and under ſide of the body, cloathed with feathers ſo cloſely ſet together, and of ſuch an exquiſite rich a gloſs, and ſo fine a white, that no ſatin can be compared to it: the back, and wings of a pale grey: the tail ſhort, leſs forked than that of the former, and white: the legs yellow: the irides duſky. Theſe two ſpecies are very delicate, and ſeem unable to bear the inclemency of the weather, on our ſhores*, during winter: for we obſerve they quit their breeding places at the approach of it; nor retire till ſpring.

* *North Wales.*

SPECIES

Pl. 2.
Fulmar.

SPECIES III. The black Tern. *Plate* L * 1.

The ſcare crow? *Wil. orn.* 353.
Our black cloven-footed Gull. *Idem.* 354.
Sterna nigra. *Briſſon av.* VI. 211. *Tab.* 20. *Fig.* 1.
Raii ſyn. av. 131. *idem* 132.
Sterna nigra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 137.
Larus niger. *Geſner av.* 588. *Fig.* 589.

THIS is of a middle ſize, between the firſt and ſecond ſpecies. The head, neck, breaſt, and belly, as far as the vent, are black; beyond is white: the male has a white ſpot under its chin: the back and wings are of a deep aſh-color: the tail is ſhort, and forked; the exterior feather on each ſide is white; the others aſh-colored: the legs and feet of a duſky red. Mr. *Ray* calls this a cloven-footed gull; as the webs are depreſſed in the middle, and form a creſcent. Theſe birds frequent freſh waters; and breed on their banks, among the reeds.

GENUS XV. PETRELS.

SPECIES I. The Fulmar. *Plate* M 2.

Wil. orn. 395.
Fulmar. *Martin's voy. St. Kilda.* 30. *Deſcr. weſt. iſles* 283.
Fulmer. *Macauly's hiſt. St. Kilda.* 145.
Haffheſt. *Cluſii. exot.* 368.
Procellaria cinerea. *Briſſon av.* VI. 143. *Tab.* 12. *Fig.* 2.
Procellaria glacialis. *Brunnich ornith.* 29.
The mallemucke. *Marten's voy. Spitzberg. engl. edit.* 93.

THIS ſpecies inhabites the iſle of St. *Kilda:* makes its appearance there in *November*, and continues the whole year, except *September* and *October*; it lays a large, white, and very brittle egg; and the young are hatched the middle of *June*. No bird is of equal uſe to the iſlanders as this: the *Fulmar* ſupplies them with oil for their lamps, down for their beds, a delicacy for their tables; a balm for their wounds, and a medicine for their diſtempers. The whole genus of *Petrels* have a peculiar faculty of ſpouting from their bills, to a conſiderable diſtance, a large quantity of pure oyl; which they do, by way of defence, into the face of any that attempts to take them: * ſo that they are, for the ſake of this *panacœa*, ſeized by ſurprize; as this oil is ſubſervient to the above-mentioned medical uſes. *Martin* tells us, it has been uſed in *London* and *Edenburgh* with ſucceſs, in *Rheumatic* caſes.

The ſize of this bird is repreſented in the plate. The noſtrils are compoſed of two large tubes, lodged in one ſheath; the head, neck, whole under ſide of the body, and tail, are white; the back, and coverts of the wings aſh-colored; the quil feathers duſky; the legs yellowiſh. In lieu of a back toe, it has only a ſort of ſpur, or ſharp ſtrait nail. Theſe birds feed on the blubber or fat of whales, &c. which, being ſoon convertible into oil, ſupplies them conſtantly with means of defence; as well as proviſion for their young, which they caſt up into their mouths.

* In the *General Advertiſer*, for *June*, 1761, is the following remarkable Account from the *Iſle of Mull*. A Gentleman of the Name of *Campbell*, being fowling among the Rocks, and having mounted a Ladder to take ſome Birds out of their Holes; was ſo ſurprized, by one of theſe Species ſpurting a Quantity of Oil in his Face, that he quitted his hold, fell down, and periſhed.

SPECIES II. The Manks Petrel. *Plate* M.

Manks Puffin. *Wil. orn.* 333.
Raii fyn. av. 134.
Shearwater. *idem.* 133.
Wil. orn. 334.
Patines de oviedo? *Raii fyn. av.* 191.
Edw. av. 359.
Puffinus. *Briffon av.* VI. 131. *Tab.* 12. *Fig.* 1. is a variety of it.

THIS fpecies is about the fize of the common gull; the bill is an inch and three quarters long; the noftrils tubular, but not very prominent: the head, and whole upper fide of the body, wings, tail, and thighs, are of a footy blackneſs; the under fide from chin to tail, and inner coverts of the wings, white; the legs weak, and compreſſed fideways; duſky behind, whitiſh before.

Theſe birds are found in the *Calf* of *Man:* and, as Mr. *Ray* fuppoſes, in the *Scilly-iſles:* they reſort to the former in *February*; take a ſhort poſſeſſion of the rabbet borroughs, and then diſappear till *April:* they lay one egg; and the young are fit to take the beginning of *Auguſt*; when great numbers are killed by the perſon who farms the iſle: they are ſalted, and barrelled; and when uſed are boiled, and eat with potatoes. During the day they keep at ſea, fiſhing; and towards evening return to their young; whom they feed, by diſcharging the contents of their ſtomachs into their mouths; which by that time is turned into oil. They quit the iſle the latter end of *Auguſt*, or beginning of *September*.

SPECIES III. The little Petrel. *Plate* L 5.

The ſtorm-finck. *Wil. orn.* 395.
Small petrel. *Edw. av.* 90.
Borlaſe Cornwal. 247. *Tab.* 29.
The gourder. *Smith's hiſt. Kerry* 186.
Aſſilag. *Martin's voy. St. Kilda* 34.
Sib. hiſt. Fife 48.
Procellaria. *Briſſon av.* VI. 140. *Tab.* 13. *Fig.* 1.
Procellaria pelagica. *Lin. ſyſt.* 131.
Cluſii exot. 368.
Brunnich ornith. Boreal. 29.

THIS bird is about the fize of the houſe-ſwallow; but the wings are of a much greater length. The whole bird is black, except the coverts of the tail, and vent feathers, which are white: the bill is hooked at the end; the noſtrils tubular: the legs ſlender, and long. It has the ſame faculty of ſpouting oil from its bill, as the other ſpecies; and Mr. *Brunnich* tells us, that the inhabitants of the *Ferroe* iſles make candles of it. Except in breeding time it is always at ſea; and is ſeen all over the vaſt *Atlantic* ocean, at the greateſt diſtance from land; it preſages bad weather, and cautions the ſeamen of the approach of a tempeſt, by collecting under the ſtern of the ſhips: it braves the utmoſt fury of the ſtorm, ſometimes ſkimming with incredible velocity along the hollows of the waves, ſometimes on the ſummits: *Cluſius* makes it the *Camilla* of the ſea.

Vel mare per medium fluctu ſuſpenſa tumenti
Ferret iter, celeres nec tingeret æquore plantas.

Theſe birds are the *Cypſelli* of *Pliny*, which he places among the *Apodes* of *Ariſtotle*; not becauſe they wanted feet, but were Καπόποδα, or had uſeleſs

The Peveril of the Peak

The Petrel p 146

P Paulbury sculpt

P Mazell sculp

Plan aux

C.P. Ruthou pinx.t

P. Mazell Sculp.t

uſeleſs ones; an attribute he gives to theſe ſpecies, on a ſuppoſition they were almoſt always on wing. *Hardouin*, a critick quite unſkilled in natural hiſtory, imagines them to be martins, the *Cypſelli* of *Ariſtotle**; but a little attention to the text of each of thoſe antient naturaliſts, is ſufficient to evince that they are very different birds; the latter very accurately deſcribes the characters of that ſpecies of ſwallow; while *Pliny* expreſſes the very manner of life of our *Petrel*.

Nidificant in ſcopulis. hæ ſunt quæ *toto mari cernuntur*: nec unquam tam longo naves, tamque continuo curſu recedunt a terra, ut non circumvolitent eas Apodes. lib. 10. c. 39.

* *Lib.* 9. c. 38. *edit. Scaliger.* p. 1067.

GENUS XVI. GOOSANDERS.

SPECIES I. The Gooſander. *Plate* ♂ *the Male.* ♀ *the Female.*

Gooſander. *Wil. orn.* 335.
Dun-diver, or ſparling-fowl. *Ibid.*
Merganſer. *Briſſon av.* VI. 231. *Tab.* 22.
Raii ſyn. av. 134.
Mergus merganſer. *Lin. ſyſt.* 129.
Mergus cirrhatus *(fœm.)* *Geſner av.* 134. merganſer 135.

THESE birds frequent our rivers, and other freſh waters, eſpecially in hard winters; they are great divers, and live on fiſh. The male weighs four pounds: its length is two feet four inches; the breadth three feet two. The bill is three inches long, narrow, and finely toothed, or ſurrated: the color of that, and the irides is red. The head is large, and the feathers on the hind part long and looſe: the color black, finely gloſſed with green: the upper part of the neck the ſame: the lower part, and under ſide of the body of a fine pale yellow: the upper part of the back, and inner ſcapulars are black: the lower part of the back, and the tail are aſh-colored: the tail conſiſts of eighteen feathers: the greater quil feathers are black, the leſſer white, ſome of which are edged with black: the coverts at the ſetting on of the wing are black; the reſt white: the legs of a deep orange color.

The *dun Diver*, or female, is leſs than the male: the head, and upper part of the neck are ferruginous; the throat white: the feathers on the hind part are long, and form a pendent creſt: the back, the coverts of the wings, and the tail are of a deep aſh-color: the greater quil feathers are black, the leſſer white: the breaſt, and middle of the belly are white, tinged with yellow.

SPECIES II. The leſſer Dun Diver.

The Scrula. *Wil. orn.* 336.
Raii ſyn. av. 135.
Leſſer toothed Diver. *Morton Northampt.* 429.
Merganſer criſtatus. ? *Briſſon av.* VI. 237.
Mergus ſerrator. *Lin. ſyſt.* 129.

THIS ſpecies weighs two pounds: the length is one foot nine inches; the breadth two feet ſeven: the bill is three inches long, the lower mandible red; the upper duſky: the irides a purpliſh red: the head, and upper part of the neck of a deep ruſt color; the former adorned with a pendent creſt: the throat white: the fore part of the neck and the breaſt

breaſt are marbled with deep aſh-color: the belly is white: the greater quil feathers are black; the leſſer have their upper halves white: the coverts on the ridge of the wing are aſh-color; the next are white; and the loweſt tipt with black: the back, ſcapulars, and tail are aſh-colored. Mr. *Briſſon* deſcribes this as the female of the red breaſted Gooſander. *Edw. av.* 95. Mr. *Willoughby* too ſuſpects that its male repreſents ſome bird ſimilar to the Gooſander: as the former is frequent in the *Baltic* ſea*, the ſpecies we deſcribe may prove only its female; and, as is ſometimes the caſe with other birds, the female only migrates.

* *Brunnich. ornith.* 23.

SPECIES III. The Smew. *Plate* N 1.

White Nun. *Wil. orn.* 337.
Lough Diver. 338.
Raii ſyn. av. 135.
Mergus albellus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 129.

ITS weight is thirty-four ounces: the length eighteen inches; the breadth twenty-ſix. The bill is near two inches long, and of a lead color: the head is adorned with a long creſt, white above, black beneath: from a little beyond the eye to the bill, is a large oval black ſpot, gloſſed with green; the head, neck, and whole under ſide of the body are of a pure white; on the lower part of the neck are two ſemilunar black lines pointing forward; the inner ſcapulars, the back, the coverts on the ridge of the wing, and the greater quil feathers are black; the middle

Merganſer criſtatus minor. *Briſſon av.* VI. 243. *Tab.* 24. *Fig.* 1 & 2.
Mergus rhenanus. *Geſner av.* 131.

rows of coverts are white; the next black, tipt with white; the leſſer quil feathers the ſame; the ſcapulars next the wings white: the tail deep aſh-color: the legs a bluiſh grey.

The female, or *lough Diver*, is leſs than the male. The marks in the wings are the ſame in both ſexes: the back, the ſcapulars, and the tail are duſky: the head, and hind part of the neck ferruginous: chin, and fore part of the neck white: the breaſt clouded with grey: the belly white: the legs duſky.

SPECIES IV. The red headed Smew. *Plate* N 2.

The weeſel coot. *Alb. av.* 1. *p.* 84. *Tab.* 88.
Mergus minutus? *Lin. ſyſt.* 129.

THIS bird weighs fifteen ounces: the length is one foot four inches; the breadth one foot eleven inches: the bill is of a lead color: the head is ſlightly creſted, and of a ruſt color: from beyond the eyes to the bill is an oval black ſpot: the cheeks and throat are white: the hind part of the neck is of a deep grey: the fore part clouded with a lighter: the

Merganſer ſtellatus? *Briſſon av.* VI. 252.

belly white: the back and tail are of a duſky aſh-color: the legs of a pale aſh-color: the wings have exactly the ſame marks and colors with the ſmew; and as the ſpaces between the eyes and bill are marked with a ſimilar ſpot in both: if authors did not agree to make the *lough diver* the female of that bird, we ſhould ſuppoſe this to be it.

SPECIES

P Pallow pinx.

P Mazell Sculp

Red headed Smew

P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

P. Paxton pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

Pollard Junr

P. Mazell Sculp

GENUS XVII. DUCKS.

SPECIES I. The Wild Swan.

Wild fwan, elk, or hooper. *Wil. orn.* 356.
Raii fyn. av. 136.
Edw. av. 150.

Cygnus ferus. *Briffon av.* VI. 292. *Tab.* 28.
Anas cygnus ferus. *Lin. fyft.* 122.
Gefner av. 373. ?

THE wild fwan frequents our coafts in hard winters in large flocks, but as far as we can inform ourfelves does not breed in *Great-Britain*. *Martin* * acquaints us, that fwans come in *October* in great numbers to *Lingey*, one of the *weftern ifles*; and continue there till *March*, when they retire more north to breed. Thefe, as well as moft other water fowl, prefer for that purpofe thofe places that are left frequented by mankind: accordingly we find that the lakes and foreft of the diftant *Lapland* are filled during fummer with myriads of water fowl, and there fwans, geefe, the duck tribe, goofanders, divers, &c. pafs that feafon; but in autumn return to us, and to other more hofpitable fhores †.

This fpecies is lefs than the tame fwan. The lower part of the bill is black; the bafe of it and the fpace between that and the eyes is covered with a naked yellow fkin; the eyelids are bare and yellow: the whole plumage in old birds is of a pure white; the down is very foft and thick: the legs dufky. The cry of this kind is very loud, and may be heard at a great diftance, from which it is fometimes called the hooper.

* *Defcr. weft. ifles* 71.

† *Flora Lapponica* 273. *Ouvres de M. de Maupertuis. tom.* 3. p. 141, 175. according to the obfervation of that illuftrious writer, the *Lapland* lakes are filled with the *chryfalides* of fome infect (the Knat, culex pipiens. *Lin. fyft.* 602.) which being an agreeable food to water fowl, is another caufe of their refort to thofe deferts.

SPECIES II. The Tame Swan.

Wil. orn. 355.
Raii fyn. av. 136.
Edw. av. 150.
Plott's hift. Staff. 228.

Briffon av. VI. 288.
Anas cygnus manfuetus. *Lin. fyft.* 122.
Gefner av. 371.

THIS is the largeft of the *Britifh* birds; it is diftinguifhed externally from the wild fwan; firft by its fize, being much larger: and fecondly by the bill, which in this is red, and the tip and fides black; and the fkin between the eyes and bill is of the fame color: over the bafe of the upper mandible projects a black callous knob: the whole plumage in old birds is white; in young ones afh-colored; the legs dufky: but *Doctor Plott* mentions a variety found on the *Trent* near *Rugely*, with red legs. The fwan lays feven or eight eggs, and is near two months in hatching: it feeds on water plants, infects and fhells. In former times it was ferved up at every great feaft as a difh of ftate, when the elegance of the table was meafured by the fize and quantity of the good cheer.

SPECIES III. The Gooſe.

Tame gooſe, common wild gooſe.
Wil. orn. 358. *ſp.* 1, 2.
Raii ſyn. av. 136. *ſp.* 3, 4.
Briſſon av. VI. 262, 265.

Anus anſer manſuetus—ferus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 123.
Geſner av. 142, 158.

THE gooſe, in its wild ſtate always retains the ſame marks: the whole upper part is aſh-colored, or brown a little clouded: the breaſt and belly are of a dirty white: the vent feathers, and thoſe incumbent on the tail are of a pure white: the quil feathers and the tail are duſky; the latter edged with white: the middle of the bill is red; the end and baſe black: the legs ſaffron color. In the tame ſtate, geeſe as well as other domeſtic animals vary almoſt infinitely in their marks; but theſe birds ever retain the white ring round their tail, a ſign of their origin from the wild kind: they are ſaid to be very long lived. Mr. *Willoughby* gives an example of one that attained eighty years. The wild ſpecies breed in fens and other retired places: in the beginning of winter they light and feed on corn grounds: they fly a great heighth, and preſerve great regularity in their motions, ſometimes forming a ſtrait line; at others aſſuming the ſhape of a wedge, which facilitates their progreſs; for they cut the air the readier in that form than if they flew pelmell. Beſides this ſpecies, *Doctor Liſter** mentions three others: 1ſt. the *marſh-gooſe, or grey leg*; which appears to be no other than our wild gooſe. 2d. the *ſmall ſpaniſh gooſe*, which in color reſembles the common gooſe, but is no larger than the brent gooſe. 3d. the *great black gooſe*, or *whilk*. To theſe we may add another, that ſeems only a variety, which is

* *Raii ſyn. av.* 138.

The white fronted Wild gooſe. *Plate* Q 1.

The laughing gooſe. *Edw. av.* 153.
Anas erythropus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 123.

Anas ſeptentrionalis ſylveſtris.
Briſſon av. VI. 269.

THIS is found very frequently in the winter, in the marſhes of *Cheſhire*. The weight is about five pounds: the length twenty-eight inches; the breadth four feet and a half: the bill is of a reddiſh yellow: the forehead white: the crown of the head is of a deep cinereous brown: the upper part of the breaſt of a light aſh-color, clouded with a deeper: the belly is white, marked with large black ſpots: the coverts of the wings are grey, edged with brown: the feathers above and below the tail white: the tail black, edged with white; the legs orange color.

SPECIES IV. The Bernacle.

Bernacle, or Clakis. *Wil. orn.*
Raii ſyn. av. 137.
Sibb. hiſt. Scot. 21.
Gerard's Herbal 1587.

Briſſon av. VI. 300.
Anſer brendinus. *Caii opuſc.* 87.
Brenta, vel Bernicla. *Geſner av.* 109, 110.

THIS bird weighs about five pounds; the length is two feet one inch; the breadth four feet five inches; the bill is black, and only one inch three-eights long; the head is ſmall; the forehead and cheeks white; from the bill to the eyes is a black line; the hind part of the head, the whole neck, and upper part of the breaſt and back are of a deep black; the whole

P. Paillou pinx

P. Mazell Sculp

The Brent Goose

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P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell sculp.

whole under ſide of the body, and coverts of the tail are white; the back, ſcapulars and coverts of the wings, are beautifully barred with grey, black, and white; the tail is black; the legs of the ſame color, and ſmall.

Theſe birds appear in vaſt flocks during winter, on the north weſt coaſts of this kingdom: are very ſhy and wild; but on being taken, grow as familiar as our tame geeſe in a few days. Theſe are the birds that about two hundred years ago were believed to be generated out of wood, or rather a ſpecies of ſhell that is often found ſticking to the bottoms of ſhips, or fragments of them; and were called *Tree-geeſe* *. Theſe were alſo thought by ſome writers to have been the *Chenalopeces* of *Pliny*: they ſhould have ſaid *Chenerotes*; for thoſe were the birds that naturaliſt ſaid were found in *Britain*; but as he has ſcarce left us any deſcription of them, it is impoſſible to determine what ſpecies he intended **.

* The ſhell here meant is the lepas anatifera. *Lin. ſyſt.* 668. *Argenville Conch.* Tab. 7. the animal that inhabites it is furniſhed with a feathered beard; which, in a credulous age, was believed to be part of the young bird.

** Anſerini generis ſunt *Chenalopeces:* et quibus lantiores et non novit *Britannia Chenerotes*, fere anſere minores. *Lib.* 10. c.

SPECIES V. The Brent Gooſe.

Wil. orn. 360.
Raii ſyn. av. 137.
Bernacle. *Nat. hiſt. Ireland* 192.
Brenta. *Briſſon av.* VI. 304. *Tab.* 31.
Anas Bernicla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 124.

THIS is inferior in ſize to the former: the bill is one inch and an half long; the color of that, the head, neck, and upper part of the breaſt is black; on each ſide the ſlendereſt part of the neck is a white ſpot; the lower part of the breaſt, the ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings are aſh-colored, clouded with a deeper ſhade; the feathers above and below the tail are white; the tail and quil feathers black; the legs black.

Theſe birds frequent our coaſts in the winter: in *Ireland* they are called *Bernacles*, and appear in great quantities in *Auguſt*, and leave it in *March*. They feed on a ſort of long graſs growing in the water; preferring the root and ſome part above it, which they dive for, bite off and leave the upper part to drive on ſhore. They abound near *Londonderry*, *Belfaſt*, and *Wexford*; and are taken in flight time in nets placed a-croſs the rivers; and are much eſteemed for their delicacy. The *Rat* or *Road-gooſe*, of Mr. *Willoughby*, † agrees in ſo many reſpects with this kind, that we ſuſpect it to be only a young bird not come to full feathers: the only difference conſiſting in the feathers next the bill, and on the throat and breaſt being brown.

† p. 361.

SPECIES

SPECIES VI. The Eider Duck.

Wormius's eider, or ſoft feathered duck; the Cuthbert duck. *Wil. orn.* 362.
Raii ſyn. av. 141.
Great black and white duck. *Edw. av.* 98.
Eider anas. *Sib. Scot.* 21.
The Colk. *Martin's deſcription of the weſtern iſles* 25.
Anſer lanuginoſus. *Briſſon av.* VI. 294. *Tab.* 29. *Fig.* 30.
Anas molliſſima. *Lin. ſyſt.* 124.
Pontop. hiſt. Norway. II. 70.
Hor. hiſt. Icel. 65.

THIS uſeful ſpecies is found in the *weſtern iſles* of *Scotland*, and on the *Farn iſles*; * but in greater numbers in *Norway*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*: from whence a vaſt quantity of the down, known by the name of *Eider* or *Edder*, which theſe birds furniſh, is annually imported: its remarkably light, elaſtic, and warm qualities, make it highly eſteemed as a ſtuffing for coverlets, by ſuch whom age or infirmities render unable to ſupport the weight of common blankets. This down is produced from the breaſt of the bird in the breeding ſeaſon. It lays its eggs ** among the ſtones or plants, near the ſhore; and prepares a ſoft bed for them, by plucking the down from its own breaſt; the natives watch the opportunity, and take away both eggs and neſt: the duck lays again, and repeats the feathering of its breaſt: if ſhe is robbed after that, ſhe will ſtill lay; but the drakes muſt ſupply the down, as her ſtock is now exhauſted: but if the eggs are taken a third time, ſhe wholly deſerts the place.

This kind is double the ſize of the common duck: its bill is black; the feathers of the forehead and cheeks advance far into the baſe, ſo as to form two very ſharp angles: the forehead is of a full velvet black: from the bill to the hind part of the head is a broad black bar, paſſing a-croſs the eyes on each ſide: on the hind part of the neck, juſt beneath the ends of theſe bars, is a pea green mark, that looks liker a ſtain: the crown of the head, the neck, back, and coverts of the wings are white; the lower part of the breaſt, the belly, tail, and quil feathers, and legs are black: the female is entirely of a reddiſh brown, barred with black: the greater or laſt row of coverts of the wings, and the leſſer row of quil feathers are tipt with white: the tail is duſky.

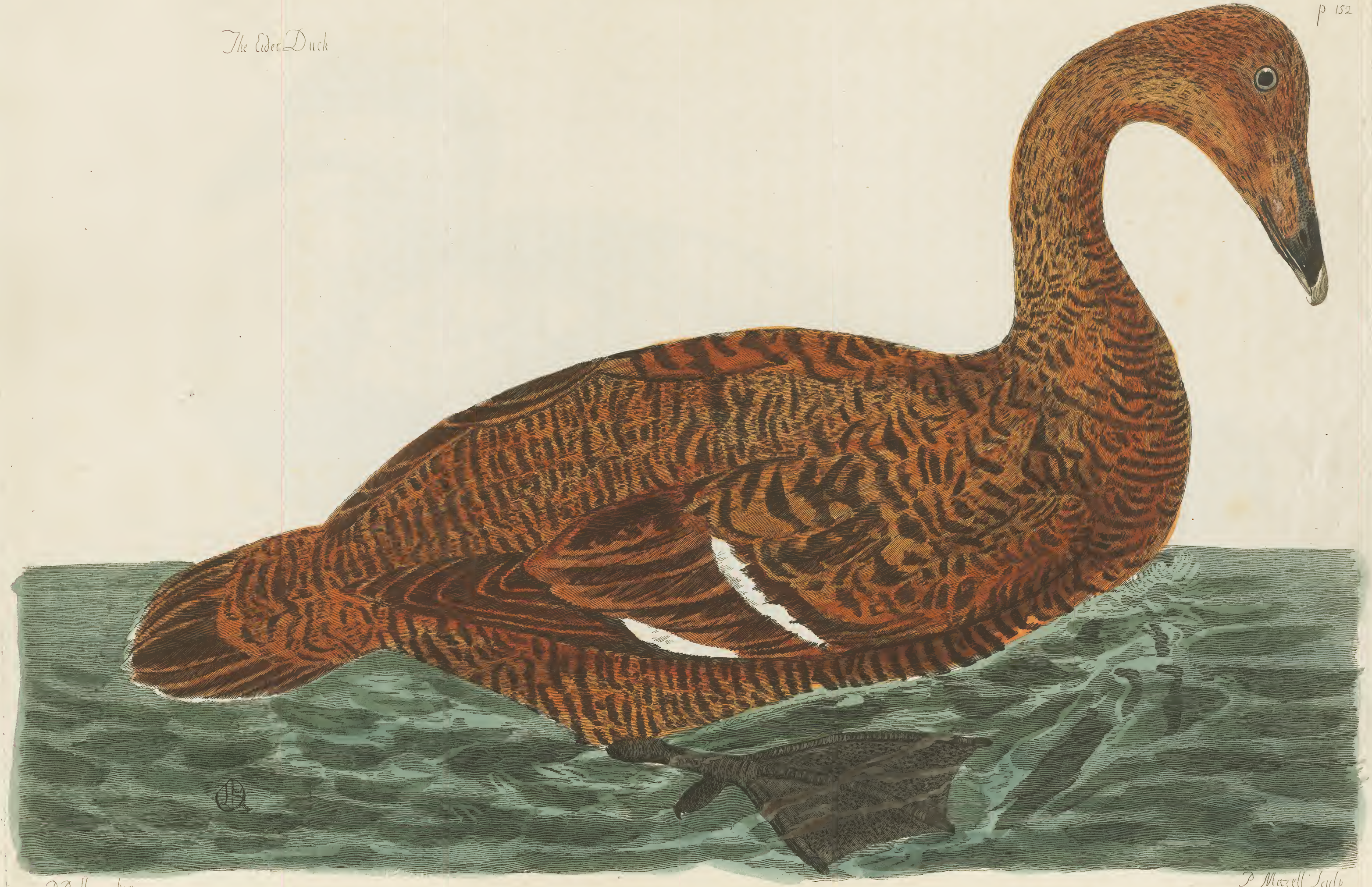
* *Ray's itin.* 183.
** It lays five or ſix eggs as large as thoſe of a gooſe, and of a green color.

SPECIES VII. The Velvet Duck.

The black duck. *Wil. orn.* 363.
Raii ſyn. av. 141.
Dale's hiſt. Harwich 405.
Anas niger major. *Briſſon av.* VI. 423.
Anas fuſca. *Lin. ſyſt.* 123.

THE male of this ſpecies, according to Mr. *Willoughby*, (for we have ſeen only the female) is larger than the tame duck. The bill is broad and ſhort; yellow on the ſides, black in the middle, and the hook red: the head, and part of the neck is black tinged with green: behind each ear is a white ſpot; and in each wing is a white feather: all the reſt of the

The Eider Duck



P. Paillow pinx

P. Mazell Sculp

P Paillou pinx.

P Mazell Scalp.

The Velvet Drake p 152.

P. Paillou pinx.t

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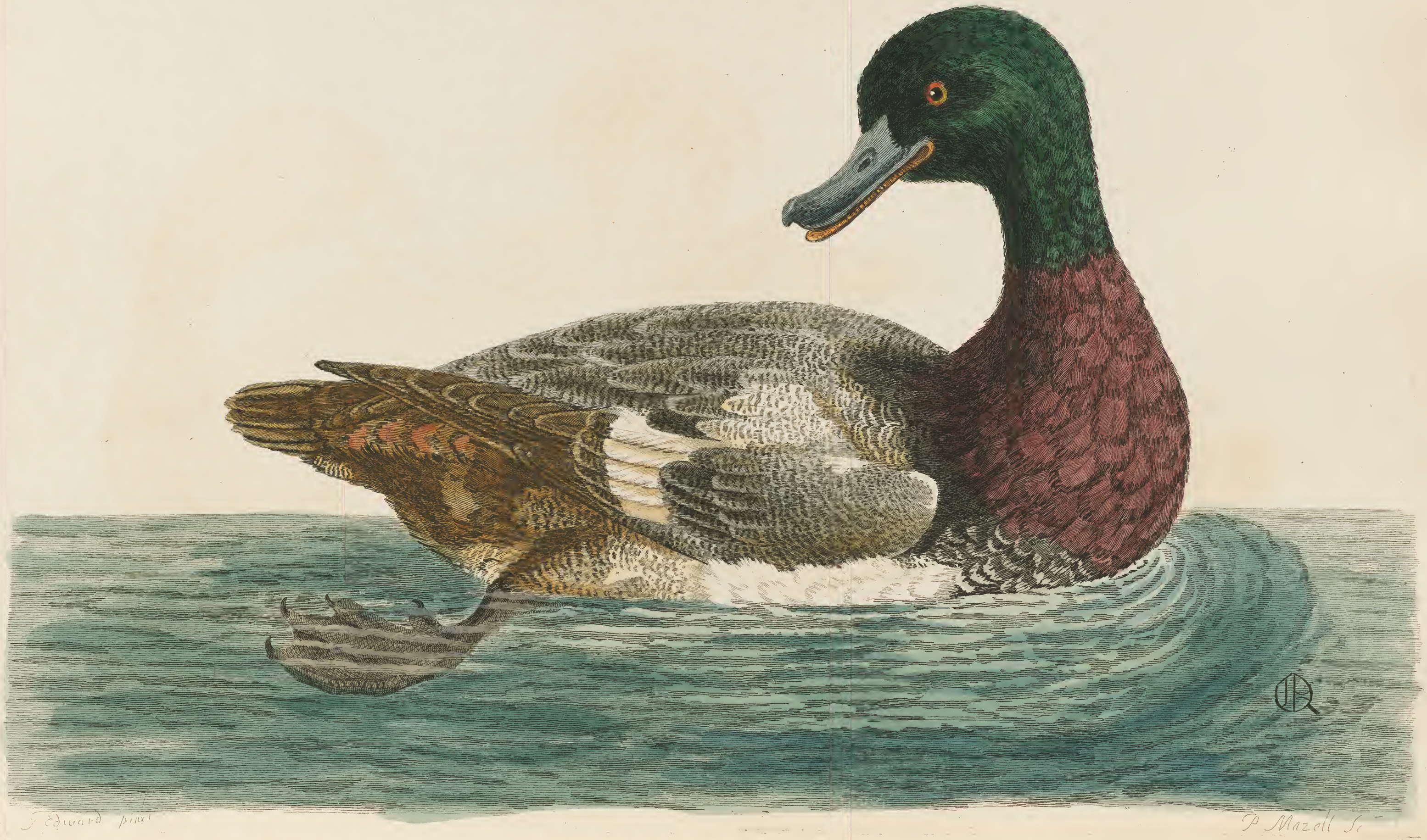

J. Edward pinxt
P. Mazell Sc

The Scoter

The Crested Duck

P. Paulon Pinx

P. Mazell Sculp.t

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the plumage is of a fine black, and of the ſoft and delicate appearance of velvet: the legs and feet are red; the webs black: the female is entirely of a deep brown color; the marks behind each ear and on the wings excepted: the bill is of the ſame colors with that of the male; but wants the protuberance at the baſe of it, which *Linnæus* gives the male. *

* *Faun. ſuec. laſt edit.* 39.

SPECIES VIII. The Scoter. *Plate* Q 6.

Black diver, or Scoter. *Wil. orn.* 366.
Raii ſyn. av. 141.
La macreuſe. *Ray's Letters* 161.
Dale's hiſt. Harwich. 405.
Briſſon av. VI. 420. *Tab.* 38. *Fig.* 2.
Anas nigra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 123.

THIS ſpecies weighs two pounds nine ounces: the length is twenty-two inches; the breadth thirty-four: the middle of the bill is of a fine yellow, the reſt is black: both male and female wants the hook at the end; but on the baſe of the bill of the former is a large knob, divided by a fiſſure in the middle. The tail conſiſts of ſixteen ſharp pointed feathers, of which the middle are the longeſt. The color of the whole plumage is black, that of the head and neck gloſſed over with purple: the legs are black. This bird is allowed in the *romiſh church* to be eaten in *Lent*, and is the *macreuſe* of the *French*. It is a great diver, ſaid to live almoſt conſtantly at ſea, and to be taken in nets placed under water.

SPECIES IX. The tufted Duck. *Plate* Q 6.

Wil. orn. 365.
Raii ſyn. av. 142.
Strauſs endt. *Geſner av.* 107.
Glaucium minus. *Briſſon av.* VI. 411. *Tab.* 27. *Fig.* 1.
Anas fuligula. *Lin. ſyſt.* 123.

THIS ſcarce weighs two pounds: the length is fifteen inches and a half: the bill is of a bluiſh grey, the hook black. The head is adorned with a thick, but ſhort pendent creſt. The belly, leſſer quil feathers, and under coverts of the wings are of a pure white: the reſt of the plumage is black, varied about the head with purple: the tail is very ſhort: the legs of a bluiſh grey; the webs black. The female wants the creſt.

SPECIES X. The Scaup Duck.

Wil. orn. 365.
Raii ſyn. av. 142.
Anas marila. *Faun. ſuec.* 39.
Glaucium minus ſtriatum. *Briſſon av.* VI. 416.

THIS we deſcribed from a ſtuft ſkin very well preſerved *. It ſeemed leſs than the common duck. The bill was broad, flat, and of a greyiſh blue color: the head and neck black gloſſed with green: the breaſt black: the back, the coverts of the wings, and the ſcapulars finely marked with numerous narrow tranſverſe bars of black and grey: the greater

* When this happens we have recourſe to Mr. *Willoughby* for the weight and meaſurements, whenever he hath noted them.

quil feathers are duſky: the leſſer white, tipt with black: the belly is white: the tail and feathers, both above and below is black; the thighs barred with duſky and white ſtrokes: the legs duſky Mr. *Willoughby* acquaints us, that theſe birds take their name from feeding on *ſcaup*, or broken ſhell fiſh: he obſerves too, they differ infinitely in colors; ſo that in a flock of forty or fifty there are not two alike.

SPECIES XI. The Golden Eye.

Wil. orn. 368.
Raii ſyn. av. 142.
Briſſon av. VI. 416. *Tab.* 37. *Fig.* 2.

Anas clangula. *Lin. ſyſt.* 125.
Geſner av. 119.

THIS ſpecies weighs two pounds: the length is nineteen inches; the breadth thirty-one. The bill is black, ſhort, and broad at the baſe: the head is large, of a deep black gloſſed with green: at each corner of the mouth is a large white ſpot: the irides are of a bright yellow: the upper part of the neck is of the ſame color with that of the head: the breaſt and whole under ſide of the body are white; the ſcapulars black and white: the back, tail, and the coverts on the ridge of the wing black: the fourteen firſt quil feathers, and the four laſt are black; the ſeven middlemoſt white, as are the coverts immediately above them: the legs of an orange color. The head of the female * is of a deep brown, tinged with red: the neck grey: breaſt and belly white: coverts and ſcapulars duſky and aſh-colored: middle quil feathers white; the others together with the tail black; the legs duſky. Theſe birds frequent freſh water, as well as the ſea; being found on the *Shropſhire* meres during winter.

* The ſmaller red headed duck. *Wil. orn.* 369. *Raii ſyn. av.* 143.

SPECIES XII. The Shieldrake. *Plate* Q.

Shieldrake, or burrough duck. *Wil. orn.* 363.
Raii ſyn. av. 140.
Anas tadorna. *Lin. ſyſt.* 122.

Tadorna. *Briſſon av.* VI. 344. *Tab.* 33. *Fig.* 2.
Anas maritima. *Geſner av.* 803, 804.

THE male of this elegant ſpecies weighs two pounds ten ounces; the length is two feet; the breadth three and a half. The bill is of a bright red, and at the baſe ſwells into a knob, which is moſt conſpicuous in the ſpring; the head and upper part of the neck is of a fine blackiſh green; the lower part of the neck white; the breaſt, and upper part of the back is ſurrounded with a broad band of bright orange bay; the coverts of the wings, and the middle of the back are white; the ſcapulars black; the greater quil feathers are black; the exterior webs of the next are of a fine green, and thoſe of the laſt orange; the coverts of the tail are white; the tail itſelf of the ſame color, and except the two outmoſt feathers tipt with black; the belly white, divided lengthways by a black line; the legs of a pale fleſh color. Theſe birds inhabite the ſea coaſts, and breed in rabbet holes. They lay fifteen or ſixteen eggs, white, and of a roundiſh ſhape. In winter they collect in great flocks. Their fleſh is very rank and bad.

SPECIES

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Male & Female golden Eye

p 154

Shieldrake

D. Paillou pinx.t

P. Mazell Sculp.t

The Male & Female Shoveler

SPECIES XIII. The Mallard.

Common wild duck and mallard. Common tame duck. *Wil. orn.* 371, 380.
Anas fera. Anas domeſtica. *Briſſon av.* VI. 308, 318.
Raii ſyn. av. 145, 150.
Anas boſchas. Anas domeſtica. *Lin. ſyſt.* 127.
Anas fera torquata minor. Anas domeſtica. *Geſner av.* 113, 96.

IF the extreme commoneſs of this well known bird did not render a deſcription unneceſſary; the form of the four middle feathers of the tail in the male would diſtinguiſh that from all others of this genus; theſe are curled and turn up towards the back; the female wants this mark; her plumage is of a reddiſh brown, ſpotted in the middle of each feather with black: the bill in both ſexes is of a greeniſh yellow, very flat and broad The common tame ſpecies of ducks take their origin from theſe, and may be traced to it by unerring characters. The drakes, howſoever they vary in colors, always retain the curled feathers of the tail: and both ſexes the form of the bill of the wild kind. Nature ſports in the colors of all domeſtic animals; and for a wiſe and uſeful end; that mankind may the more readily diſtinguiſh and clame their reſpective property. Wild ducks pair in the ſpring, and breed in all marſhy grounds, and lay from ten to ſixteen eggs. They abound in *Lincolnſhire*, the great magazine of wild fowl in this kingdom; whoſe prodigious numbers are taken annually in the decoys.

SPECIES XIV. The Shoveler. *Plate* Q 4.

Wil. orn. 370.
Raii ſyn. av. 143.
Phaſianus marinus. *Charlton ex.* 105.
Briſſon av. VI. 329. *Tab.* 32. *Fig.* 1.
Anas clypeata *Lin. ſyſt.* 142.
Anas lataroſtra. *Geſner av.* 120.

THIS weighs twenty-two ounces: its length twenty-one inches. The bill is black, three inches long, ſpreads near the end to a great breadth; is furniſhed with a ſmall hook, and the edges of each mandible are pectinated, or ſupplied with thin laminæ, that lock into each other when the mouth is cloſed. The irides are of a bright yellow: the head, and upper part of the neck of a blackiſh green: the lower part of the neck, the breaſt, and the ſcapulars are white: the back brown: the coverts of the wings of a fine ſky blue; thoſe next the quil feathers tipt with white: the greater quil feathers are duſky; the exterior webs of thoſe in the middle, are of a gloſſy green. The tail conſiſts of fourteen feathers; the outmoſt are white; thoſe in the middle black, edged with white: the belly is of a bay color: the vent feathers black: the legs red. The female has the ſame marks in the wings as the male, but the colors are leſs bright: the reſt of the plumage reſembles that of the common wild duck.

SPECIES

SPECIES XV. The Pintail Duck. *Plate* Q 8.

Sea pheaſant, or cracker. *Wil. orn.* 376.
Anas longicauda. *Briſſon av.* VI. 369. *Tab.* 34.

THE form of this ſpecies is ſlender, and the neck long: its weight twenty-four ounces: its length twenty-eight inches; its breadth one yard two inches. The bill is black in the middle, blue on the ſides: the head is ferruginous, tinged behind the ears with purple; from beneath the ears commences a white line, which runs ſome way down the neck; this line is bounded by black: the hind part of the neck, the back, and ſides are elegantly marked with white and duſky lines: the fore part of the neck, and belly are white: the ſcapulars ſtriped with

Raii ſyn. av. 147.
Anas acuta. *Lin. ſyſt.* 126.
Geſner av. 121.

black and white: the coverts of the wings aſh-colored; the loweſt tipt with dull orange: the middle quil feathers barred on their outmoſt webs with green, black and white: the exterior feathers of the tail are aſh-colored: the two middle black, and three inches longer than the others: the feet of a lead color. The female is of a light brown color, ſpotted with black. Mr. *Hartlib*, in the appendix to his *Legacy*, tells us that thoſe birds are found in great abundance in *Connaught* in *Ireland*, in the month of *February* only; and that they are much eſteemed for their delicacy.

SPECIES XVI. The Swallow tail'd Shieldrake. *Plate* Q 7.

Wil. orn. 364.
Raii ſyn. av. 145.
Long tailed duck. *Edw. av.* 280.
Anas longicauda Iſlandica. *Briſſon av.* VI. 379.
Anas hiemalis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 126.

THIS is inferior in ſize to the former. The bill is ſhort, black at the tip and baſe, orange color'd in the middle; the cheeks are of a pale brown: the hind part of the head, and the neck both before and behind are white; the ſides of the upper part of the neck are marked with a large duſky bar, pointing downwards; the breaſt and back are of a deep chocolate color; the ſcapulars are white, long, narrow, and ſharp pointed. The coverts of the wings, and greater quil feathers duſky; the leſſer of a reddiſh brown: the belly white; the four middle feathers of the tail are black; and near four inches longer than the others, which are white: the legs duſky. Theſe birds breed in *Norway*, and other northern countries, and in very hard winters viſit our coaſts.

SPECIES XVII. The Pochard. *Plate* Q 5.

Poker, pochard, or red headed wigeon. *Wil. orn.* 367.
Raii ſyn. av. 143.
Anas ferina. *Lin. ſyſt.* 126.

ITS weight is about one pound twelve ounces; its length nineteen inches; its breadth two feet and a half. The bill is of a deep lead color: the head and neck are of a bright bay

Penelope. *Briſſon av.* VI. 384. *Tab.* 35. *Fig.* 1.
Anas fera fuſca, vel media. *Geſner av.* 116.

color: the breaſt, and part of the back where it joins the neck are black: the coverts of the wings, the ſcapulars, back and ſides under the wings are of a pale grey, elegantly marked with narrow

The Pintail.

Pl. 8.

J. J. Audubon Pinx.

J. Mazell Sculp.

The Female Mallard

P 156

The Swallow tailed Shearbeake

No 7.

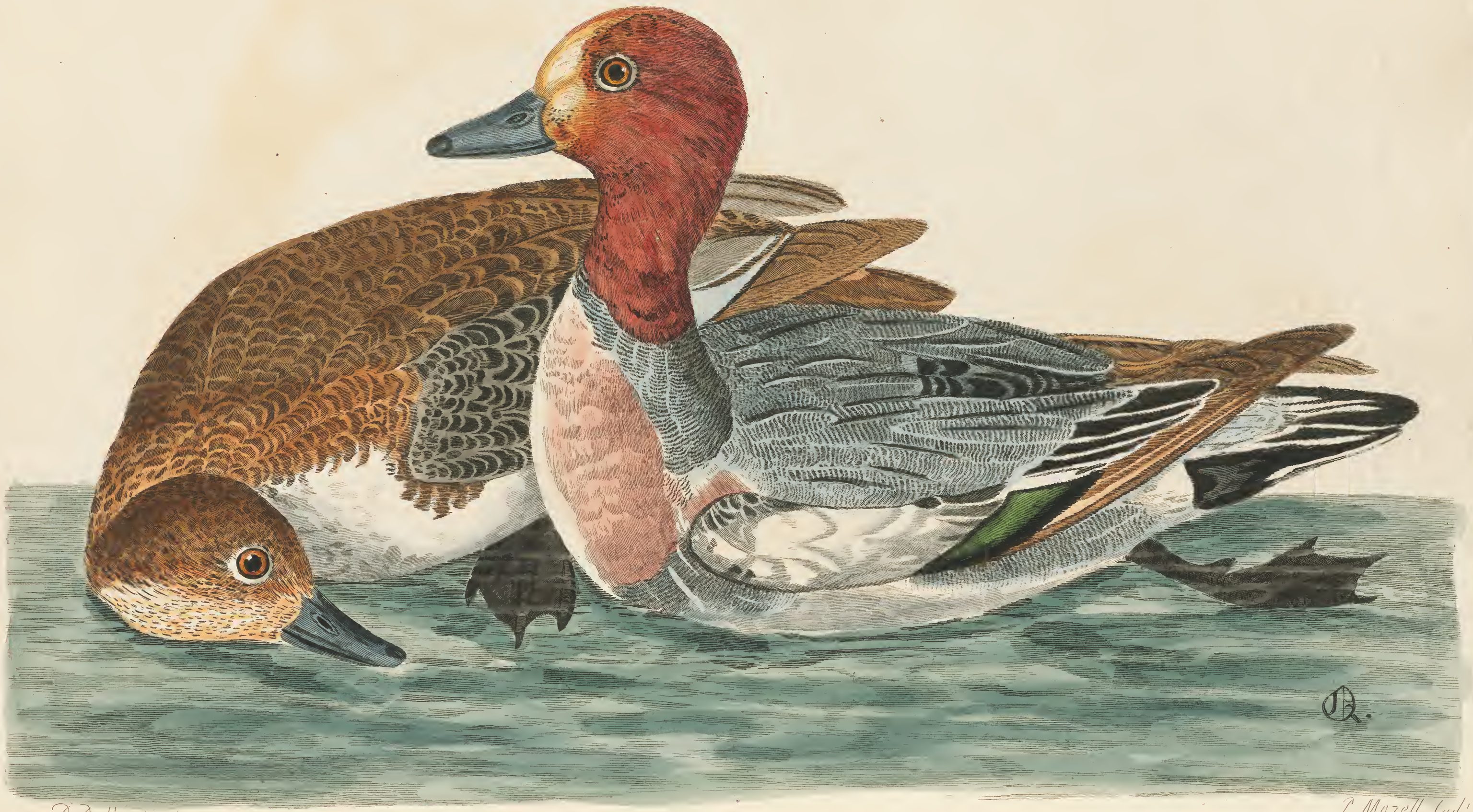
Drawn from Nature

D. Marell Sculp

The Male & Female Pochard

Male & Female Wigeons

p. 157



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SPECIES XVIII. The Wigeon.

Wigeon, or whewer. *Wil. orn.* 375.
Raii ſyn. av. 146.
Anas penelope. *Lin. ſyſt.* 126.
Geſner av. 121.
Anas fiſtularis. *Briſſon av.* VI. 391. *Tab.* 35. *Fig.* 2.

THE wigeon weighs near twenty-three ounces: the length is twenty inches; the breadth two feet three. The bill is lead colored: the head, and upper part of the neck is of a bright light bay; the forehead paler, in ſome almoſt white: the lower part of the neck is ſurrounded with a circle of feathers, marked with ſmall black and white undulated bars: the plumage of the back, and ſides under the wings are colored in the ſame manner: the breaſt is of a light purpliſh hue: the belly white: the vent feathers black. In ſome birds the coverts of the wings are almoſt wholly white; in others of a pale brown, edged with white: the greater quil feathers are duſky; the outmoſt webs of the middle feathers of a fine green, the tips black; the laſt are elegantly ſtriped with black and white. The two middle feathers of the tail are longer than the others, black and ſharp pointed; the reſt aſh-colored: the legs duſky. The head of the female is of a ruſty brown, ſpotted with black; the back is of a deep brown edged with a paler: the tips of the leſſer quil feathers white: the belly white.

SPECIES XIX. The Gadwall. *Plate* Q 3.

Gadwall, or Gray. *Wil. orn.* 374.
Raii ſyn. av. 145.
Briſſon av. VI. 339. *Tab.* 33. *Fig.* 1.
Anas ſtrepera. *Lin. ſyſt.* 125.
Geſner av. 121.

THIS ſpecies is rather inferior in ſize to the wigeon. The bill is two inches long, black, and flat; the head, and upper part of the neck are of a reddiſh brown ſpotted with black; the lower part, the breaſt, the upper part of the back, and the ſcapulars are beautifully marked with black and white lines; the belly is of a dirty white; the rump above and below is black; the tail aſh-colored, edged with white; the coverts on the ridge of the wing are of a pale reddiſh brown; thoſe beneath are of a purpliſh red, the loweſt of a deep black; the greater quil feathers are dusky; the inner web of three of the leſſer quil feathers are white; which forms a conſpicuous ſpot; the legs are orange colored. The breaſt of the female is of a reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black; the back of the ſame color; and tho' it has the ſame marks on the wings, they are far inferior in brightneſs to thoſe of the male.

SPECIES XX. The Garganey. *Plate* Q 9.

Wil. orn. 377.
Raii fyn. av. 148.
Querquedula varia. *Geſner av.* 107.
Querquedula. *Briſſon av.* VI. 427. *Tab.* 39.
Querquedula. *Lin. fyſt.* 126.

THIS ſpecies is of a ſize between the wigeon and teal. The bill is of a deep lead color; the crown of the head is duſky, marked with oblong ſtreaks; on the chin is a large black ſpot: from the corner of each eye is a long white line, that points to the back of the neck: the cheeks, and upper part of the neck, are of a pale purple, marked with minute oblong lines of white, pointing downwards; the breaſt is of a light brown, marked with ſemicircular bars of black: the belly is white; the lower part and vent varied with ſpecks, and bars of a duſky hue: the coverts of the wings are grey; but the loweſt are tipt with white; the firſt quil feathers are aſh-colored; the exterior webs of thoſe in the middle green; the ſcapulars are long and narrow, and elegantly ſtriped with white, aſh-color, and black; the tail duſky: the legs lead color. The head of the female is ſpotted with brown, duſky and aſh-color: the ſpace round the eyes dark: the breaſt marked with white, duſky, and orange: the coverts of the wings, and the ſcapulars are of a browniſh aſh-color.

SPECIES XXI. The Teal.

Wil. orn. 377.
Raii ſyn. av. 147.
Querquedula. *Geſner av.* 106.
Querquedula minor. *Briſſon av.* VI. 436. *Tab.* 40. *Fig.* 1.
Anas crecca. *Lin. ſyſt.* 126.

THE teal weighs about twelve ounces: the length is fiveteen inches; the breadth twenty-eight. The bill is black: the head, and upper part of the neck are of a deep bay: from the bill to the hind part of the head is a broad bar of gloſſy changeable green, bounded on the lower ſide by a narrow white line: the lower part of the neck, the beginning of the back, and the ſides under the wings, are elegantly marked with waved lines of black and white: the breaſt and belly are of a dirty white; the vent black: the tail ſharp pointed, and duſky: the coverts of the wings brown: the greater quil feathers duſky; the exterior webs of the leſſer marked with a gloſſy green ſpot; above that another of black, and the tips white: the irides whitiſh: the legs dusky. The female is of a browniſh aſh-color, ſpotted with black; and has a green ſpot on the wing like the male. By the deſcription Mr. *Willoughby* has left of the *ſummer teal* p. 378. we ſuſpect that it differs not in ſpecies from the common kind, only in ſex. *Linnæus* hath placed it among the birds of his country; * but leaves a blank in the place of its reſidence; and hath evidently copied Mr. *Willoughby's* imperfect deſcription of it: and to confirm our ſuſpicion that he has followed the error of our countryman, we obſerved that a bird ſent us from the *Baltic* ſea, under the title of *anas circia*, the ſummer teal of *Linnæus*, was no other than the female of our teal. Beſides theſe ſpecies of ducks, we have been informed that the *Glaucion*, and a brown duck, with a white ſpot in the wings, are ſometimes ſeen in *Lincolnſhire*.

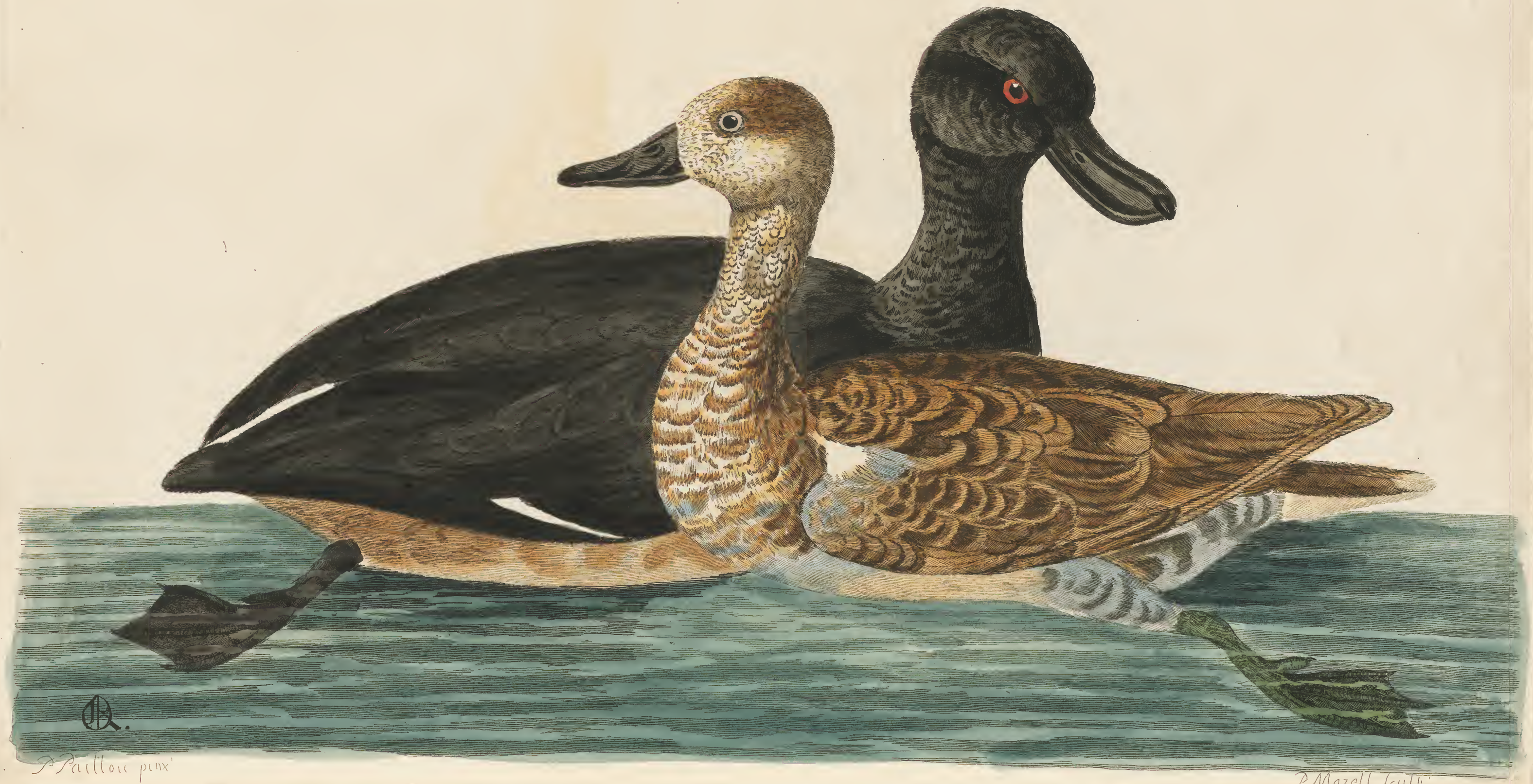
* *Fauna Suecica*, 2d. *edit.* 46.

GENUS

The Garganey

The Brown Duck

The Female Gargeney



P. Paillou pinx.

P. Mazell Sculp.

J. M'Nagel Sculpt.

Male & Female Teal.

GENUS XVIII. The CORVORANT. *

SPECIES I. The Corvorant. *Plate* IX. *The Female.*

The cormorant. *Wil. orn.* 329. *Raii fyn. av.* 122.
Pelecanus carbo. *Lin. fyft.* 133.
Phalacrocorax. *Briffon av.* VI. 511. *Tab.* 45. *The Male.*

THIS fpecies weighs four pounds. The length is thirty-two inches; the breadth near four feet. The bill is duſky, three inches and a half long, and deſtitute of noſtrils; the baſe of the lower mandible is covered with a naked yellowiſh ſkin, that extends under the chin, and forms a ſort of pouch: a looſe ſkin of the ſame color reaches from the upper mandible round the eyes, and angles of the mouth: the head and neck are of a ſooty blackneſs; but under the chin of the male, the feathers are white: the coverts of the wings, the ſcapulars, and the back, are of a deep green, edged with black, and gloſſed with blue: the quil feathers and tail duſky; the laſt conſiſts of fourteen feathers: the belly duſky, with a whitiſh bed in the midſt of it: on the thighs of the male is a tuft of white feathers: the legs are ſhort, ſtrong, and black; the middle claw ſerrated on the inſide: the irides are of a light aſh-color. Theſe birds occupy the higheſt parts of the cliffs that impend over the ſea: they make their neſts of ſticks, ſea tang, graſs, &c. and lay ſix or ſeven white eggs of an oblong form. In winter they diſperſe along the ſhores, and viſit the freſh waters, where they make great havoke among the fiſh. They are remarkably voracious, having a moſt ſudden digeſtion, promoted by the infinite quantity of ſmall worms that fill their inteſtines. The corvorant has the rankeſt and moſt diſagreeable ſmell of any bird, even when alive. Its form is diſagreeable, its voice hoarſe and croaking, and its qualities baſe. No wonder then that *Milton* ſhould make *Satan* perſonate this bird, to *ſurvey undelighted* the beauties of Paradiſe; and *ſit deviſing death*, on the tree of life.**

* The learned Dr. *Kay*, or *Caius*, derives the word *Corvorant* from *Corvus vorans*, from whence corruptly our word *Cormorant*. *Caii opuſc.* 99.
** *Paradiſe loſt, book* 4. *line* 194, &c.

SPECIES II. The Shag.

The ſhag, called in the North of *England* the crane. *Wil. orn.* 330.
Corvus aquaticus minor. Graculus palmipes dictus. *Raii ſyn. av.* 123.
Phalacrocorax minor. *Briſſon av.* VI. 516.
Phalacrocorax criſtatus. *Brunnich. ornith.* 31.

THE ſhag is much inferior in ſize to the corvorant: the length is twenty-ſeven inches; the breadth three feet ſix. The bill is four inches long, and more ſlender than that of the preceding: the head is adorned with a creſt two inches long, pointing backward: the whole plumage of the upper part of this bird is of a fine and very ſhining green, the edges of the feathers a purpliſh black; but the lower part of the back is wholly green: the belly is dusky: the tail conſiſts of only twelve feathers, of a dusky hue, tinged with green; the legs are black, and like thoſe of the corvorant. Both theſe ſpecies agree in their manners, and breed in the ſame places: and, what is very ſtrange in webbed footed birds, will perch and build in trees. Both ſwim with their heads quite erect, and are very difficult to be ſhot; for, like the *Grebes* and *Divers*, as ſoon as they ſee the flaſh of the gun pan, they pop under water, and never riſe but at a conſiderable diſtance.

SPECIES

SPECIES III. The Gannet. *Plate* J.

Soland goofe. *Wil. orn.* 328.
Raii fyn. av. 122.
Sib. hift. Scot. 20. *Tab.* 9.
Sib. hift. Fife 45, 47.
Solan goofe. *Martin's voy. St. Kilda.* 27.
Deſcript. weſt. iſles 281.
Macauly's hiſt. St. Kilda 133.
Sula Baſſana. *Briſſon av.* VI. 503. *Tab.* 44.
Pelecanus Baſſanus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 133.

THIS ſpecies weighs four pounds and a quarter: the length is three feet one inch; the breadth ſix feet two inches. The bill is ſix inches long, ſtrait almoſt to the point where it inclines down; and the ſides are irregularly jagged, that it may hold its prey with more ſecurity: about an inch from the baſe of the upper mandible is a ſharp proceſs pointing forward: it has no noſtrils; but in their place a long furrow, that reaches almoſt to the end of the bill: the whole is of a dirty white, tinged with aſh-color. The tongue is very ſmall, and placed low in the mouth: a naked ſkin of a fine blue ſurrounds the eyes, which are of a pale yellow, and are full of vivacity: this bird is remarkable for the quickneſs of its ſight; *Martin* tells us that *Solan* is derived from an *Iriſh* word expreſſive of that quality.

From the corner of the mouth is a narrow ſlip of black bare ſkin, that extends to the hind part of the head: beneath the chin is another, that like the pouch of the *Pelecan*, is dilatable, and of ſize ſufficient to contain five or ſix entire herrings; which, in the breeding ſeaſon, it carries at once to its mate or young.

The neck is very long: the body flat, and very full of feathers: the crown of the head, and a ſmall ſpace on the hind part of the neck is buff colored: the reſt of the plumage is white; the baſtard wing and greater quil feathers excepted, which are black; the legs and toes are black; but the fore part of both are marked with a ſtripe of fine pea green. The tail conſiſts of twelve ſharp pointed feathers, the middle of which is the longeſt.

The young birds, during the firſt year, differ greatly in color from the old ones; being of a duſky hue, ſpeckled with numerous triangular white ſpots; and at that time reſemble in colors the *ſpeckled Diver*. Each bird, if left undiſturbed, would only lay one egg in the year; but if that is taken away, they will lay another; if that is alſo taken, then a third; but never more that ſeaſon. A wiſe proviſion of nature, to prevent the extinction of the ſpecies by accidents, and to ſupply food for the inhabitants of the places where they breed; their egg is white, and rather leſs than that of the common gooſe. Theſe birds frequent the *iſle* of *Ailſa*, in the *Firth* of *Clyde*; the rocks adjacent to *St. Kilda*, a ſmall iſle near the *Orkneys*; the *Skelig iſles*, off the coaſts of *Kerry*, *Ireland*, * and the *Baſs iſle*, in the *firth* of *Edinburgh*: the multitudes that inhabite theſe places are prodigious. Dr. *Harvey's* elegant account of the latter, will ſerve to give ſome idea of the numbers of theſe, and of the other birds that annually migrate to that little ſpot.

" *There is a ſmall iſland called by the* Scotch " Baſs iſland, *not more than a mile in circumfe-*

rence;

* This information we owe to that worthy prelate, the late Dr. *Pocock*, Biſhop of *Meath*; who had viſited the *Skeligs*. Mr. *Smith*, in his hiſtories of *Cork* and *Kerry*, confounds this bird with the Gull deſcribed by Mr. *Willoughby*; from whom he has evidently borrowed the whole deſcription.

P. Pallas pinx.

J. Mageau sculp.

Clafs

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" *ference: the ſurface is almoſt wholly covered*
" *during the months of* May *and* June *with neſts,*
" *eggs, and young birds; ſo that it is ſcarcely*
" *poſſible to walk without treading on them: and*
" *the flocks of birds in flight, are ſo prodigious as*
" *to darken the air like clouds; and their noiſe is*
" *ſuch that you cannot without difficulty hear your*
" *next neighbour's voice. If you look down upon*
" *the ſea, from the top of the precipice, you will*
" *ſee it on every ſide covered with infinite numbers*
" *of birds of different kinds, ſwimming and hunt-*
" *ing for their prey: if in ſailing round the iſland*
" *you ſurvey the hanging cliffs, you may ſee in every*
" *cragg or fiſſure of the broken rocks, innumerable*
" *birds of various ſorts and ſizes, more than the*
" *ſtars of heaven when viewed in a ſerene night:*
" *if from afar you ſee the diſtant flocks, either*
" *flying too or from the iſland, you would imagine*
" *them to be a vaſt ſwarm of bees* *.

Nor do the rocks of *St. Kilda* ſeem to be leſs frequented by theſe birds; for *Martin* aſſures us, that the inhabitants of that ſmall iſland conſume annually no leſs than 22,600 young birds of this ſpecies, beſides an amazing quantity of their eggs; theſe being their principal ſupport throughout the year; they preſerve both eggs and fowl in ſmall pyramidal ſtone buildings, covering them with turf aſhes, to preſerve them from moiſture. This is a dear-bought food, earned at the hazard of their lives, either by climbing the moſt difficult and narrow paths, where (to appearance) they can barely cling, and that too, at an amazing height over a raging ſea: or elſe being lowered down from above, they collect their annual proviſion, thus hanging in midway air; placing their whole dependance on the uncertain footing of one perſon who holds the rope, by which they are ſuſpended at the top of the precipice.

The *Gannets* are birds of paſſage. Their firſt appearance in thoſe iſlands is in *March*; their continuance there till *Auguſt* or *September*, according as the inhabitants take or leave their firſt egg; but in general the time of breeding, and that of their departure ſeems to coincide with the arrival of the herring, and the migration of that fiſh (which is their principal food) out of thoſe ſeas. It is probable that theſe birds attend the herring and pilchard during their whole circuit round the *Britiſh* iſlands; the appearance of the former being always eſteemed by the fiſhermen as a ſure preſage of the approach of the latter.

They are well known on moſt of our coaſts; but not by the name of the *Soland Gooſe*. In *Cornwal* and in *Ireland* they are called *Gannets*; by the *Welſh Gan*. The excellent Mr. *Ray* ſuppoſed the *Corniſh Gannet* to be a ſpecies of large Gull; a very excuſable miſtake, for during his ſix months reſidence in *Cornwal*, he never had an opportunity of ſeeing that bird, except flying; and in the air it has the appearance of a Gull. Mr. *Moyle* firſt detected the miſtake; * and this year the Rev. Mr. *Borlaſe*, by preſenting us with a fine ſpecimen of this bird, confirms the opinion of Mr. *Moyle*; at the ſame time he favoured us with ſo accurate an account of ſome part of the natural hiſtory of this bird, that we ſhall uſe the liberty he indulged us with, of adding it to this deſcription.

" The *Gannet* comes on the coaſts of *Cornwal*
" in the latter end of ſummer, or beginning of
" autumn; hovering over the ſhoals of pilchards
" that come down to us through St. *George*'s
" channel from the northern ſeas. The *Gannet*
" ſeldom comes near the land, but is conſtant to
" its prey, a ſure ſign to the fiſhermen that the
" pilchards are on the coaſts; and when the pil-
" chards retire, generally about the end of *No-*
" *vember*, the *Gannets* are ſeen no more. The
" bird now ſent was killed at *Chandour* near
" *Mountſbay*, *Sept.* 30, 1762, after a long ſtruggle
" with a water-ſpaniel, aſſiſted by the boatmen;
" for it was ſtrong and pugnacious. The perſon

* De generat. animal. exercit. II.

* *Moyle's Works*, I, 424.

" who took it obſerved, that it had a tranſparent " membrane under the eyelid, with which it co- " vered at pleaſure the whole eye, without ob- " ſcuring the ſight or ſhutting the eyelid; a gra- " cious proviſion for the ſecurity of the eyes of " ſo weighty a creature, whoſe method of tak- " ing its prey is by darting headlong on it from " a height of a hundred and fifty feet or more " into the water. About four years ago one of " theſe birds flying over *Penzance*, (a thing that " rarely happens) and ſeeing ſome pilchards lying " on a fir-plank, in a cellar uſed for curing fiſh, " darted itſelf down with ſuch violence, that it " ſtruck its bill quite through the board (about " an inch and a quarter thick) and broke its " neck."

Theſe birds are ſometimes taken at ſea by a deception of the like kind: The fiſhermen faſten a pilchard to a board, and leave it floating; which inviting bait decoys the unwary *Gannet* to its own deſtruction.

We are uncertain whether the *Gannet* is found in any other part of *Europe* beſides our own iſlands; except (as Mr. *Ray* ſuſpects, the *Sula*, deſcribed in *Cluſius*'s *Exotics*, which breeds in the *Ferroe* iſles, be the ſame bird. In *America* there are two ſpecies of birds of this genus, that bear a great reſemblance to it in their general form, and their manner of preying. Mr. *Cateſby* has given the figure of the head of one, which he calls the *Greater Booby*; his deſcription ſuits that of the young *Gannet*; but the angle on the lower mandible is a ſpecific difference, that forbids our pronouncing it to be the ſame. *Linnæus* very properly claſſes our *Britiſh* bird with the *Pelecan*; but, in his ſynonyms, confounds it with the bird deſcribed by Sir *Hans Sloane*, hiſt. *Jam.* vol. i. p. 31. *preface.* whoſe colors differ from the *Gannet* in each ſtage of life. We continue it in the ſame claſs, under the generical name of *Corvorants*, as more familiar to the *Engliſh* ear than that of *Pelecan*.

FINIS.

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A CATALOGUE of the BRITISH BIRDS, &c.*

LAND BIRDS.

Genus	BRITISH.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.	GERMAN.
I. Golden Eagle	Yr Eryr melyn	L'aigle doré	Aquila. Aguglia	Adler
Ringtail Eagle	Eryr tinwyn	L'aigle		
Sea Eagle	Eryr mawr y mor. Mor Eryr	Grand Aigle de mer	Anguiſta barbata	Bein-brecher
Oſprey	Eryr y mor. Pyſg Eryr	L'aigle de mer	Anguiſta piombino	Fiſch adler
Grey Falcon	Hebog. Gwalch			
Kite	Barcud	Le Milan royal	Milvio. Nibbio	Wy. Weiher
Common Buzzard	Bod teircaill	La Buſe	Poyana. Buzza	Buſz-hart
Honey Buzzard	Bod y mel	La Bondrée		Maus-Falcke
Moor Buzzard	Bod y gwerni	Le Buſard de Marais		Waſſer Falcke
Henharrier	Bod tinwyn	Le Faucon a collier		
Keſtril	Cudyll coch. Ceinllef goch	La Creſſerelle	Canibello. Triſtarello	Wannen Waeher
Hobby	Hebog yr Hedydd	Le Hobreau	Barello	Baum falcke
Sparrow Hawk	Pilan	L' Epervier	Sparviero	Sperber
Merlin	Corwalch	L' Emerillon	Smerlo	Mirle. Smirlin
II. Long-eared Owl	Dylluan gorniog	Le moyen Duc. Le Hibou	Duco cornuto	Orheuwel
Short-eared Owl	Dylluan gluſtiog			
White Owl	Dylluan wen	Le petit Chathuant		Kirch Eule. Perl Eule
Tawny Owl	Dylluan frech	Le Chathuant		Stock Eule
Brown Owl	Dylluan rudd. Aderyn y cyrph			
Little Owl	Coeg Ddylluan	La Chcveche	La Chivetta	Kutz. Schaffielt
III. Great Butcher-bird	Y Cigydd mawr	La Pie Grieſche griſe	Regeſtola	
Red-back'd Butcher-bird	Y Cigydd cefngoch	L'Ecorcheur	Falconello	Klein Warchangel
Woodchat	Y Cigydd glas	La Pie Grieſche rouſſe		
Leſt Butcher-bird	Y Cigydd bach. Y Barfog.	Le Mouſtache		
IV. Raven	Cigfran	Le Corbeau	Corvo	Rap. Rave
Crow	Bran dyddyn. Bran dyfyn	La Corneille	Cornice. Cornacchia	Kraee
Rook	Ydfran	La Corn. moiſſoneuſe		Roech
Royſton Crow	Bran yr Iwerddon	La Corn. mantelèe	Mulacchia	Nabel Kraee
Magpie	Piogen. Y Bi.	La Pie	Gazzola. Picha.	Aelſter
Jay	Piogen y coed	Le Geay	Ghiandaia	Haer. Nuſs heher
Chatterer	Sidan gynffon	Le Jaſeur de Boheme	Galletto del Boſco	Zinzcrelle
Jackdaw	Cogfran	Le Choucas	Ciagula. Tatula	Tul. grave Dohle
V. Green Woodpecker	Cnoccell y coed. Dclor y derw	Le Pic verd	Pico verde	Grun Specht.
Greater ſpottcd Woodpecker	Y Ddelor fraith	Le grand Pic varié	Cul roſſo	Bundt Specht.
Leſſer ſpotted Wood-pecker	Delor fraith leiaf	Le petit Pic varié	Pipra	Kleiner Bundt ſpecht
VI. Wryneck	Y Pengam. Gwas y Gog	Le Torcol	Tortocollo	Wind-halſz
VII. Cuckoo	Cog	Le Coucou	Cucco	Kuckuck
VIII. Nut-hatch	Delor y cnau	Le Torchepot	Pico. Ziolo	Mey ſpecht. Nuſs-haecker
IX. Kingfiſher	Glas y dorlan	Le Martin Peſcheur	Uccello Peſcatore	Eis-vogel
X. Creeper	Y Grepianog	Le Grimpereau		Kinnen Klaeber
XI. Hoopoe	Y Goppog	La hupe, ou Puput	Bubbola. Gallcto di Marzo	Wied-hopf
XII. Corniſh Chough	Bran big-coch	Le Choucas rouge	Spelvier. Taccola,	Stein Tulen
XIII. Cock of the Wood	Ceiliog coed	Le Coque des Bruyeres	Gallo cedrone. G. Alpeſtre	Or-han
Black-cock	Ceiliog du. Grugiar	——a queue fourchue	Faſan negro	Brom-han. Birk-han
Grous	Ceiliog mynydd. Iar Fynydd	La Gelinotte hupèe		
Ptarmigan	Coriar yr Alban	La Gelinotte d'Ecoſſe		Mur-han ?
Partridge	Petriſen. Coriar	La Perdrix griſe	Perdice. Pernice	Valld huhn. Reb-huhn
Quail	Sofliar	La Caille	Quaglia	Wachtel
XIV. Buſtard	Yr Araf ehedydd	L' Outarde	Starda	Trapp. Acker Trapp.
XV. Common Pigeon	Colomen	Le Pigeon domeſtique	Columbo	Taube
Ring-dove	Yſguthan	Le Pigeon ramier	Torquato	Ringel Taube
Turtle	Colomen Fair. Turtur	La Tourterelle	Tortora	Turtel
XVI. Miſſel-bird	Y Dreſglen. Pen y llwyn. Crecer	La groſſe Grive	Tordo. Gardenna	Droſtel. Schnarre
Fieldfare	Caſeg y ddryccin	La Letourne, ou Tourdelle	Malvizo	Krametz vogel. Tremer
Throſtle	Ceiliog bronfraith	La petite Grive	Tordo Mezzano	Sing Droſtel
Redwing	Y Dreſglen goch. Soccen yr eira	Le Mauvis	Tordo Saſſelo	Wein Droſtel. Roth-droſtel
Black-bird	Yr Aderyn du. CeiliogMwyalch	Lé Merle	Merla	Schwartz amſel
Ring-ouzel	Mwyalchen y graig	Le Merle a Collier	Merulo alpeſtro	Ring-amſel. Berg-amſel
Water-ouzel	Mwyalchen y dwfr	Le Merle d'Eau	Lerlichirollo	Waſſer-amzel
XVII. Stare	Drudwen. Drudwy. Y Drydws	L'Etourneau	Storno	Staar. Sprehe
XVIII. Sky-lark	Hedydd. Uchedydd	L' Allouette	Lodola	Lerch. Feld-lerch
Wood-lark	Hedydd y coed. Eſgudogyll	Le Cujelier		
Tit-lark	Coeg Hedydd. Cor Hedydd	L'Al. de Prez. La Farlouſe	Lodola di Prato	Wieſen-lerche
Red-lark	Hedydd coch			
Leſſer creſted-lark	Hedydd cribog	La pctite Al. hupée	Lodola campagnola	Coper
Graſshopper-lark	Gwich Hedydd	L'Al. de Buiſſon		Piep-lerche
Willow-lark	Hedydd yr helyg			
XIX. Houſe Swallow	Gwennol. Gwenfol	L'Hirondelle de cheminée	Rondina. Ceſila	Haus Schwalbe
Martin	Marthin	Lc Martinet a cul blanc.	Rondina ſylvatico	Leim Schwalbe. Berg Schwalbe
Sand Martin	Gwennol y glennydd	L'Hirondelle de rivage	Dardanello	Sand Schwalbe. Erd-ſchwalbe
Swift	Marthin du	Le Martinet	Dardano. Barbarotte	Spyr-ſchwalbe
Goatſucker	Aderyn y droell. Y Rhodwr	LeTete chcvre.Crapaud-volant	Calcabotto	Geiſz meilcher.Nacht-ſchwalbe
XX. Hedge-ſparrow	Llwyd y gwrych	La Paſſe-buſe	Paſſere ſylvatica	Brann fleckige graſ-mucke
Pettichaps	Y Ffigyſog	La Fauvette	Beccafigo	
Fly-catcher	Y Gwybedog			
Redſtart	Rhawngoch. Rhonell goch	Le Roſſignol de Muraille	Culroſſo	Rot-ſtert. Wein-vogel
Redbreaſt	Yr Hobi goch. Bron-goch	La rouge gorge	Petti roſſo. Pecchietto	Roth-kehlein
Nightingale	Eos	Le Roſignol	Ruſignuolo	Nachtigall
Black-cap	Penddu'r brwyn	Le Fauvette a Tete noire	Capinera. Capo negro	Graſz muckle
Golden-creſted Wren	Yſwigw. Sywidw	Le Poul, ou Souci	Fior rancio	Ochſen engle
Willow Wren	Dryw'r helyg	Le Pouillot, ou Chantre	Reatin	
Wren	Dryw	Le Roitelet	Reatino. Regillo	Schnee Koenig
Wheat-ear	Y Gynffonwen	Le cul-blanc, Vitrec,ouMoteux	Culo bianco	
Whin-chat	Clochder yr eithin	Le grand Traquet, ou le Tarier	Montanello	Flugen Staecherle
Stone-chatter	Clochder y cerrig	Le Traquet	Barada	
Cold-finch	Clochder y mynydd	Le Traquet d'Angleterre		
White-throat	Y Gwddfgwyn	La meſange cendrée		
White Water-wagtail	Brith y Fuches. Tinſigl y gwys	La Lavandiere	Ballarina. Codatremola	

* The foreign *European* names are borrowed from M. *Briſſon's* ornithology.

Genus		BRITISH.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.	GERMAN.
	Yellow Water-wagtail	Brith y Fuches felen	Le Bergeronette du Printemps		Gelbruſtige bach-ſteltze
	Grey Water-wagtail	Brith y Fuches lwyd	La Bergeronette Jaune		Gaelbe waſſer ſteltze
	Groſbeak	Gylfinbraff	Le Groſ-bec	Friſone	Stein-byſſer. Kirſch-ſchneller
XXI.	Croſs-bill	Gylfingroes	Le Bec-croiſé		Krutz-vogel. Krentz-ſchnabel
	Bulfinch	Y Chwibanydd	Le Bouvreul		Blut-fincke
	Sparrow	Aderyn y to	Le Moineau franc	Cifolotto	Hans ſperling. Spatz. Spar
XXII.	Green-finch	Llinos werdd. Y Gegid	Le Verdier	Paſſera	Verdone. Caranto
	Goldfinch	Gwas y Sierri. Peneuryn	Le Chardonneret	Greun-finck	Diſtel-finck. Stiglitz
	Chaffinch	Bronrhuddyn	Le Pinçon	Cardello. Carduelo	Finck. Buch-finck
	Brambling	Bronrhuddyn y mynydd	Le Pinçon d' Ardennes	Franguello	Berg-fink. Gegler
	Mountain Sparrow	Golfan y mynydd	Le Moneau de Montagne	Fringuello montanino	Berg-ſperling
	Siſkin	Y Ddreiniog	Le Tarin	Paſſera montanara	Ziſing. Grune Hanfling
	Linnet	Llinos	La Linotte	Lugaro. Lugarino	Schoeſſzlin. Lyn-fink
	Greater red-headed Linnet	Llinos bengoch fwyaf	La grande Lin. de vignes	Fanello	Blut-hanfling
	Leſſer red-headed Linnet	Llinos bengoch leiaf	La petite Lin. de vignes	Fanello marino	Roth plattige Hanfling
	Mountain Linnet	Llinos Fynydd. Chwibanogl y mynydd	Le Cabaret. Le L. de montagne	Finnet	Mitter
XXIII.	Bunting	Bras y Ddruttan. Bras yr yd.	Le Proyer	Fanello della marea	Grave-ammer. Knuſt
	Yellow-hammer	Llinos felen. Melynog.	Le Bruant	Strillozo	Goll-ammer. Grunzling
	Reed Sparrow	Golfan y cyrs	L'ortolan de Roſeaux	Zivolo	Rohr-ammer. Rohr-ſperling
	Greater Brambling	Golfan yr eira	L'ortolan de Neige		Schnee-vogel
	Leſſer Brambling	Yr Olfan leiaf			
XXIV.	Great Titmouſe	Y Benloyn fwyaf	La Charbonniere	Pariſola. Orbeſina	Groſſe meiſs
	Blue Titmouſe	Y Lleian. Llygoden y derw	La Meſange bleue	Parazolino	Pimpel-meiſs. Meel-meiſs
	Cole-mouſe	Y Benloyn lygliw	La Meſange a tete noire		Kol-meiſs
	Marſh-Titmouſe	Penloyn y cyrs	La Meſange de marais	Paronzino	Aſch-meiſs
	Long-tailed Titmouſe	Y Lleian gynffonhir	La Meſange a longue queue		Lang Schwenzige-meiſs

WATER BIRDS.

I.	Heron	Cryr glas	Le Heron	Airon	Reiger
	Bittern	Aderyn y bwn	Le Butor	Trumbotto	Roſs-dumpf Moſs-ochs
	Great white Heron	Cryr gwyn	Le Heron blanc	Garza bianca	Weiſſer. Reiger
	Crane	Garan	La Grue	Gru. Grua	Kran. Kranich
II.	Curlew	Gylfinhir	Le Courly	Toranato. Arcaſe	Brach-vogel
	Whimbrel	Coeg Ylfinhir	Le petit Courly	Tarangolo	Regen-vogel
III.	Woodcock	Cyffylog	Le Becaſſe	Becaſſa	Schnepff
	Godwit	Rhoſtog			
	Leſſer Godwit	Cwttyn Du	La Barge	Vetola	
	Greenſhank	Coeſwerdd	La grande B. griſe	Limoſa	Meer-hount
	Snipe	Yſnid. Yſnittan	La Becaſſine	Pizzerdella	Graſs Schnepff
	Jackſnipe	Giach	La petite Becaſſine		
IV.	Lapwing	Corniccyll. Cornchwigl.	Le Vanneau	Paoncello	Gyvitt
	Grey Plover	Cwtiaid llwydion	Le Vanneau griſe		
	Ruffe	Yr Ymladdgar	Le Combattant		Hans-teuffel
	Knot	Y Cnut	Le Canut		
	Aſh-colored Sandpiper	Y Pibydd glas			
	Redſhank	Coeſgoch	Le Chevalier		Rot-bein. Rot-feuſſel
	Spotted Sandpiper	Y Pibydd mannog	La Grive d'Eau		
	Turnſtone	Huttan y mor	Le Coulon-chaud	Giarola	Stein-gaellyl
	Green Sandpiper	Y Pibydd gwyrdd	Le Becaſſeau : ou Cul-blanc		Fyſterlin
	Sandpiper	Pibydd y traeth	La Guignette		
	Dunlin	Y Pibydd rhuddgoch	La Becaſſine d'Angleterre		Stein-bicker
	Purre	Llygad yr Ych	L' Allouette de Mer		
	Scallop-toe Sandpiper	Y Pibydd llydandroed	Le Phalarone		
V.	Sea Pie	Piogen y mor	Le Huitrier. Pie de mer	Coruz. Carlotte	Triel. Griel
	Norfolk Plover	Y Glinbraff	Le gr. Pluvier. Courly de Terre	Piviero	Pulvier
	Green Plover	Cwtiaid yr Aur	Le Pluvier doré	Merla aquicolo grande	Froembder vogel
	Long legged Plover	Cwtiaid hirgoes	L' Echaſſe		
	Dottrel	Huttan	Le petit Pluvier. Le Guignard		
	Sea Lark	Mor Hedydd	Le p. Pl. a collier		
	Sanderling	Llwyd y tywod	La petite maubeche griſe		
VI.	Water Rail	Cwtiar. Y Fronwen. Rhegen y dwfr	Le Raſle d'Eau	Porzana	Samet-hounte
VII.	Small ſpotted Water-hen	Corddyfriar fannog	La Marouette	Girardin	Wynkernel
	Land Rail	Rhegen y rhych. Rhegen yr Yd.	Le Raſle de Genet	Re di Quaglie	Schryk. Wachtel Koenig
	Common Water-hen	Dyfriar	La Poule d'Eau		Rohtblaſchen
VIII.	Coot	Iar ddwfr foel	La Foulque ; ou Morelle	Folega	Waſſer-houn
IX.	Great creſted Grebe	Gwyach gorniog. Tindroed	La Grebe hupée	Sperga. Lurar.	
	Grebe	Gwyach. Dowciar. Wil y wawch	La Grebe	Fiſanelle. Compita	Deucchel
	Leſſer creſted Grebe	Gwyach gluſtiog	La Grebe a Oreilles		Schwartze deucchel
	White and duſky Grebe	Gwyach leiaf	La petite Grebe		
	Little Grebe	Harri gwlych dy big	La Gr de la Riviere : ou la Caſtagneux		
X.	Avoſetta	Pig mynawyd	L' Avocette	Spinzago d' Acqua	Frembder waſſer vogel
XI.	Puffin	Pwffingen	La Macareux		
	Penguin	Y Fer-aſgell	Le grand Pingoin		
	Auk	Carfil. Gwalch y Penwaig	Le Pingoin		
	Black-billed Auk	Carfil gylfinddu	Le petit Pingoin		
	Little Auk	Y Carfil bach	Le petit Guillemot		
	Guillemot	Gwilym	Le Guillemot		
	Leſſer Guillemot	Chwilog			
	Black Guillemot	Gwilym du	Le petit Guil. noir		
XII.	Great Northern Diver	Y Trochydd mawr	Le gr. Plongeon tacheté		
	Grey ſpeckled Diver	Trochydd bach	Le petit Plongeon		
	Red-necked Diver	Y Trochydd gwddfgoch	Le Plongeon a gorge rouge		
XIII.	Great black and white Gull	Gwylan ddu a gwyn	Le Goiland noir		
	Brown and ferruginous Gull	Gwylan frech			
	Herring Gull	Gwylan Benwaig	Le Goiland griſe		
	Brown and white Gull	Gwylan rudd a gwyn	Le Griſard	Gavia. Martinazzo	
	Winter Mew	Gwylan y gweunydd	La Mouette d' Hyver		
	Common Gull	Gwylan lwyd. Huccan	La Mouette cendrèe		
	Tarrock	Gwylan Gernyw	La M. cendrée tachete	Galetra. Galedor	

Genus		BRITISH.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.	GERMAN.
	Pewitt Gull	Yr Wylan benddu. Bran y mor	La M. rieuſe a pattes rouges		Rotkoep fiſchter
	Small brown Gull	Yr Wylan fechan			
XIV.	Greater Tern	Y For wennol fawr. Yſgraean	La gr. Hirondelle de mer		See Schwalbe
	Leſſer Tern	Y For wennol bach	La petite H. de mer		Fiſcherlin
	Black Tern	Yſgraean ddu	L' Epouvantail		Brand-vogel. Mey-vogel
XV.	Fulmar	Gwylan y graig	Le Petrel cendré		See fferd
	Manks Petrel	Pwffingen Fanaw	Le Puffin	Artenna	
	Little Petrel	Cas gan longwr. Gwalch gweilgi	Le Petrel		
XVI.	Gooſander	Hwyad ddanheddog	L'Harle		Meer rach. Weltſch-Eent
	Leſſer dun Diver	Trochydd danheddog			
	Smew	Y Lleian wen	La Piette		Wyſſe-Nonn
	Red-headed Smew	Y Lleian bengoch	L' Harle etoile		Yſentle. Wyſſe merch
XVII.	Wild Swan	Alarch gwyllt. Alarch llwyd	Le Cygne ſauvage		
	Tame Swan	Alarch	Le Cygne	Cigno	Schwan
	Gooſe	Gwydd	L'oye	Oca	Ganſs
	White fronted Wild Gooſe	Gwydd wyllt	L'oye ſauvage du Nord		Baum-ganſs. Rott-ganſs
	Bernacle	Gwyrain. Barnacl	La Bernache		
	Brent Gooſe	Barnacl Fanyw	Le Cravant		
	Eider Duck	Hwyad Fwythblu	L'oye a duvet		Eyder-ente
	Velvet Duck	Hwyad felfedog	La Grande Macreuſe		
	Scoter	Y Forhwyad ddu	La Macreuſe		
	Tufted Duck	Hwyad goppog	Le petit Morillon	Capo Negro	Voll-enten. Ruſgen
	Scaup Duck	Llygad arian	Le petit M. rayé		
	Golden-eye	Llygad aur	Le Garrot	Quattr' Occhii	Kobel endte
	Shieldrake	Hwyad yr eithin. Hwyad fraith	La Tadorne		Berg-endten. Fiſch-treiber
	Mallard	Garan hwyad. Cors hwyad.	Le Canard Sauvage	Anitra ſylvatica. Ceſone	Wild-endte
	Shoveler	Hwyad lydanbig	Le Souchet		Breit-ſchnabel
	Pintail Duck	Hwyad gynffonfain	Le Canard a longue queue	Codo Lancea	
	Swallow tail'd Shieldrake	Hwyad gynffon gwennol			
	Pochard	Hwyad bengoch	Le Millouin	Collo roſſo	Rot-halſs. Rote-endte
	Wigeon	Chwiwiaid	Le Canard ſiffleur		Schmey. Pfeif-endte
	Gadwal	Y Gors hwyad lwyd	Le Chipeau		Schnarr-endte
	Gargany	Hwyad addfain	La Sarcelle	Garganello	Mittel-endte
	Teal	Crach hwyad. Cor hwyad	La petit Sarcelle		
XVIII	Gannet	Gan.	Le ſou de Baſſan		Solend Ganſs
	Corvorant	Mulfran. Morfran	Le Cormoran	Corvo marino	Scharb
	Shag	Y Fulfran leiaf	Le petit Cormoran		

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